**TISHK INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

Faculty of Administrative Sciences and Economics

**International Relations and Diplomacy Department**

***Course Educator: Dr. Neville D’Cunha***

**Course: Political Thought II Code: IRD 204 Semester: Spring**

**Final Exam Question Bank**

1. **Fill in the Blanks: Chose the right option and rewrite the complete sentence.**

**I. Unit VI: Power and Authority**

**1**. The practice of politics is exercise of power and the academic subject as, in essence, the study of power.

**2.** The Intentionalist holds that power is always an attribute of an identifiable agent.

1. The most successful form of democracy has been social democracy, founded upon the twin principles of limited government and popular consent expressed at election time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The first ‘face’ of power dates back to Thomas Hobbes suggestion that power is the ability of an ‘agent’ to affect the behavior of a ‘patient.’

**II. Unit VII: Liberty and Equality**

1. Isaiah Berlin in his essay ‘Two Concepts of Liberty’ claimed to identify a ‘positive’ concept of freedom and a ‘negative’ concept of freedom.
2. Equality is a highly complex concept, there being as many forms as there are ways of comparing the conditions of human existence.
3. As Aristotle put it, injustice arises not only when equals are treated unequally, but also when un-equals are treated equally.
4. English philosopher T.H. Green defined positive freedom as the ability of people to make the most and best of themselves.

**III. Unit VIII: Human Rights**

1. In 1993 the UN World Conference on Human Rights held in Vienna plainly states that all human rights are universal, indivisible and interdependent and interrelated.
2. In 1831 William Lloyd Garrison wrote in a newspaper called ‘The Liberator’ that he was trying to enlist his readers in the great cause of human rights.
3. In the beginning, individual human rights were not part of the international law paradigm.
4. In 1945 due to vivid awareness of the Nazi human rights atrocities, Nuremberg Tribunal clearly established that rules of international law applied to individuals.
5. **True or False: Indicate whether each of the following statements is correct or incorrect and rewrite the complete statement.**
6. **Unit VI: Power and Authority**
7. There is a controversy between the ‘intentionalist’ and ‘structuralist’ understandings of power. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Vance Packard in The Hidden Persuaders (1960) described the ability to manipulate human behavior by the creation of needs in his classic study of the power of advertising. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. The analysis of power as non-decision making has often generated elitist rather than pluralist conclusions.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. To describe a person as being ‘in authority’ is to refer to his/her position within an institutional hierarchy. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. **Unit VII: Liberty and Equality**
12. Political thinkers insist upon a distinction between two kinds of self-willed action, between liberty and license.
13. John Rawls expressed that each person is entitled to the greatest possible liberty compatible with a like liberty for all.
14. To conceive of freedom in negative terms, as the absence of external interference, links freedom very closely to the idea of privacy.
15. The idea of an equality of outcome is the most radical and controversial face of egalitarianism.
16. **Unit VIII: Human Rights**
17. The modern view of human rights placing the individual at the center emerged in the wake of Nuremberg and Tokyo trails.
18. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 provides for individual rights and to equal opportunities for access to public positions.
19. In the context of human rights, all states, not just the state of nationality, owe all peoples, not just their citizens’ international protections.
20. Terrorism is wrong and universally condemned regardless of whether the actors are states or private persons and regardless of the victim’s nationality.
21. **Match the Following: Match I with List II and rewrite on your answer paper.**
22. **Unit VI: Power and Authority**

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| **List I** | **List II** |
| **I. Steven Lukes** | **a.** Distinguishes between three ‘faces’ or ‘dimension’ of power. |
| **II. Bachrach & Baratz** | **b.** Described non-decision making as the second face of power. |
| **III. E.E. Schattschneider** | **c.** Held that power, quite simply, is the ability to set the political agenda. |
| **IV. Vance Packard** | **d.** Described power as the ability to manipulate human behavior by the creation of needs. |

1. **Unit VII: Liberty and Equality**

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| **List I** | **List II** |
| **I. License** | **a.** Means the abuse of freedom, it is the point at which freedom becomes excessive. |
| **II. Liberty** | **b.** Means acting according to or within one’s rights, usually thought to be wholesome. |
| **III. Equality of Opportunity** | **c.** Concerned principally with initial conditions, with the starting point of life. |
| **IV. Egalitarianism** | **d.** Encompasses a broad range of views, and its political character has been the subject of deep disagreement. |

1. **Unit VIII: Human Rights**

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| **List I** | **List II** |
| **I. International Human Rights** | **a.** The rights vital to an individual existence. |
| **II. First Generation Rights** | **b.** The rights of free expression, free association and free exercise. |
| **III. Second Generation Rights** | **c.** The rights of health, education and social security. |
| **IV. Third Generation Rights** | **d.** Described power as the ability to manipulate human behavior by the creation of needs. |

1. **Short Questions: Select the correct answer rewrite on your Answer sheet.**
2. **VI: Power and Authority**
3. How Steven Lukes describes the third ‘face’ or ‘dimensions’ of power?
4. Describe Max Weber’s definition of authority?
5. **VII: Liberty and Equality**
6. How Robert Nozick and Milton Friedman see freedom?
7. What is the main idea of foundational equality?
8. **VIII: Human Rights**
9. What is the criticism levelled against United Nations Charter 1945?
10. Why the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 is called a comprehensive document?
11. **Essay Question: Arrange the statements in the correct sequence (chronological order) and rewrite on your Answer sheet.**
12. **VI: Power and Authority**
13. How political thinkers describe the important concept of authority? **(Slides 14 & 15)**
14. **VII: Liberty and Equality**
15. Explain J.S. Mill’s attempt to clarify the political idea of liberty? **(Slides 6 & 10)**
16. **VIII: Human Rights**
17. What key points of Human Rights are described in the Unit summary? **(Slides 15 to 18)**