This is a 50-minute in-class and closed-book examination. Please follow all written and verbal instructions. Write your answers in order in the blue examination book. Sign the Honor Pledge.

I Identification (20 %): Fill in the information requested in the blanks in the blue exam book. Two points each.
1 Arend Lijphart distinguishes between two types of democracy: ________ democracy usually entails such institutional features as majoritarian electoral system, two-party system, and unitary government, whereas ________ democracy usually entails such institutional features as proportional representation electoral system, multi-party system, and federalism.
2 Robert Dahl conceptualizes democratization as consisting of two dimensions: ________ and ________.
3 In statistics, an oddball case that is located far from all other cases is called ________.
4 In a causal relationship, the ________ variable is said to be the cause of something, and the ________ variable is the consequence.
5 There are two contrasting models of interest group representation in democratic societies. ________ is characterized by free competition for access to the government by autonomously formed groups (e.g., the U.S.), whereas ________ is characterized by close state-society coordination through a few “peak associations” that are licensed by the state to represent the key sectors of the society (e.g., Austria).
6 Write out the name of Ronald Inglehart’s cross-national study of political culture of 43 countries ________.

II Multiple Choice (20 %): Choose the only correct or best answer, and write the answer in the blue examination book. Pay special attention to underlined words. 2 point each.
1 In Aristotle’s taxonomy of Greek city-states, ________ is a government that is ruled by many, each in their own interest (degenerative form).
   A tyranny
   B polity
   C democracy
   D aristocracy
   E oligarchy
2 In ________, the interjection of the interest group between the people and the legislator removes the people one step further from the legislative process.
   A direct democracy
   B republic
   C representative democracy
   D pluralism
3 Which of the following is not an element of statehood, as defined in the 1933 Montevideo Convention?
   A a strong military
   B a central government
   C a permanent population
   D a defined territory
   E the capacity to enter into foreign relations
4 Duverger (1954) theorizes that a ________ electoral systems usually favors larger parties and limits the number of parties in the system.
   A proportional representation
   B plurality-majoritarian
   C single non-transferable vote (SNTV)
   D single transferable vote
   E parallel system
5 Which of the following is a characteristic of the parliamentary type of government?
   A There is a ceremonial head of state.
B The political executive (i.e., prime minister, chancellor, etc.), together with the cabinet, is part of the legislature, selected by the legislature, and can be removed by the legislature if the legislature withdraws its support (vote of no confidence).

C The president cannot dissolve the legislature and call a general election. Usually the president and the legislature are elected for fixed terms.

D A and B

E A and C

6 The main advantage of a ________ electoral system is that it fairly represents the voters’ preferences, as the number of a political party’s seats in the assembly is comparable to its vote share in the election.

A first past the post

B single-member district (SMD)

C multi-member district (MMD)

D two round

E proportional representation

7 The ________ asserts that the main cause for poor countries’ underdevelopment is that the entire capitalist world economy inherently works to the disadvantage of these countries.

A modernization school

B dependency theory

C “flying geese” model

D Third-Wave democratization

E theory of rising expectations

8 LeRoy (1999) introduced various taxonomies of nation-states. In McCormick’s (1995) Worlds taxonomy, a case like Taiwan should be classified as a ________.

A Islamic state

B Communist/post-communist state

C Less developed country

D Newly industrialized country

E Marginal state

9 Which of the following countries has a two-party system?

A Sweden

B Iran

C The United Kingdom

D Cuba

E Singapore

10 Which of the following about plurality-majoritarian electoral systems is not true?

A Their main goal is to produce a stable majority in legislature for governing.

B Their main goal is to properly represent all groups / interests in the society.

C They tend to overpower the winning party by creating sometimes large “winner’s bonuses.”

D They tend to strengthen large parties and squeeze out small parties.

E B and D

III Matching (10%): Match each numbered set (1~4 or 5~8) with the four lettered items that follow (A–D). 2 points each.

1 FPTP

2 PR

3 Social capital

4 Postmaterialism

5 Civil society

A An electoral system used by such countries as Sweden. A party’s share of seats in the assembly is comparable to this party’s share of votes in the election.

B is a commitment to radical “quality of life” issues (e.g., environment) which can emerge, especially among the educated young, from a foundation of personal security and material affluence.

C consists of those groups that are “above” the personal realm of family but “beneath” the state. Voluntary participation and autonomy from the state characterize these groups.

D refers to a culture of trust and cooperation which makes collective action possible and effective (Putnam 1993).
E an electoral system used by such countries as the U.S. The candidate who receives the most votes in a constituency (district) wins the sole right to represent that constituency.

IV ExplorIt Questions (10 %): Answer the following questions based on the ExplorIt outputs provided, and write your answers in the blue examination book. 2 points each.

Table 1 explores the relationship between the nature of government and human development. Please read the numbers in the table carefully and answer the following questions.

Table 1: Does the Nature of Government Make a Difference in Human Development?
(Frequencies and column percentages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Established multiparty democracy</th>
<th>Recently established multiparty democracy</th>
<th>One-party regime</th>
<th>Military / monarchical / theocratic regime</th>
<th>Disordered state / civil war</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low human development</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
<td>63.6%</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium human development</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>64</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27.7%</td>
<td>46.8%</td>
<td>63.2%</td>
<td>38.1%</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>38.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High human development</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>63.1%</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cramer’s V: 0.390**

1 More states fall under the high human development category than other categories.  T  F
2 ________________________ is the nation-state grouping that is most likely to achieve low human development.

Figure 1 explores the relationship between a nation-state’s level of economic development (as measured by GDP per capita, in 1997 dollars) and the degree of corruption as seen by business people, risk analysts, and the general public. In this Transparency International’s Corruption Perceptions Index, 10 = most clean, 1 = most corrupt. The hypothesis is “As a nation-state becomes richer, corruption will decrease.”

3 What is the correlation coefficient between GDP/Cap and No Corruption (include *)?  \( r = \) __________

4 Are wealthy countries more likely to have less perceived corruption?  Yes  No

5 Do these results support the hypothesis?  Yes  No

Figure 1: Can Increasing Wealth “Cure” Corruption?
V Essays (40 %): Choose one essay. Write a clear, cogent, concise, and well-organized essay (about 300 words). Your essay should answer all questions asked, and synthesize materials effectively (you may want to outline before writing).

1 Does democracy promote or impede economic development? Spell out and defend your arguments. Cite specific examples or statistics, if possible. Comment on the following statement: “The main objective for developing countries should be economic growth, not democracy. In order to promote economic growth, a stable political environment and a docile work force are needed. Hence, it is necessary to restrict personal freedoms and political rights. In fact, statistical evidence shows that the highest growth rates are often attributed to authoritarian governments (e.g., China in the 1990s, Chile under Pinochet, Peru under Fujimori, the Asian tigers in the 1960s-70s, the ‘Brazilian miracle’ under military regimes, etc.), whereas democratic countries are usually correlated with low economic growth.”

2 Are a state’s electoral system and its party system correlated (Duverger’s thesis: non-PR electoral systems tend to produce small number of parties)? OR Is a state’s party system merely a result of existing social cleavages (Rokkan’s thesis)? Indicate whether or not you agree with the statement: “Electoral systems are the most important tool that the author of a constitution has at her disposal to affect the balance of power in a nation.” Suppose you are to draft a new constitution for an ex-communist country (e.g., Albania, Romania, Bulgaria,…pick one). In light of the country’s history, politics, goals, and priorities (please identify them), what type of electoral system would you recommend? Explain your reasons.