

Part A

Read the text below and decide accordingly on whether statements numbers 01 to 20 are true (T) or false (F).

Data Collection, Aggregation, Validation

1 This document lays out a novel approach to conceptualization and measurement
2 of democracy, dubbed Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem). The viability of any
3 dataset hinges critically on its method of data collection. V-Dem aims to achieve
4 transparency, precision, and realistic estimates of uncertainty with respect to each
5 data point. In these respects, as in others, we believe that V-Dem compares
6 favorably with extant democracy indicators. In order to assess these issues,
7 however, it is important to lay out our approach in some detail.

8 Our principal concern is with the operation of political institutions within large and
9 fairly well defined political units which enjoy a modicum of sovereignty or which
10 serve as operational units of governance (e.g., colonies of overseas empires). We
11 shall refer to these units as polities or countries.

12 We are not concerned merely with the present and recent past of these polities. In
13 our view, understanding the present – not to mention the future – requires a
14 rigorous analysis of history. The regimes that exist today, and those that will
15 emerge tomorrow, are the product of complex processes that unfold over decades.
16 Although regime changes are sometimes sudden, like earthquakes, these
17 dramatic events are perhaps best understood as a combination of pent up forces
18 that build up over long spans of time, not simply the precipitating factors that
19 release them. Democratization trends, causes, effects, and sequences cannot be
20 understood without historical data.

21 The advantage of our topic is that much of the evidence needed to code features
22 of democracy is well preserved in books, articles, newspapers archives, and in
23 living memory. Democracy is, after all, a high-profile phenomenon. Although a
24 secretive regime may hide the true value of goods and services in the country, it
25 cannot disguise the existence of an election. And those features of an election that
26 might prejudice the outcome towards the incumbent are difficult to obscure
27 completely. Note that virtually everyone living in that country, studying that
28 country, or covering that country for some foreign news organization or aid
29 organization has an interest in tracking this result.

30 Thus, we regard the goal of historical data-gathering as essential and also
31 realistic, even if it cannot be implemented for every indicator. Some historical
32 indicators are better than none at all. Furthermore, if V-Dem can demonstrate

33 empirically that the kind of indicators that can be coded for the past are highly
34 correlated with indicators that can be coded for the present, proxy historical
35 indicators can be constructed. Finally, V-Dem's pilot phase proved that it is
36 possible to extend our detailed, disaggregated indicators far back in modern
37 history, even for little-studied countries (e.g., Suriname, Myanmar, Albania) and
38 even during years prior to formal independence (i.e., under colonial rule).

39 V-Dem therefore aims to gather data whenever possible back to 1900 for all
40 territories that can claim a sovereign or semi-sovereign existence (they enjoyed a
41 degree of autonomy at least with respect to domestic affairs) and served as the
42 operational unit of governance (separable from other territories). The latter
43 criterion means that they are governed differently from other territories and we
44 might reasonably expect many of our indicators to vary across these units. Thus,
45 in identifying political units we look for those that have the highest levels of
46 autonomy and/or are operational units of governance. These sorts of units are
47 referred to as "countries," even if they are not fully sovereign. This means that
48 Eritrea is coded as an Italian colony (1900-41), a province of Italian East Africa
49 (1936-41), a British holding administered under the terms of a UN mandate (1941-
50 51), a federation with Ethiopia (1952-62), a territory within Ethiopia (1962-93), and
51 an independent state (1993-). Sometimes, historical polities are coded separately
52 because their existence is not tied clearly to a contemporary nation-state. Thus,
53 we code the Ottoman Empire and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (aka
54 Central African Federation) as separate countries.

55 Whenever a contemporary country, A, was once a part of another country (empire
56 or nation-state), B, that was ruled in a fairly uniform fashion, the coding for B is
57 applied to A in order to create continuous historical coding for A. Thus, former
58 members of Yugoslavia (Serbia et al.) receive the coding for Yugoslavia from 1912
59 to 1991. In this fashion, a panel dataset is created that is mostly "balanced" from
60 1900 to the present. Of course, it is not entirely balanced: some countries cannot
61 be coded back to 1900 because their status in a previous era is divided or unclear.
62 For further details, refer to the Countries section in Appendix A.

Nr.	Statement	T	F
1.	Em seu artigo os autores estabelecem uma nova abordagem para a conceituação e medição da democracia, chamada de variedades de democracia (V-Dem).		
2.	A variabilidade de qualquer conjunto de dados depende enormemente do método de coleta de dados. V-Dem visa alcançar transparência, precisão e estimativas realistas de incerteza com relação a cada ponto de dados.		
3.	Os autores acreditam que a nova abordagem compara-se favoravelmente a indicadores de democracia exauridos.		
4.	A principal preocupação dos autores é com o funcionamento de instituições políticas dentro de grandes e bem definidas unidades políticas que apresentam um mínimo de soberania ou que servem como unidades operacionais de governança.		
5.	Os autores estão concentrados meramente com o presente e com o passado das unidades operacionais de governança, que mencionam o futuro, requerendo uma análise rigorosa da história.		
6.	Os regimes que existem hoje e aqueles que emergirão no futuro são o produto de processos complexos que se resumem em várias décadas.		
7.	Embora as mudanças de regime sejam, por vezes súbitas, estes acontecimentos dramáticos são talvez melhor entendidos como uma combinação de forças reprimidas que se acumulam ao longo de grandes períodos de tempo.		
8.	Tendências, causas, efeitos e sequencias de democratização não podem ser compreendidas sem dados históricos.		
9.	A vantagem do tema apresentado pelos autores é que grande parte da evidência necessária para codificar as características de democracia está bem preservada em livros, artigos, jornais, arquivos e na memória viva.		
10.	A democracia é, afinal, um fenômeno de destaque. Embora um regime sigiloso ou reservado possa esconder o verdadeiro valor dos bens e serviços produzido no país, não pode disfarçar a existência de uma eleição.		
11.	Os autores consideram a finalidade da coleta histórica de dados essencial e realista, mesmo que a coleta não possa ser realizada para todos os indicadores, pois defendem que ter alguns indicadores históricos é melhor do que nada.		
12.	Se V-Dem pode demonstrar empiricamente que indicadores do passado estão relacionados a indicadores do presente, então Indicadores históricos substitutivos podem ser construídos.		
13.	A fase piloto do projeto V-Dem provou que é possível estender os indicadores a períodos distantes da história moderna, até mesmo para pequenos países estudados.		
14.	V-Dem objetiva coletar dados a partir do início do século XX para todos os territórios que possam ser considerados soberanos ou semi-soberanos, ou que serviram como unidade operacional de governança.		

15.	Na identificação das unidades políticas, os autores procuraram por aquelas com os mais altos níveis de autonomia e/ou por unidades operacionais de governança.		
16.	A Eritreia foi codificada separadamente em diversos períodos porque sua existência não estava vinculada claramente a um Estado-nação contemporâneo.		
17.	Os autores codificaram o Império Otomano, a Federação da Rodésia e Niassalândia e a Federação Centro Africana como três países separados.		
18.	Sempre que um país contemporâneo A, tiver feito parte de outro país B, que foi governado de uma forma pouco uniforme, o código para B será aplicado para A, com vistas a criar uma codificação histórica contínua para ^a		
19.	As ideias contidas nas linhas 55 a 57 explicam por que a Sérvia recebeu a mesma codificação que a Iugoslávia durante quase 80 anos do século XX.		
20.	As ideias contidas nas linhas 59 a 61 revelam que os autores defendem que o conjunto de dados criados tem validade equilibrada desde 1900 até os dias atuais.		

Part B

Read texts I to IV and answer questions 1 to 20 that follow. Be as straightforward and strict to the original text as possible. Write your answers in Portuguese. Full correct answers will earn full marks.

I – Voter turnout low in corruption-plagued Montreal.

Less than half of Montreal's voters cast ballots in Sunday's municipal election.

“With corruption scandals dominating the headlines and city governance at the forefront of a provincial inquiry, many expected large numbers of voters showing up at the polls Sunday demanding change and filling up the booths queues”, said Mrs M.Baker

“However”, said another unidentified young female, “when the votes were counted, only about 43 per cent of Montrealers cast their ballot to elect their new civic leaders, according to numbers from the Elections Montreal Selected Committee”.

“It's a slight bump over 2009, when incumbent Gerald Tremblay swept back into city hall with a Union Montreal majority. But it's still short of the 50 per cent election officials were hoping for”, commented Mr. Eckhart.

“Sunday's municipal election result is part of a persistent trend in Western democracies toward lower voter turnouts, maybe because of non-effective pledges made by long term professional politicians”, political scientist John Smith explained.

“The trend is generally agreed to be undesirable, but there’s clashing opinion among political scientists regarding whether people who don't follow politics or don't want to vote should be forced to cast a ballot”, reported Claire O’Donnel.

Adapted from CBC News Posted: Nov 04, 2013 11:55 AM ET <http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/montreal/voter-turn-out-low-in-corruption-plagued-montreal-1.2355614>. Retrieved on 15th April 2016

1. O que a Sra. M. Baker disse?

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2. Qual o contraponto apresentado por uma jovem senhora, que não quis se identificar?

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3. O que o Sr. Eckhart comentou?

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4. O que o cientista político John Smith explicou?

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5. O que Claire O'Donnel relatou?

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II - In political science, the voter's behavior shifting phenomena could be included as a part of participatory studies. Public participation is hence understood to be the activity of citizens who act as an individual intending to influence government decision making process. Participation may take place as individual or collective, spontaneous or organized, legal or illegal, integrated or sporadic, amicably or by force (Budiardjo, 1976, 2009).

Based on that participation concept, we could make a simple logic. One first aspect would be when the public participation is higher, it will make the governance better, the high and low of participation level is not only determined by the quantity of the voters but also more essentially is determined by the frequency, continuity and the consistency of the people involvement on the state matter.

However, participation can be differentiated between the autonomous participation which is participation that grow voluntary and without manipulation, and mobilized

participation which is participation that grows involuntary, with manipulation and intimidation.

One second aspect is the context of local politics in the transitional democracy condition, as the strengthening of public participation is urgent as a part of the democratic political process.

Lastly, public participation at the grassroots level legally and formally is not only needed to be a reference to create the balance relationship between political party functionaries and its constituents but also among supporters themselves at the grassroots level.

Adapted from Mochtar, H. (2014). Public Participation and Political Culture: A Case Study of Voting Behavior in Jombang Regency. *Open Journal of Political Science*, 4, pp 246. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4236/ojps.2014.44026>. Retrieved on 15th April 2016

6. Segundo Budiardjo como a participação pública pode ser entendida?

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7. Baseado no conceito de participação, pode-se desenvolver uma lógica simples. Qual o seu primeiro aspecto?

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8. Qual o contraponto a esse primeiro aspecto?

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9. Qual é o segundo aspecto?

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10. Qual é o ultimo argumento apresentado pelo autor acerca da participação pública?

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III – Involvement with multilateral institutions often helps domestic democratic institutions restrict the power of special interest factions, protect individual rights and improve the quality of democratic deliberation, while also increasing capacities to achieve important public purposes, besides curbing leaders to wield their power.

Our argument proceeds in four steps. In the first section, we discuss conflicts and complementarities between multilateralism and democracy summarizing current

criticisms of multilateralism, *as well as explaining the implications of political caucuses' merger.*

In the second section, we outline a working conception of constitutional democracy on which our analysis is based, highlighting three democracy-enhancing constitutional functions: off-setting factions, protecting minority rights, and enhancing the quality of democratic deliberation

In the third section, we elaborate theoretically and illustrate empirically *three* ways in which multilateral institutions can, on balance, enhance constitutional democracy, *pointing out, however, that such ways can entail a fourth strand of democracy.*

The fourth section discusses the empirical conditions under which multilateralism is most likely to have net democratic benefits, using further contemporary examples to illustrate our analysis.

Adapted from: Keohane, R, Macedo S, and Moravcsik S. Democracy-Enhancing Multilateralism. International Organization 63, Winter 2009, pp 1–31. The IO Foundation. The excerpts in italic were inserted just for this exam purpose and are not necessarily part of the authors' original text. Retrieved on 16th April 2016.

11. Segundo os autores, o que o envolvimento em instituições multilaterais frequentemente acarreta?

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12. A argumentação do texto se desenvolve em quatro etapas. Qual é a primeira delas?

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13. A argumentação do texto se desenvolve em quatro etapas. Qual é a segunda?

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14. A argumentação do texto se desenvolve em quatro etapas. Qual é a terceira delas?

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15. A argumentação do texto se desenvolve em quatro etapas. Qual é a quarta delas?

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VI - In a press conference this Monday, 9th February, Canadians learned that long-time Conservative MP Eve Adams has crossed the floor to the Liberal Party. Needless to say, this announcement was unexpected. It is perhaps even more shocking than the time Liberal leader Justin Trudeau kicked the Senators out of caucus.

Floor crossings are almost always controversial. People are skeptical about the motivations behind them. There are two basic reasons why someone would do it: principles or opportunism. These are not mutually exclusive, of course, but the public wants to know which of these two considerations was the primary catalyst behind Adams' decision.

"Principles" is the more tenable answer by far and so floor-crossers always use this narrative to justify their decision. A number of considerations fall into the "principles" category, including questions of party leadership, ideology, values, and other more noble objectives, such as selfless reflection on political parties and their positions, tactics and platforms.

Ms. Adams offered a principles-based explanation for crossing the floor. She told us that the Conservative Party's policies, both fiscal and social, are out of step with her own thinking and, also, are inconsistent with the values and ideas that informed the Progressive Conservative Party, which she joined as a young woman.

Mr. Trudeau has to defend this decision as much as Ms. Adams does. When asked directly why he wanted Ms. Adams on board, he referred to her strengths and experience as a municipal councilor, which indicates that her admission to caucus is based on merit and accomplishment. This also suggests confidence that Adams' shift to the Liberal caucus will garner more votes than it will cost them.

Adapted from Turnbull, L. Floor crossing: Voters will decide if it's principles or opportunism. The Globe and Mail. Published Monday, Feb. 09, 2015 12:33PM EST <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/opinion/floor-crossings-voters-will-decide-if-its-principles-or-opportunism/article22858782/> Retrieved on 16th April 2016.

16. O que aconteceu durante uma conferência de imprensa do dia 09 de fevereiro? O que não seria preciso dizer? Qual outro acontecimento foi mais chocante?

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17. De acordo com o texto, que fenômeno é quase sempre controverso? Como as pessoas reagem? Quais são as razões que o justificam? O que o público quer saber?

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18. Que tipo de resposta é o argumento “Princípios”? Quais considerações recaem sobre essa categoria?

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19. Que tipo de explicação a Sra. Adams apresentou? O que mais ela disse?

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20. O que o Sr. Trudeau tem que fazer? O que mais ele disse? O que isso sugere?

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