

## Export odpovědí: Exam 9/2

**Omezení:** odpovídající dle výběru | jen nejnovější průchod

1. Affanyi, Nana Yaa (stud FSS MU), učo 504170 (0b)
2. Ahmed, Md Tanmay (stud FSS MU), učo 503932 (0b)
3. Alakbar, Raul (stud FSS MU), učo 493152 (0b)
4. Banerjee, Abhinav (stud FSS MU), učo 506431 (0b)
5. Bzhadug, Alina (stud FSS MU), učo 504154 (0b)
6. Derer, Ellena-Eva (stud FSS MU), učo 506432 (0b)
7. Fofuh-Fru, Cyprain Lionel Junior (stud FSS MU), učo 491541 (0b)
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10. Gaziyev, Anar, Bc., M.A. (stud FSS MU), učo 491068 (0b)
11. Chakma, Seul (stud FSS MU), učo 496419 (0b)
12. Chanchi, Marilyn Ngekwi (stud FSS MU), učo 491320 (0b)
13. Chaurasiya, Amit Kumar (stud FSS MU), učo 503146 (0b)
14. Chenenaoui, Omar (stud FSS MU), učo 506439 (0b)
15. Kazantseva, Daria (stud FSS MU), učo 504156 (0b)
16. Kusiy, Viktoriya (stud FSS MU), učo 504126 (0b)
17. Landaverde, Carlos (stud FSS MU), učo 486920 (0b)
18. Lanza Raguso, Maximo (stud FSS MU), učo 504168 (0b)
19. Li, Kainan (stud FSS MU), učo 503683 (0b)
20. Mokhothu, Matseliso (stud FSS MU), učo 504687 (0b)
21. Scekic, Mina (stud FSS MU), učo 506438 (0b)
22. Shukurlu, Farid (stud FSS MU), učo 506440 (0b)
23. Teterina, Aleksandra (stud FSS MU), učo 504689 (0b)

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# 1 Affanyi, Nana Yaa (stud FSS MU), učo 504170

**Pokyny:** There are 6 questions to be answered. Time limit is 40 minutes. All answers will be checked by anti-plagiarism system, so no copy-paste answers!

I. průchod: 9. 2. 2021 10.00 (0b)

**1. What are the features of groupthink that make decision-making less rational? Why? (4 points)**

- Groupthink makes decision making less rational since it arrives on majority rules, thus until most members come to a consensus, delay becomes the order of the day. A group can reach decisions without accurately assessing their consequences because individual group members decide to follow an option chosen by the majority. There is the absence or minimal accountability for actions taken after an outcome of a decision. The structure of the decision making process can cause delay in arriving at an outcome especially when no single alternative appeals to a majority of participants. Experienced participants of a group decision makers can control a group's formal decision rules and also control the agenda of the meeting.

**2. Which types of the EU power can be found in the Lisbon Treaty? Provide their names and briefly explain them. (6 points)**

- The Charter of Fundamental Rights

**3. Explain the difference between European studies and EU studies. (4 points)**

- European studies is an academic field of study which focuses on developments of European countries. whiles EU studies is the study of the European Union is a regional integration organization. The structures and functions of the union.

**4. Provide and briefly explain two important events related to the process of the European integration in 80s. (4 points)**

- The treaty of Paris was signed by six Western European Countries creating the European Coal and Steel Community. It was signed by France, Belgium, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg And the Netherlands. They were nicknamed the Original six. The end of euroceloesis

**5. Compare liberalism and realism on their approach to economy, globalisation, international organisations, and human nature. (6 points)**

- Liberalism and Realism are 2 of the 4 major classical theoritical traditions in the study of International Relations. Realism focuses on power and self interest. To the realist the date is the principal actor of the international system and so the state is the main determinant of the demand and supply. Such an economy kills initiatives and slows down developments. Liberals on the other hand recognizes the presence and importance of other actors within the international system, hence economic interventions such as free market, tax holidays and social interventions are encouraged to boosts the economy by individuals.

**6. What is the advantage for a small state of having a hegemon in the international system from security and economic angle (4 points)**

- The international system is made up of weak states and strong states. The weaker ones look up to the states with much influence in the system both for inspiration and financial benefits since they are resourced with military presence and economic growth. For instance, a developing country like Ghana can have the US as a hegemon to hide under their security umbrella and so any time their security is being threatened, they can look up to the US for assistance. Through diplomacy, economic interventions such as free flow of goods can strengthen the economy of the weaker states.

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## 2 Ahmed, Md Tanmay (stud FSS MU), učo 503932

**Pokyny:** There are 6 questions to be answered. Time limit is 40 minutes. All answers will be checked by anti-plagiarism system, so no copy-paste answers!

I. průchod: 9. 2. 2021 10.02 (0b)

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### 1. Explain the difference between European studies and EU studies. (4 points)

- European studies discuss about the current development in Europe. EU studies discuss the law, policy, economic, social policies in EU members.

### 2. What are the features of groupthink that make decision-making less rational? Why? (4 points)

- Groupthink is a process through which the desire for consensus in groups can lead to poor decisions. Rather than object to them and risk losing a sense of group solidarity, members may remain silent and lend their support.

### 3. Compare liberalism and realism on their approach to economy, globalisation, international organisations, and human nature. (6 points)

- liberalism based on liberty, consent of the governed, and equality before the law. Realism is one of the dominant schools of thought in international relation theory. Basically, the current work is meant to explain the key differences between the most two dominant theories in international relations, Realism and Liberalism, providing the precise and concise statements of some authors' keywords to help the reader to identify the most relevant and appropriate theory to be used as a methodological instrument to resolve the complexities of the contemporary world issues. Therefore, this work applied the analogical and analytical approach to pinpoint the deficiencies of each theory and to figure out smoothly the most convincing basis of the two controversies. Accordingly, the following main concepts are discussed human nature, power, security, survival, security dilemma, and anarchy is the basic assumptions of each theory guiding us somewhat to Liberalism as the appropriate approach to maintain a harmonious peaceful environment in the world of politics.

### 4. Which types of the EU power can be found in the Lisbon Treaty? Provide their names and briefly explain them. (6 points)

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- The Lisbon Treaty, also known as the Treaty of Lisbon, updated regulations for the European Union, establishing a more centralized leadership and foreign policy, a proper process for countries that wish to leave the Union, and a streamlined process for enacting new policies. The Lisbon Treaty updated European Union (EU) regulations, establishing more centralized leadership and foreign policy, a process for countries that want to leave the EU, and a streamlined process for enacting new policies. The treaty was built on existing treaties but adopted new rules to enhance cohesion and streamline action within the EU. The Lisbon Treaty also replaced the previously rejected Constitutional Treaty, which attempted to establish a Union constitution.

### 5. What is the advantage for a small state of having a hegemon in the international system from security and economic angle (4 points)

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### 6. Provide and briefly explain two important events related to the process of the European integration in 80s. (4 points)

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### 3 Alakbar, Raul (stud FSS MU), učo 493152

**Pokyny:** There are 6 questions to be answered. Time limit is 40 minutes. All answers will be checked by anti-plagiarism system, so no copy-paste answers!

I. průchod: 9. 2. 2021 10.00 (0b)

1. **Which types of the EU power can be found in the Lisbon Treaty? Provide their names and briefly explain them. (6 points)**

- This agreement is known as the Reform Treaty because the first time ever since the Maastricht Treaty signed in 1992 and formed the European Union was a subject of the amendment. In other words, the Lisbon Treaty reshaped the two previous treaties — the Amsterdam Treaty of 1997 and the Nice Treaty of 2001. The constitutional basis of the EU was reformed by the consent of all the Member States. The Lisbon Treaty is signed in 2007 and went into force two years later. The updated form of the EU also changed earlier agreements signed before the foundation of the European Union. The Treaty also launched the European Neighborhood Policy Instrument (ENPI), as well as the European Partnership (EaP) within the frames of the ENPI.

2. **Compare liberalism and realism on their approach to economy, globalisation, international organisations, and human nature. (6 points)**

- One of the leading branches in the theory of international relations is realism. In this regard, the Realpolitik conception arose in Germany in the 19th century and implemented by Otto von Bismarck is of a great interest. Thanks to mindfulness and realist approaches of the 'great Chancellor' Germany had a leading position in Europe won the crucial wars taking over significant parts of Austria, Denmark and France. To a certain extent, such a realistic approach to things appeared in early modern Europe. Nowadays, the realism theory does not coincide with the ideals of liberalism. From the other side, liberalism rejects power politics by considering it as only outcome of the system of international relations. According to this theory, war and security are pillars of realism, whereas it is possible to have a world with mutual benefit and international cooperation. Liberals around the world promote the role of international organisations and multiple NGOs in getting the better world without wars and violence. This ideology encourages more cooperation and less conflict situation, which can be reached with high-profile international institutions, international trade and spread of democracy.

3. **What are the features of groupthink that make decision-making less rational? Why? (4 points)**

- Given to the fact that groupthink is a psychological issue it may completely impact on the decision-making abilities. A certain group of people may desire for accordance in the group results in an irrational decision-making results. It may cause a tendency between its members to agree in any way. Minimizing disagreements and reaching a deal without criticism cannot be considered as the rational decision. In general, there is a few factors, that influence decision-making. This includes past experiences, a couple of cognitive prejudicial approach, rising of commitments, personal differences such as age or socioeconomic origin, and, in some cases a belief or personal faith. A decision to be made might completely depend on these points and human conditions. It is believed that people tend to avoid repeating mistakes made in the past. Nevertheless, to a certain extent future decisions based on experiences are not definitely the best choices. As for the cognitive prejudicial approach, that may arise due to the errors in memory, irrelevant judgments, and faults in thinking ability. That may lead to the dependence on prior practices, which usually causes biased decisions. In other words, cognitive biases may occasionally lead to bad decisions, however it enable individuals to make efficient decisions, as well. Additionally, in decision-making past experiences and a cognitive prejudicial approach may be impacted by a rising of commitment and sunk outcomes, which are being considered as unrecoverable costs. Some people make decisions basing on an irrational rising of commitment. For instance, individuals spend time, invest money and effort into a decision. Feeling responsibility for the sunk costs people may tend to continue to make wrong decisions. Therefore, an irrational thinking might be considered as a phenomena for decision-makers on individual level. When it comes to personal differences, it can be seen that older people tend to be overconfident regarding their skills to make decisions. At the same time, age is only one personal difference that impacts on decision-making. Study shows, that people on low incomes may make poorer decisions, based on negative life events in the past. And last, but not the least, belief or personal faith also make sense. Whether people believe that they make things and their opinion is decisive, they tend to make a decision more likely.

4. **What is the advantage for a small state of having a hegemon in the international system from security and economic angle (4 points)**

- A small state may mean a better and concentrated government, as well as participation of all in the administrative issues. Creating a small state may also lead to reducing of corruption cases. In a small state a government in a position to tackle the local problems at the grass-roots level. The different things such as building of the infrastructure, availability of utility services, construction of public buildings are being implemented by a local government

**5. Explain the difference between European studies and EU studies. (4 points)**

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- EU studies cover only researches regarding the Member States of the European Union, its institutions such as the European Parliament, the European Council and the European Commission, whereas the European studies concern all the countries in the European continent including the UK, Switzerland, Iceland, Norway, Serbia and other which are not the members of the EU. The European studies need a comprehensive approach to the whole of the continent and its participation not only in the various international issues but its role in the world terms of the new global challenges.

**6. Provide and briefly explain two important events related to the process of the European integration in 80s. (4 points)**

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- Firstly, after being comprised exclusively of the developed countries of Northern Europe for several years, The European Economic Community opened its doors to the new democracies of Southern Europe, with accession of Greece(1981) Spain, and Portugal(1986). And it was a component of political stability and economic improvement in the Mediterranean region of Europe. The Community has been through a long path of change in the mid-80s. A new period of growth has begun—the conclusion of the establishment of the single internal market. The legal basis of the policy was the Single European Act, which was signed by the Member States in February 1986 and came into effect on 1 July 1987. Thirty years after the signing of the Treaties of Rome, there was a need to update current positions in the light of the progress of European integration. After lengthy talks, initiated by Jacques Delors, the Heads of State and Government reached an agreement on a whole package of significant reforms. By its nature, the Single European Act of 1986 was simply a series of changes to the Treaties forming the ECSC, the EEC, and Euratom. Which is similar to the "budget agreement" of early 1970s. Future EU audit treaties as a whole (Amsterdam (1997), Nice (2001) and finally Lisbon (2007) treaties)

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## 4 Banerjee, Abhinav (stud FSS MU), učo 506431

**Pokyny:** There are 6 questions to be answered. Time limit is 40 minutes. All answers will be checked by anti-plagiarism system, so no copy-paste answers!

I. průchod: 9. 2. 2021 10.02 (0b)

### 1. Explain the difference between European studies and EU studies. (4 points)

- 4
- Although the 2 terms European Studies and EU studies look really similar, their content of studies has some differences. European studies includes the careful analysis of the whole of Europe, its culture, its people, its geography, the languages spoken. the EU studies signifies the study of the European Union, which includes the analysis of its, treaties, studying the key EU institutions and it is more focused on the current and prospective members of the EU rather than the entirety of Europe

### 2. Compare liberalism and realism on their approach to economy, globalisation, international organisations, and human nature. (6 points)

- Liberalism and Realism are the 2 of the most dominant theories of IR and most of what happens around the world and the key decision making of politicians can be explained under these 2 schools of thought. However, the 2 theories aren't 2 peas in a pod and are very different than each other. In terms of Economy, liberalisation views the world as a much more interconnected and coherent unit, it emphasizes on how economically states are very dependent on each other, the scholars of liberalization also are staunch supporters of a free market. They see globalization as a result of a long term interaction between states and the very existence of it seems to signify the defeat of realist theories. Liberalization puts heavy emphasis on International institutions, it deems international institutions more important in world politics than states and lastly when it comes to human nature liberal school of thought believes that people have the capacity to improve and be better. on the other hand we have realism, it focuses solely on the state and believes that, heavy emphasis on state interconnectedness will lead to a loss of sovereignty. realists don't view globalization as a bad thing, they believe it exists but it doesn't affect state sovereignty and the state still remains the most powerful entity. When it comes to International organizations realists believe that the state is the most important political actor all other actors like IO's are redundant, the world functions by the interactions between different governments of the states. when it comes to human nature realists believe it is intrinsically bad, humans are greedy and lustful and their desires will automatically lead to war.

### 3. What is the advantage for a small state of having a hegemon in the international system from security and economic angle (4 points)

- The process of a small state aligning with a hegemon is called alliance building. there are a few benefits to alliance building namely. Alliance building were a key feature of the cold war and still function as deterrents for other nations in global politics eg. the formation of the QUAD to deter china. Countries enter alliances because aligning with a hegemon reaps certain benefits. First, it allows an elevated status for the state which means its neighbours will think twice before trying to pick fight with the state. It also has the benefits of a shared improved technology which can help the state improve and develop its country. Economically it involves the participation of the country in various trade organizations headed by the hegemon, which overall brings prosperity for the state.

### 4. Which types of the EU power can be found in the Lisbon Treaty? Provide their names and briefly explain them. (6 points)

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- The Lisbon treaty was a key document for the better future of the EU. It aimed to -bring reforms to the European parliament and make it much more powerful than before, the European According to the treaty changes, the Parliament elects the head of the Commission, the EU's executive body. It provide the power for the parliament to set up the European political direction -The Lisbon treaty increased the ability of the EU and its Parliament to act and deliver. It extended Parliament's full legislative power to more than 40 new fields, including agriculture, energy security, immigration, justice and EU funds, and put it on an equal footing with the Council that represents member states' governments. Parliament also gained the power to approve the entire EU budget together with the Council. it incr

### 5. What are the features of groupthink that make decision-making less rational? Why? (4 points)

- group think refers to the policy of groups reaching decisions without truly assessing their consequences.. Group think can lead to rational decision making, but most of the times it is highly unlikely. People when they are in a group feel less responsible for their actions so they can come up with some questionable decisions, moreover group think creates an environment of bandwagoning, now even though there is no one holding a gun to the persons head and forcing them to make a particular decision, people often try to replicate others and try to function within the norms, so they are most likely to agree with the decision of the other members. Group think also rarely promotes individual thinking and during the times of crisis the decision making could get worse.

6. Provide and briefly explain two important events related to the process of the European integration in 80s. (4 points)

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## 5 Bzhadug, Alina (stud FSS MU), učo 504154

**Pokyny:** There are 6 questions to be answered. Time limit is 40 minutes. All answers will be checked by anti-plagiarism system, so no copy-paste answers!

I. průchod: 9. 2. 2021 10.00 (0b)

1. **Provide and briefly explain two important events related to the process of the European integration in 80s. (4 points)**

- 1) In 1986, the Single European Act was signed. Its essence was to create a single internal market by 1992, as well as to formulate the principles of European political cooperation. It was signed in Luxembourg on February 17.

2. **What is the advantage for a small state of having a hegemon in the international system from security and economic angle (4 points)**

- According to Hegemonic Stability theory, the hegemon will act as a “central government” in the international system, thus, to smaller states this will guarantee reduced anarchy, promotion of free trade - since the hegemon begin will be the largest international trader and will promote economic stability of the world market, and lastly begin will be the one to enforce rules and manage the system to avoid wars.

3. **Explain the difference between European studies and EU studies. (4 points)**

- In the case of the EU Studies, European integration is not a research topic. The topics covered are diverse. Special attention is paid to politics, history, the decision-making process, and public opinion.

4. **Which types of the EU power can be found in the Lisbon Treaty? Provide their names and briefly explain them. (6 points)**

- There are three key principles which limit EUs power. 1. Conferral - power given to EU within a treaty. 2. Subsidiarity - under which the EU has more possibilities/capabilities to achieve an action within a treaty better than the MS can. 3. Proportionality - power of the EU is limited by the scope and the content that must not go beyond the objective of Treaty in question. Treaty of Lisbon explicitly merged these three principles by further dividing then into three categories of competences: 1. Exclusive - the highest level of EU power 2. Shared - joint EU power and MS 3 Supporting - EU only provides support/advises to MS

5. **What are the features of groupthink that make decision-making less rational? Why? (4 points)**

- Groups are more likely to take risks, as there is more optimism in group decisions. Individual participants turn a blind eye to their insecurities during the decision-making process if the rest of the participants are positive. Also, in some cases, no one feels fully responsible for any actions, since this responsibility is shared by everyone.

6. **Compare liberalism and realism on their approach to economy, globalisation, international organisations, and human nature. (6 points)**

- I will start with Economy. Liberal approach to economy is rather positive than negative. Liberalists promote free market idea and support the optimal role of government + institutions that will jointly ensure smooth work of the international system. Realism or Mercantilism in economic sense, do not share the above ideas. Mercantilists see world economy as arena for competition among the states, where there has to be a hegemon (according to hegemonic stability theory) that will define and manage the system. Globalization. Liberals see globalization as a positive development of the world politics. For liberals the modernization that comes along with forces of globalization is of priority, since it's one of the main principles of liberalism in general. For liberals globalization will give/gives more “space to breathe” because states will not longer be sealed units, they will be more eager towards cooperation. Realists on the contrary see globalization as nothing significant for the anarchic system. To realists globalization does not affect the struggle for power, and thus, does not undermine the use of force among the states in the system. The system was, is and will be anarchic according to them. IOs and Human nature. Liberalism mainly focuses on interactions between states and non-state actors = aka IOs. The laws, international regimes and international law are all products of existence of IOs. It's fair to say that liberals disregard human nature as a factor in world politics in comparison with realists. For liberals human nature can be perfected, even though ideas of human do affect in some sense the system, it's the (preferably democratic) state + non state action that matters. Realists in this sense focus on just states as the main actors in the system. Human nature matters, since what people's states to act as they're acting - it's the human nature. World politics is anarchy, where states act in their personal interests, rather than in some collective good idea in coordination with a higher institution like an IO. Realist stand strongly for the notion of sovereignty among states, meaning that there's no actor above state that can compel these actors. If IOs are present, then they're acting within the framework of inter-state relations, rather than above.



## 6 Derer, Ellena-Eva (stud FSS MU), učo 506432

**Pokyny:** There are 6 questions to be answered. Time limit is 40 minutes. All answers will be checked by anti-plagiarism system, so no copy-paste answers!

I. průchod: 9. 2. 2021 10.01 (0b)

1. **Which types of the EU power can be found in the Lisbon Treaty? Provide their names and briefly explain them. (6 points)**

- 0
- The EU powers evident in the Lisbon Treaty include the expansion of the EU parliament and their legislative powers. The European Council is furthermore recognized as an EU institution and placed in the same legal regard as the parliament, making it a co-legislator. The jurisdiction of the court expands to all proceedings of the union. The Commission was also granted the power to appoint EU leaders on the basis of election results. Furthermore, 18 members to represent participating countries were granted a seat in parliament. The election of the EU's representative for foreign affairs would also be a matter of Parliament's consent.

2. **Compare liberalism and realism on their approach to economy, globalisation, international organisations, and human nature. (6 points)**

- In regards to human nature, liberalism has an optimistic attitude and believes human behaviour is framed by reason and for the greater good. Realism, on the other hand, views humans as inherently greedy and self-serving with a tendency to place self-interest above morality. This relates back to the economic globalisation, where the state through the eyes of a realist only aims to gain power and influence by any means. While a liberal view of the international systems works in company with non-state actors, a realist views dominance as the end-goal and disavows the authority of non-state actors.

3. **What are the features of groupthink that make decision-making less rational? Why? (4 points)**

- Increased pressure as a result of groupthink leads others to suppress doubts on their own judgments. Self-censorship also occurs when people will keep quiet about their own opinions in order to fit in with the group. People also tend to ignore their own moral standards and instead follow the morality of others blindly. Rationalizing stops members from questioning their own beliefs and shun their own skepticism and doubt.

4. **Provide and briefly explain two important events related to the process of the European integration in 80s. (4 points)**

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- The adoption of the single European act was a reformation of the Treaty of Rome and promoted economic integration and established a singular market. Secondly, enlargement occurred when several Mediterranean countries such as Greece, Spain, and Portugal joined the union.

5. **Explain the difference between European studies and EU studies. (4 points)**

- 4
- While European Union studies refers to analyzing the current and historic processes of European integration, EU studies are focused on the integration develops within the context of the European Union. European studies may involve a broad historical study dating back thousands of years, while EU studies solely explores the time period since and leading up to the establishment of the EU.

6. **What is the advantage for a small state of having a hegemon in the international system from security and economic angle (4 points)**

- Small states maintain access to a larger export market, thereby increasing the chances of economic prosperity. Due to their dependency on trade for goods, from a security perspective, they are less likely to start or engage in a conflict which could possibly lead to a disruption in trade, making them more peace-oriented.

## 7 Fofuh-Fru, Cyprain Lionel Junior (stud FSS MU), učo 491541



**Pokyny:** There are 6 questions to be answered. Time limit is 40 minutes. All answers will be checked by anti-plagiarism system, so no copy-paste answers!

I. průchod: 9. 2. 2021 10.01 (0b)

1. **Compare liberalism and realism on their approach to economy, globalisation, international organisations, and human nature. (6 points)**

- Liberalism refers to a school of thought that holds the view that the state is not the only actor in world affairs and belief that through cooperation national interest can be achieved. They believe in an intergovernmental approach. Realists hold the view that the state is the key player and that inherently selfish in pursuit of power. Liberalists support intergovernmental interactions and hence see international organisations as a means of resolving issues in the system. Realists see international organisations as a means of safe guarding their national interest and pursuit of power and must rely on their military resource in this self-help system. Realist belief that human nature is selfish and imperfectable, whereas liberalist belief human nature is perfectable through democracy. Realists hold that globalisation does not change the importance of threat of force or the necessity for the balance of power. Liberalists hold that globalisation is proof of the perfectability of human nature and triumph over realism. They see it as transformation of world politics. Liberals stress the importance of economy through cooperation whereas realists stress on power and not economy.

2. **Which types of the EU power can be found in the Lisbon Treaty? Provide their names and briefly explain them. (6 points)**

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- The Lisbon treaty provides; a) Conferral powers: This is provided from article 5 and states that the EU can only act in areas conferred by member states for the EU to act. b) Subsidiary power: The EU should act in an area where the member state can better achieve the objective. c) Proportional power: This is provided from art 5 TEU. It states that for the EU to achieve its aims, the EU will only take action it needs and no more. This aims to regulate.

3. **Explain the difference between European studies and EU studies. (4 points)**

- Y
- European studies is multidisciplinary in nature and it is studied by focusing on a particular area. That is, it uses the area approach. Whereas EU studies cover many topics such as decision making, history etc as well as curriculum in political science which covers various theories. One major difference lies in the fact that European integration is not a topic for EU studies. Under European Studies, integration process is a topic and an in-depth approach into it is pursued.

4. **What are the features of groupthink that make decision-making less rational? Why? (4 points)**

- The features that make groupthink less rational are overestimation, that is the group tend to be too unrealistic or ambitious. Second feature is closedmindedness. Last feature is pressure towards uniformity, this is less rational as individuals fear to oppose the group.

5. **Provide and briefly explain two important events related to the process of the European integration in 80s. (4 points)**

- Y
- Under the Delors commission, there was the relaunch of the single market. Which was to enable the free movement of goods, service, people and money. It was finally achieved. Greece, Spain and Portugal joined the EC in the '80s. This was important as it should that European enlargement was possible and led the EC on the path of becoming the EU encompassing much of Europe.

6. **What is the advantage for a small state of having a hegemon in the international system from security and economic angle (4 points)**

- The advantage of a small state having a hegemon in the international system from the security aspects is in regards to the small state entering into an alliance with the hegemon and hence the hegemon serving as deterrence. On the economic angle, the small state saves money, personnel etc which it would have used to defend itself. It can plough this money into its economy.

## 8 Gallschneider, Viliam (stud FSS MU), učo 503822

**Pokyny:** There are 6 questions to be answered. Time limit is 40 minutes. All answers will be checked by anti-plagiarism system, so no copy-paste answers!

I. průchod: 9. 2. 2021 10.00 (0b)

1. **Which types of the EU power can be found in the Lisbon Treaty? Provide their names and briefly explain them. (6 points)**

- Treaty of Lisbon introduced new positions of power in the EU, mainly the president for the European Council that are voted in for two and a half years and can be reelected twice. A High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, whose mission is to focus on international relations outside the Union. However, the changes through Lisbon treaty weren't only in terms of positions of power. European Union got far more power in nation state areas such as climate change, terrorism, crime research and public health that could be now decided on a continental level, assuring everyone is on the same standard. EU also gained the power by having a single personality representing it abroad, meaning that negotiating on the world level became far more accessible through the projection of European power.

2. **Provide and briefly explain two important events related to the process of the European integration in 80s. (4 points)**

- The European Economic Community became the European Community in 1986. For the first time in history the European Community had its own independent body of law and people gained their representation in the European Parliament. There was also a large debate in regards to the single currency which would become the Euro and it was mainly debated to stabilize exchange rate between the member states. This led to greater integration by making the EC more political by making a government that could govern over multiple states. It also led to further economic integration which was mainly being prepared through the single currency, giving all member states a fair chance to be a part of a single economic union.

3. **What are the features of groupthink that make decision-making less rational? Why? (4 points)**

- Groupthink makes decision making less rational because they tend to make decisions without properly assessing the direct consequences. Group thinkers tend to be over the top optimistic and opposition to the group idea is limited because everyone else thinks that it is a good idea. It may also be irrational because a situation may occur where not a single alternative is acceptable to all members. However, this is a rare occurrence, most of the time the idea is supported by majority.

4. **What is the advantage for a small state of having a hegemon in the international system from security and economic angle (4 points)**

- The main reasons why hegemony creates advantages for a small states is because it provides order in the international system, it protects the small state by reducing anarchy, acting as a mediator, guaranteeing free trade and promoting growth which in turn develops the smaller state.

5. **Explain the difference between European studies and EU studies. (4 points)**

- The difference between European studies and EU studies is that European studies focus on studying Europe as a continent while EU studies focus on the studying of the institution that is the European Union. When one speaks of European studies, majority of the time the theme is the development, origins or reasons for existence of individual European nations and how they reflect the world we live in today. EU studies focus on the development of the modern European Union, from its humble beginnings as Euroepan Steal and Coal Community (ESCC) to the RIA that it represents today.

6. **Compare liberalism and realism on their approach to economy, globalisation, international organisations, and human nature. (6 points)**

- Realists approach globalisation with suspicion, mainly due to the fact that the territorial divisions are still very much present and while the interdependence through trade the same cannot be said about the nation states. Countries don't merge together, no matter how interdependent they may be. The only way they can merge is through strong, economic, social and political ties, which in the modern world is a rare occurrence. The liberals view globalization as a long envisioned goal and for them globalism defines a rebuttal of all realist policies. The liberals believe that states are no longer isolated units but that they have become so interdependent that the world is represented more as a spider web than independent islands known as states.

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## 9 Gavankar, Ursula (stud FSS MU), učo 506433

**Pokyny:** There are 6 questions to be answered. Time limit is 40 minutes. All answers will be checked by anti-plagiarism system, so no copy-paste answers!

I. průchod: 9. 2. 2021 10.00 (0b)

1. **Compare liberalism and realism on their approach to economy, globalisation, international organisations, and human nature. (6 points)**

- Liberalism: is the school of international relations that believes that the spread of democracy is what will help stop conflicts from occurring. - in the case of economy, they believe that free trade is crucial, and they will only benefit countries, as opening a communication via trade helps to create more stable relationships between countries as all of them are profiting. - in the case of globalization, liberals believe that the rising interdependence between states that has been brought on by globalization is a positive thing, that will lead to less conflict and competition between nations. - liberals strongly support the idea of creating and establishing international organizations such as the EU and UN in order to maintain relations between nations, as a way to get them to cooperate with one another. - human nature wise, liberals believe that it is human nature to interact and create communities, as we are social animals, and in order to do it in peace we must have democracies. Realism: is the school of thought in international relations that believes that power is the ultimate tool to ensure peace as each country fights to establish its own dominance. (hegemony). - in the case of economies, it is called the mercantilist tradition in which each country does as much as it can to ensure maximum profit for itself, export over import. It is about competition and who can be the best. - they do not support international organizations as they have made it clear that there is no world order above sovereign states and there is only anarchy. - from the perspective of globalization, they are not entirely supportive, as globalization promotes interdependence and realists do not support the idea of an equal power. - in the case of human nature, realists, tend to believe human nature is just bad, we are a selfish species that are only looking out for ourselves, Freud's belief that human tendency is to obsess over power.

2. **Provide and briefly explain two important events related to the process of the European integration in 80s. (4 points)**

- 2
- 1. The first is the Single European Act that took place in 1986, it was to reform few norms, primary law now included the European Council and the court of auditors. The court of first instance was also established, and new decision making process of cooperation was also introduced. 2. The second was the Maastricht treaty, a turning point for the EU, as it was when a new decision making process of decision making was introduced known as co-decision.

3. **Which types of the EU power can be found in the Lisbon Treaty? Provide their names and briefly explain them. (6 points)**

- 0
- The types of EU power that can be found in the Lisbon Treaty: 1. European Commission: Part of decision making alongside the EU council and European Parliament, considered the engine of the integration process. 2. European Council: Considered as the leader of the institution, part of all the decision makings and funding via the European Central Bank. 3. Council of the EU: it is the intergovernmental institution which includes heads of states, they do the day to day work. 4. European Parliament: established to represent the EU citizens, a supranational institution, its job is to ensure the budget, process of legislation as well as the citizens representation. 5. Court of Justice: an apolitical system, or judicial system whose main goal is to help make just decisions in the case of disagreements with no bias to politics. 6. Court of Auditors; they are responsible as supervisory power that over looks the budget and funds of the EU.

4. **What is the advantage for a small state of having a hegemon in the international system from security and economic angle (4 points)**

- the advantage of a small state having a hegemon in the international system from a security and economic angle is that security wise the state

5. **Explain the difference between European studies and EU studies. (4 points)**

- 4
- The difference between European Studies and EU studies, is that European studies is focused on the history of the continent as a whole, the wars, the battles, the A to Z of the continent, whereas EU studies is focused on understanding the external and internal workings of the European Union which is an international organization so a non-actor. It is about learning how many nations come together to create a peaceful and stable organization.

6. **What are the features of groupthink that make decision-making less rational? Why? (4 points)**

- The features of group think that make decision making less rational are: 1. overestimation: in an individual group there is not as much optimism, therefore decisions are not over estimated, whereas in group think because the

moral is high, people tend to get carried away with over estimating. 2. Close mindedness, in the sense that in a group it is not unlikely that there will be people with a difference of opinion, and in the case the opinion is of a more conservative kind, disagreements take place making it harder to make a proper decision. 3. There is a lot of pressure that comes with group think, majorly because there is a sense of unanimity which demands that decisions be taken faster which is not always the case.

## 10 Gaziyev, Anar, Bc., M.A. (stud FSS MU), učo 491068

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**Pokyny:** There are 6 questions to be answered. Time limit is 40 minutes. All answers will be checked by anti-plagiarism system, so no copy-paste answers!

I. průchod: 9. 2. 2021 10.00 (0b)

1. **Compare liberalism and realism on their approach to economy, globalisation, international organisations, and human nature. (6 points)**

- For liberalism, economy provides the core area in which individuals can affect state decision-making process and that is the market. For liberalists, state decision making process is more effected by players in the market rather than other players in governance. Also they are of the opinion that globalization is the result of the role of individuals that launched the process and shaped the world. International organizations are accepted as key players in the anarchic system for liberalists opposed to the realists who believe that states are the core actors in this system. Also realists believe that states themselves led to the process of globalization due to their need to cooperate in the areas of security and economy to protect balance of power as well as encourage economic cooperation that brings peace. Also for realists, economy poses many elements of soft power of a state and sometimes those sorts of power outweigh hard power elements.

2. **Which types of the EU power can be found in the Lisbon Treaty? Provide their names and briefly explain them. (6 points)**

- 0
- With the Lisbon Treaty, the European Parliament gained more power. Also the voting procedure in the Council changed towards the qualified majority voting system. The citizen's initiative was adopted as the first step toward the notion of single European citizenship. The institution of permanent president of the European Council was adopted together with a new High Representative for Foreign Affairs. The Lisbon Treaty turned the EU into a normative power with more global ambitions including promoting democracy and human rights, the rule of law, protection of fundamental rights and freedoms and etc.

3. **What are the features of groupthink that make decision-making less rational? Why? (4 points)**

- Groupthink is the tendency of groups toward reaching decisions without precisely assessing its consequences. What leads to less rational decisions is the interactions of different individuals in a group that may result in the formulation of goals reflecting more to the state interests rather than individual idiosyncrasies. Additionally, group dynamics pose new sources of irrationality into the decision-making process.

4. **Provide and briefly explain two important events related to the process of the European integration in 80s. (4 points)**

- 2
- In 1983, the European Council meeting was held in Stuttgart with a special focus on creating a single market. In 1986, the Single European Act was adopted in order to complete all requirements for creating a single market. These developments had a great importance in the creation of European Union and the Eurozone in the 1990s. With this meeting and Act, the main building blocks of the Monetary Union and Political Union were placed.

5. **What is the advantage for a small state of having a hegemon in the international system from security and economic angle (4 points)**

- It enables that state to have a security guarantor as well as an economic partner since being hegemon means to have very powerful economic, security and defense instruments allowing it to mobilize in order to maintain its hegemonic position. It also enables to defend its national interests in the international organizations in front of other big powers. In addition, that small state is likely to join security and economic organizations or integration launched by the very particular hegemon that help it empower its capacity of economy and security and consequently develop faster.

6. **Explain the difference between European studies and EU studies. (4 points)**

- 4
- The EU studies covers mainly the foundation, development and key elements of governance of the EU that the process of European Integration led to its establishment. The EU studies also cover the examination of core founding treaties of the EU, its role in the EU governance, allocation of competencies through main EU institutions. It also includes the process of enlargement as well as neighborhood policy and etc. The European Studies however covers a broader area that includes European political history, economic history, development of current geopolitical situation in Europe. Although the European Studies also includes the EU but the EU studies exists within it as a more precise field that a special focus is given to the EU.

## 11 Chakma, Seoul (stud FSS MU), učo 496419

**Pokyny:** There are 6 questions to be answered. Time limit is 40 minutes. All answers will be checked by anti-plagiarism system, so no copy-paste answers!

I. průchod: 9. 2. 2021 10.00 (0b)

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1. **What are the features of groupthink that make decision-making less rational? Why? (4 points)**

- Generally, rational decision always comes from the group thinking but it has some problem because in this process citizens cannot take part in the decision making process only politicians and national bureaucrats take part in the this decision making process. However, group thinktank always try to fulfill the aspects of general people but sometimes when decision-taking is crucial and need to initiate immediately hence some decision comes irrationally.

2. **Compare liberalism and realism on their approach to economy, globalisation, international organisations, and human nature. (6 points)**

- Liberalism thinkers always promote interdependence on trade, mutual interactions between states. Furthermore, liberalism opens the way for everyone and self dignity with the co-existence in the world system. Hence, the state actors, non-state actors do take part in the international system with collaboration but the realist approach is totally different from liberalism. Realist always prefer for self satisfaction. In realist view, the world system is anarchic and every nation-state initiate such programme or project which can bring more favour them rather than other.

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3. **Explain the difference between European studies and EU studies. (4 points)**

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4. **What is the advantage for a small state of having a hegemon in the international system from security and economic angle (4 points)**

- Generally, hegemonic states always want to implement their own perspectives on its people and others as well in the world system whatever it is a small state or big power state. But for the small state it is hard to define because small state or less powerful states always depend on others. In some cases, small states take decision regarding security and economic decision which can bring good progressive results but if the politicians are going to take any decision which is not good for the neighbouring countries it would be bad for them for example promoting their own products and by imposing a lot tariffs on export products. Small states cannot sustain in the long run without the help of other states. It is obvious that small states have few resources as well as small population. Hegemonic decisions can bring some favourable progress in security and economic purposes but in the long run small state cannot sustain in the world system by implementing hegemonic nature.

5. **Which types of the EU power can be found in the Lisbon Treaty? Provide their names and briefly explain them. (6 points)**

- Lisbon treaty has brought massive changes in the EU power including lawmaking, policy-making etc. Hence, the European parliament

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6. **Provide and briefly explain two important events related to the process of the European integration in 80s. (4 points)**

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## 12 Chanchi, Marilyn Ngekwi (stud FSS MU), učo 491320

**Pokyny:** There are 6 questions to be answered. Time limit is 40 minutes. All answers will be checked by anti-plagiarism system, so no copy-paste answers!

I. průchod: 9. 2. 2021 10.11 (0b)

1. **What is the advantage for a small state of having a hegemon in the international system from security and economic angle (4 points)**

- It greatly reduces security competition by rendering the balance of power inoperable and also confers reasonable benefits or profitable results in building world security and economy .

2. **Which types of the EU power can be found in the Lisbon Treaty? Provide their names and briefly explain them. (6 points)**

- Germany Estonia Denmark Belgium Bulgaria Czech Republic Ireland Greece Spain France Italy Cyprus Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Hungary Malta Austria Poland Romania Slovakia Slovenia Sweden The United Kingdom. The treaty was signed

3. **Provide and briefly explain two important events related to the process of the European integration in 80s. (4 points)**

- The custom union and

4. **Compare liberalism and realism on their approach to economy, globalisation, international organisations, and human nature. (6 points)**

- Liberalism calls for opening of local economies to the global capital market while realism calls for economic nationalism. Liberalism sees IGO 's and INGO' s as real actors in the international system while realism implies state-centrism in the conduct of international relations and as a result international organizations have very little impacts when viewed through the prism of realism.

5. **Explain the difference between European studies and EU studies. (4 points)**

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6. **What are the features of groupthink that make decision-making less rational? Why? (4 points)**

- Stereotypes Wishful thinking Cognitive Biases They appeal to the emotions rather than reason so they reduce the propensity of arriving at rational decisions

## 13 Chaurasiya, Amit Kumar (stud FSS MU), učo 503146

3

**Pokyny:** There are 6 questions to be answered. Time limit is 40 minutes. All answers will be checked by anti-plagiarism system, so no copy-paste answers!

I. průchod: 9. 2. 2021 10.00 (0b)

1. **Compare liberalism and realism on their approach to economy, globalisation, international organisations, and human nature. (6 points)**

- Liberalism holds the belief that the market should be liberal like one based on Washington census and it helped to enhance the economy based on inclusive market strategy on conray, realism believes that national interest and greeds shape the priority on the market and their regulation must followed, however globalization tend to revoke realism approach in whereas Int'l organizations somehow seems to hold power and bypass the legality and legislative code of many states. for example General motor internal regulation in different states.

2. **What are the features of groupthink that make decision-making less rational? Why? (4 points)**

- groupthink often favor the same decision highly influenced by the like minded individuals in a group so it came to conclusion without rational

3. **Provide and briefly explain two important events related to the process of the European integration in 80s. (4 points)**

- 0
- single market and the free movement of the people are the two events of the 80s eu integration. single market brought several changes in the EU market that provides greater opportunities for the businesses and trade within the EU. For instance , one nation can trade in other nation without any difficulties or avoiding any extra tax payment in EU zone. freemovement provides privileges to move freely within EU as well as can people can stay anywhere within EU. so, It lifted restriction of so called 4 movements of people, services goods and money, that brought flows of capital and people from one EU nation to other.

4. **Which types of the EU power can be found in the Lisbon Treaty? Provide their names and briefly explain them. (6 points)**

- 0
- Lisbon brought several changes in power like it created a protocol for High Representative of the Union for foreign affairs and security and also Article 50 for the first time created procedure for a member state to leave EU. LT gave more power to the European parliament that seems to hold major influence in the EU. the main change it brought is the change in QMV. for most decision should follow the 55 % of MS and provided that represented 65 % of EU population, and also double majority.

5. **What is the advantage for a small state of having a hegemon in the international system from security and economic angle (4 points)**

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6. **Explain the difference between European studies and EU studies. (4 points)**

- 3
- European studies are the multidisciplinary approach that go beyond the EU integration process on the other hand, EU studies is a political stream that covered a wide range of topic like History, policies, and so on. the former course includes Economics, European law, sociology

## 14 Chenenaoui, Omar (stud FSS MU), učo 506439

**Pokyny:** There are 6 questions to be answered. Time limit is 40 minutes. All answers will be checked by anti-plagiarism system, so no copy-paste answers!

I. průchod: 9. 2. 2021 10.00 (0b)

### 1. Compare liberalism and realism on their approach to economy, globalisation, international organisations, and human nature. (6 points)

- Realism and liberalism are two approaches that explain international relations. In term of economy, realists tend to believe that the growth of integration of the world economy could be achieved through cooperation between states, removal of barriers, and movements of good. They think the more cooperation the more economy grows and the more wealth, and aggression leads to economic losses. However, realists believe that the main features of economy is power, by focusing only on state's self interest wether through colonization or being a hegemon. When it comes to globalization, liberals approve that globalization is the consequence of creating a multicultural community, and it benefits shaping the national identity, as it helps cooperation, the goods movement, services, and more the economy growth. On the other hand, realists believe that it is part of the hegemonic pressure of the great power which creates vulnerability and leads to conflicts, and does not alter the nation state because powerful state keep their identity and their sovereignty Liberalism focuses on states actors and non state actors, for example, institutions and international organization. The international organizations play a major role in cooperating between states and on help the other countries developing, they strengthen the diplomatic relations between countries as they tend to create a peaceful environment for developing countries. However, realists believe that the international organizations do not play and should not in the international system because the IR system focuses mainly on the state actors and the states' actions Realists believe that selfishness, aiming for power, unconfidence in others is part of human nature and they prove it by wars and history and since humans are organized into communities and states, it impacts the state's relations. But for liberals, think that humans can cooperate and achieve a better future, they believe that it is possible to achieve peace and control human nature as humans are more working on developing themselves not fighting.

### 2. Explain the difference between European studies and EU studies. (4 points)

- European integration is not a topic for area studies it is more as a political science method to follow, it covers a variety of topics such as social science, history, politics, and public opinion, On the other hand, European studies is an area study approach with a multi focuses and topics, and focuses mainly on the EU such as integration, the EU institutions, and the EU policies

### 3. What is the advantage for a small state of having a hegemon in the international system from security and economic angle (4 points)

- Small states can gain advantages from having a hegemon in the IR system for example they can have a stable system as it keeps it secure, also the structure of the system is which is a hierarchical state so it opposes the adventurism that is adopted by anarchies

### 4. Provide and briefly explain two important events related to the process of the European integration in 80s. (4 points)

- In the 80s there were two relevant important events in the process of European integration. The first one is the European single act which signed in Luxembourg in 1986, it was known for the removal of physical borders, fiscal barriers, border control, goods movements, and services. Furthermore, the second important event is the Schengen agreement that signed in 1985 and led to the free movement of European community members citizens, cooperation between countries, and new reforms.

### 5. What are the features of groupthink that make decision-making less rational? Why? (4 points)

- There are 3 features of groupthink that make decisions less rational. First of all, is overestimation where groups tend usually to be optimistic about their chances of achieving success and motivated by the morality of the group. Second is close mindedness, the group stereotyping the members who are opposed to them. Third, we can notice the pressure made towards uniformity, individuals are complicated when it comes to providing alternative solutions or controversial issues, plus the illusion of animality, and the pressure by their administration for example the Bush's administration in Iraq War

### 6. Which types of the EU power can be found in the Lisbon Treaty? Provide their names and briefly explain them. (6 points)

- In the Lisbon treaty, we can find mentioned the EU council where the president would be elected every 2 year. Also, this treaty strengthens the parliament and council authority when it comes to legislation which means that the last decision approval is in their hands. It exposes competitions between institutions, exclusive European actors, and states

## 15 Kazantseva, Daria (stud FSS MU), učo 504156

6

**Pokyny:** There are 6 questions to be answered. Time limit is 40 minutes. All answers will be checked by anti-plagiarism system, so no copy-paste answers!

I. průchod: 9. 2. 2021 10.00 (0b)

1. **Compare liberalism and realism on their approach to economy, globalisation, international organisations, and human nature. (6 points)**
  - .
2. **Which types of the EU power can be found in the Lisbon Treaty? Provide their names and briefly explain them. (6 points)**
  - - conferral - subsidiarity in the area - proportionality in the Treaty of Lisbon clarifies the division of competences between the EU and the EU countries
3. **What are the features of groupthink that make decision-making less rational? Why? (4 points)**
  - The features of groupthink that make decision-making less rational are: - a fact that no one in the group feels accountable for the actions - they are more into taking the risks
4. **Explain the difference between European studies and EU studies. (4 points)**
  - .
5. **Provide and briefly explain two important events related to the process of the European integration in 80s. (4 points)**
  - .
6. **What is the advantage for a small state of having a hegemon in the international system from security and economic angle (4 points)**
  - From a security angle, an advantage of having a hegemon in the international system is the fact, that hegemony reduces anarchy and restrains aggression. And from an economic angle, an advantage of having a hegemon is that hegemony is providing a hard currency, which can be used as a standard one, and, by promoting free trade it helps small states to easily enter the international market.



## 16 Kusiý, Viktoriya (stud FSS MU), učo 504126

**Pokyny:** There are 6 questions to be answered. Time limit is 40 minutes. All answers will be checked by anti-plagiarism system, so no copy-paste answers!

I. průchod: 9. 2. 2021 10.00 (0b)

### 1. Explain the difference between European studies and EU studies. (4 points)

4

- EU studies usually covers such topics as History of the EU, the decision-making processes, positive and negative impact, opinion of the citizens and created policies. It does not however include the studies of European integration and development. European Studies focus on multidisciplinary factors, the EU integration processes and area studies. Thus European studies involve the study of the whole Europe itself while the EU studies focus on the EU development only.

### 2. Which types of the EU power can be found in the Lisbon Treaty? Provide their names and briefly explain them. (6 points)

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- The Lisbon treaty established the new powers for the EU - it led to election of the new president for the European council every two years, introduced the pillar system, developed fixed and equal powers for the parliament and council over legislation, improved the power of the human rights, strengthened the negotiation powers and left the decision on the currency change on the states, divided competence between exclusive european competences, competing competences and support competen. The institutions of the EU are European Council, European Parliament, Court of Justice and most importantly the European Commission.

### 3. What is the advantage for a small state of having a hegemon in the international system from security and economic angle (4 points)

- It is advantages are having a more fixed state system and the more hierarchical state-like system with hegemon and some of its satellites at the top, this leads to discouragement of the adventurism that can be spotted at system pledged by anarchy.

### 4. What are the features of groupthink that make decision-making less rational? Why? (4 points)

- Such features as Overestimation, close-mindedness and pressure towards uniformity might affect the groupthink process. Overestimation is often caused since the group is usually more optimistic when it comes to decision making than the individual. Close mindedness is connected to judging and usually stereotyping those whose opinions differ from the rest of the group. Pressure is usually direct towards the minority of the group.

### 5. Compare liberalism and realism on their approach to economy, globalisation, international organisations, and human nature. (6 points)

- Liberalistic views on economy tend to support cooperation in terms of trade and economic support, it also mostly focuses on domestic-level details and factors. Realism on the other hand deals mostly with security and power. Regarding the human nature liberalists believe in interdependence, whereas realists believe it is only important for the state to focus on its own wealth. To realists the globalisation is the effect of hegemonic influence of the major forces on international relations. Realists also believe that globalisation does not alter the nation state because they are trying to keep the sovereignty and independence of the state.

### 6. Provide and briefly explain two important events related to the process of the European integration in 80s. (4 points)

4

- Single European act can be considered as one of the events which led to removal of control on the borders, technical barriers, fiscal barriers - all this makes an area of free movement of goods, capital, services. Despite the process of the single European act progress of opening up the borders were variable so the governments of the certain states signed the Schengen agreement in mid-1980s. This led to all the control on the borders to be removed. After signing of this agreement passports became un-needed.

## 17 Landaverde, Carlos (stud FSS MU), učo 486920

**Pokyny:** There are 6 questions to be answered. Time limit is 40 minutes. All answers will be checked by anti-plagiarism system, so no copy-paste answers!

I. průchod: 9. 2. 2021 10.00 (0b)

### 1. What are the features of groupthink that make decision-making less rational? Why? (4 points)

- Groupthink, with its features of having a strong burden on members of the group and control of all the disagreements and matters in a group, makes groupthink a process that may lead to irrational decision making. This kind of decision-making can limit a decision-making process's efficiency because it is always focused on preserving the status quo rather than supporting alternate actions for making decisions. This kind of thinking tends to make a decision less rational, it has the inclination to preserve the status quo, and its approach has the tendency to ignore the outsiders, due to those people having low positions and status feel pressurized to conformity, and also restrains innovation. Furthermore, also we could say that overriding the realistic evaluation of alternative actions making a decision less rational.

### 2. What is the advantage for a small state of having a hegemon in the international system from security and economic angle (4 points)

- A small state can be benefitted by having a hegemon in an international system either in the context of security and economy. A small state can seek security agreements from a powerful state or a hegemon in terms of security. For example, A non-nuclear state can seek a nuclear umbrella from a nuclear weapon state under the ambit of positive security assurances. During the Cold War, many small states got security from the United States to contain Soviet Union containment. But the same could be applied to small states seeking help to biggest states. for example, nowadays, even though that the United States is not a hemogenic state. because there is more power in the international arena, small states Latina American states still depend on this country in the economic aspect of cooperation like in fomilenio I and II and every decision is highly influenced by the economic and political decision of the USA. In terms of economy, small or developing states can get aids, funds, and loans from a hegemon for their economic sustainability and development. They, then, use such aids or any kind of economic help or loan or grants to increase their micro and macroeconomic stability by inducing foreign direct investments to capitalize on their domestic economic productions. Moreover, a hegemon may also build a network of industries and factories that would benefit a small state's population by providing them with job opportunities and wages.

### 3. Explain the difference between European studies and EU studies. (4 points)

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### 4. Which types of the EU power can be found in the Lisbon Treaty? Provide their names and briefly explain them. (6 points)

- Lisbon treaty was promulgated in 2009. Under this treaty certain powers were conferred to different main institution of EU. Like the European parliament was granted the excessive powers; that includes the powers like budgery powers and the powers of legislation on environment , transport, market, and education

### 5. Compare liberalism and realism on their approach to economy, globalisation, international organisations, and human nature. (6 points)

10:40 AM, 2/9/2021 Luisito Hermanito : Liberalism contends that human nature is inherently good and social. It is freed from evil instinct, and this good nature of humans can lead to cooperation through international institutions' platform. While realism proffers that human nature is inherently brutal, corrupt, and selfish. And it is always inclined towards evil and wrongdoings, and there are no regards for morality and ethics in humans naturally. In terms of economy, liberalism supports the notion of free markets, open economy, and ownership of private properties, and it favors the limited role of government in regulating markets. At the same time, realism favors the role of the government/ state in regulating the economy. Realism speaks for a closed economy. In terms of globalization, liberalism sees globalization as a sign of modernization having economic welfare and political and civil liberties. It also appreciates globalization as it is the tool for interlinking mankind across the globe. At the same time, realism contends that globalization has encouraged international organizations, multinational corporations, and nonstate actors into the international political arena. And this situation is posing a challenge to state sovereignty because the state is the primary actor in the international system. So globalization has posed a great challenge to the supremacy of the state.

### 6. Provide and briefly explain two important events related to the process of the European integration in 80s. (4 points)

- 4
- In 1981 the second extension of the system took place with Greece's accession to the community (1 January), becoming the 10th member and thus increasing the territory of the European Economic Community in the southern Balkans in recognition also of the so-called cradle of European civilization. This enlargement injected optimism into the process after a decade of institutional crisis within the process. New expectations were opened for future enlargements. There was also evidence of the need for significant adjustments at the level of the previous treaties to provide further dynamism to integration. Thus, the European Council meeting in Brussels in 1982 confirmed that the priority objectives were the economic and social areas and the commitment to enlargement. At another council meeting in 1985, the accession of Spain and Portugal to the community was accepted, and they formally joined the community on 1 January 1986. This led to a third enlargement amid an atmosphere of confidence and optimism for the process's future. EU council Luxembourg (Dec. 1-2). It was decided to aid Italy for destructions in the earthquake that occurred in the 1980s. Moreover, it was also decided to grant aid to Poland. The unity of Europe served as an example to other European countries as well. It helped in countering the small differences, and countries decided to go for a progressive way that can keep the whole of Europe intact. As a result, Greece became the 10th member of the European community in 1981, paving the way for a new start of European integration. In 1986 the European Union expanded by the inclusion of Spain and Portugal. All this further led to the Single European Act, which updated Rome's treaty in 1987. This completed the formation of a single European market. The European Union was made to achieve integration of the whole of Europe. It can conclude that the 1980s was the era that gave acceleration to the dream of European Unity. This led to multi level polity which unified governance, economics and politics.

## 18 Lanza Raguso, Maximo (stud FSS MU), učo 504168



**Pokyny:** There are 6 questions to be answered. Time limit is 40 minutes. All answers will be checked by anti-plagiarism system, so no copy-paste answers!

I. průchod: 9. 2. 2021 10.01 (0b)

**1. Explain the difference between European studies and EU studies. (4 points)**

- 4
- European studies embark a whole range of European related studies such as culture, language, and other fields that may not involve the European Union. Meanwhile EU studies focuses on the study of the EU, EU history, EU transformation, EU system.

**2. Compare liberalism and realism on their approach to economy, globalisation, international organisations, and human nature. (6 points)**

- Realism says that human nature is ambivalent, people are driven for hunger of power. Liberalism believes that the state is not the only actor in the system. In a economic perspective where Liberals may incline towards a more cooperative system of trading and sharing of goods, Realist will go with a more conservative view and argue that everyone should be able to auto supply and find their trade partners a darwinistic philosophy.

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**3. Which types of the EU power can be found in the Lisbon Treaty? Provide their names and briefly explain them. (6 points)**

- The Lisbon Treaty gave new law making powers to the European Parliament, putting it more in pair with the council of members on decision making as well as money decisions.

**4. What are the features of groupthink that make decision-making less rational? Why? (4 points)**

- the features that make groupthink less rational are the tug of war between members of the group to show who has more influence, bias towards different people from the group, and more time consuming therefore losing track of the end goal as well. When members of the group battle each other for the authority within the group decision making may become more irrational due to possibly taking a stronger stance on a topic to show differences. Bias towards a certain member may lead to the irrationally agreeing on their decision making.

**5. Provide and briefly explain two important events related to the process of the European integration in 80s. (4 points)**

- 4
- during the 1980's there were some major events that helped the European integration become as successful as it has been. First there was a big expansion, initially Greece and then Spain and Portugal followed, these major European countries would become very important for the strength of the union. Also in the 80's the president of the commission Jacques Delors relaunched the single market, a strong step towards integration and cooperation in the region.

**6. What is the advantage for a small state of having a hegemon in the international system from security and economic angle (4 points)**

- A hegemon is not good for small states, as they are often overlooked when decisions are being taken. However, an advantage for a small state to have a hegemon is an advantage on reliability on security and trade, if aligned with the political philosophy of this country the small state will receive beneficial treatment. We saw this clearly during the Cold War where countries aligned with the soviets received special treatment from the USSR and countries aligned with the U.S received special treatment from the U.S as well.

## 19 Li, Kainan (stud FSS MU), učo 503683

**Pokyny:** There are 6 questions to be answered. Time limit is 40 minutes. All answers will be checked by anti-plagiarism system, so no copy-paste answers!

I. průchod: 9. 2. 2021 10.00 (0b)

13

1. **Compare liberalism and realism on their approach to economy, globalisation, international organisations, and human nature. (6 points)**

- liberalism think economy is liberalisation think globalization is the product of other ways of world politics and globalization is originate from people drives to pursue their most profit also being freedoms in globalisation market. realism think globalisation undermined the state sovereignty and insecurity

4 2. **Provide and briefly explain two important events related to the process of the European integration in 80s. (4 points)**

- the Single European Act (SEA) was forced to act in 1986 creating a large internal market in 1986 which strengthen the European integration, also, Greece became a EU member in 1981; Portugal and Spain joined in 1986.

3. **What is the advantage for a small state of having a hegemon in the international system from security and economic angle (4 points)**

- a small state will reduce the risk of insecurity by alliance with hegemon and to trade with it to promote the ability to update the technology and science which may result in weapon development and internal market promotion, and will be stable in the international system, also can solve the common issue which can't be solved by itself like climate change, also when they have economy crisis, they can ask for help in cooperation with hegemon.

6 4. **Which types of the EU power can be found in the Lisbon Treaty? Provide their names and briefly explain them. (6 points)**

- exclusive competence, the EU alone can legislate, and Member States only implement; shared competence, the Member States can legislate and adopt legally binding measures if the EU has not done so; supporting competence, where the EU adopts measures to support or complement Member States' policies which means that union competences can now be given back to the Member States of a treaty revision.

3 5. **Explain the difference between European studies and EU studies. (4 points)**

- European studies is mainly involved that culture economy policy military not only limited in eu member and all European contry with other country relationship EU studies is to the eu law making and sigle market.

6. **What are the features of groupthink that make decision-making less rational? Why? (4 points)**

- public opinion can affect because can reduce personal attitude and

6

## 20 Mokhothu, Matseliso (stud FSS MU), učo 504687

**Pokyny:** There are 6 questions to be answered. Time limit is 40 minutes. All answers will be checked by anti-plagiarism system, so no copy-paste answers!

I. průchod: 9. 2. 2021 10.00 (0b)

1. **Which types of the EU power can be found in the Lisbon Treaty? Provide their names and briefly explain them. (6 points)**

- b
- New powers were given to the European Parliament, meaning that it had the power to make decisions in relation to EU law together with the Council of ministers. New rights were given to citizens of member states of the EU meaning that they could live wherever they want. A European intelligence agency was to be created to deal with crimes such as human trafficking and drug smuggling. A new committee was set up to deal with poorer states by giving them funds so that they will also be able to be well financially. EU responsibility extended to other parts such as health and consumer rights because before the Lisbon Treaty it was not yet in those areas. The Delors three stage monetary union was confirmed to deal with the financial status of the member states.

c

2. **Explain the difference between European studies and EU studies. (4 points)**

- European studies is an area studies approach while EU studies is not an area of studies. European studies is a multidisciplinary focus while EU studies discusses a variety of topics such as the history of the EU. European studies goes beyond the European integration process while EU studies has a political science scope as well as different theories.

3. **What are the features of groupthink that make decision-making less rational? Why? (4 points)**

- Groupthink may be less rational because some people in a group might shy away from expressing their opinions in the group if majority thinks a certain way and that might disturb the decision making process. It might also not be rational because sometimes in a group, a certain person also known as the devil's advocate might be sent to divert the way the group makes the decision and make it focused on his or her own interests.

4. **Compare liberalism and realism on their approach to economy, globalisation, international organisations, and human nature. (6 points)**

- Liberalism is a theory in international relations that believes in avoiding future conflict by reforming the international system. Its focus on economy is capitalism. Its approach on globalisation is that it is a cobweb of interconnectedness of states and societies. It is also focused on interdependence, peace and cooperation and works hand in hand with promoting democracy. However Realism is a theory that believes that human nature is bad and it proves this from the first murder in the Bible and that human being will always be in conflict with each other one way or another. It focuses on power politics, aggression, conflict and war. Its approach towards globalisation is that globalisation may affect social, economic and cultural lives of people but it does not go beyond the international political system of states.

5. **What is the advantage for a small state of having a hegemon in the international system from security and economic angle (4 points)**

- The advantage of a small state having a hegemon is that it will be able to get free trade due to its hegemonic status. It can also create a currency that can be used worldwide because it will be dominant. Security wise a hegemon due to the amount of power it has, it can be able to provide some bit of order in the international system by deterring aggression and can help resolve conflicts in middle and small states. They are able to do so because of their status as hegemons and the dominance they have in the international system of states.

6. **Provide and briefly explain two important events related to the process of the European integration in 80s. (4 points)**

- 2
- By 1986 the European Economic Community (EEC) had become known as the European Community (EC). The EC leaders launched the European monetary system. In 1986 the Single European Act was signed in order to achieve a single market and all of its other objectives.



## 21 Scekcic, Mina (stud FSS MU), učo 506438

**Pokyny:** There are 6 questions to be answered. Time limit is 40 minutes. All answers will be checked by anti-plagiarism system, so no copy-paste answers!

I. průchod: 9. 2. 2021 10.00 (0b)

1. **Provide and briefly explain two important events related to the process of the European integration in 80s. (4 points)**

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- European integration in the 80 was based governments decision making. The two of the most important events related to it, are the Single European act signed in Luxemburg, 1986. with which there was a removal of all remainign physical bodies, such as border control, fiscal barriers and technical barriers.They created a area of free movement of goods, capital, services. Another important one is Shengen agreement. All borderd controls were removed with passport free travel for all countrie It WAS SIGNED IN 1985.

2. **What are the features of groupthink that make decision-making less rational? Why? (4 points)**

- The feauters that that make decision making less rational are overstimation (being too optimistic and overstimaing thing such as morality), close mindedness (steretypes of the opponents) and also pressures toward uniformity (it is a direct pressure with an illusion of unanimity)

3. **Compare liberalism and realism on their approach to economy, globalisation, international organisations, and human nature. (6 points)**

- Liberalism in the human nature think that the humans can cooperate and be good together while realist think that people are selfish and evil. In liberalism, economy is the focus of it and in realism the focus is on power, state, diplomacy. Also, liberalist express the imprtance of international actors, transnational actors and importance of independence of the state. Globalization to realist is a reflect of hegemony, what is also the important thing they are expressing. The globalization also affects every aspect of the state (social, economic etc) but it doesnt affect international system. For liberalist the states are not that important actors tahtthey were earlier, therefore the world politics affect of globalization is different than realists.

4. **Which types of the EU power can be found in the Lisbon Treaty? Provide their names and briefly explain them. (6 points)**

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- The types of power that can be found in Lisbon treaty are usually pretty free. They represent the pillar system, strenghtening European negotiation powers, focus on human rights, equal powers for parliament and council, also focus on enviroment. Also, with Leasbon trey it is established that there will be the new president for European council every two years. The EU powers are confrontal,subsidianty, proportinality as a key principles. They are specified in treaty of functioning of the EU.

5. **Explain the difference between European studies and EU studies. (4 points)**

4

- In the eyes of EU studies, European integration is not a topic for the area of studies. But intesad of that the focus is on policies, peopples opinion, both sides impact on the subjects, decision-making process is related to the topics of it also, History s important part of the covered topics for the research. And for the European studies, they care avout european integration, more than the normal borders, and also the area of studies is on the focus. European studies the whole Europe, while EU studies European Union only.

6. **What is the advantage for a small state of having a hegemon in the international system from security and economic angle (4 points)**

- The advantage for a small state of having a hegemn in international system is having a stable state system. Also the system has a hiereachal state-liek structure wuth hegemon and its satalites on top so it discourages adventurism taht we see in international system played by anarchy. Also, the states are more likely to be peaceful and making good decisions in a security way, and in the conomy way there is high employment, good investments with steady outcomes and uninterrupted flow of trade.



## 22 Shukurlu, Farid (stud FSS MU), učo 506440

**Pokyny:** There are 6 questions to be answered. Time limit is 40 minutes. All answers will be checked by anti-plagiarism system, so no copy-paste answers!

I. průchod: 9. 2. 2021 10.00 (0b)

1. **Provide and briefly explain two important events related to the process of the European integration in 80s. (4 points)**

- 4
- 80's marked the decade that marked the acceptance of Greece to the European Community and it was followed by Spain and Portugal who had meet the goals of the EC. This era is also known as Jacques Delor's who is assumed to be one of the strongest presidents of the commission. He relaunched the Single Market and desidned transformation of the community to a union in the most effective way. He also established a community that would ease the process of the breakdown of the iron curtain so new states could also join the EC.

2. **Which types of the EU power can be found in the Lisbon Treaty? Provide their names and briefly explain them. (6 points)**

- 0
- It gave new authorities to the parliament as according to the new treaty the parliament elects the head of the commission and EU executive bodies. It also provided us with new legislative powers as it extended Parliament's rights to access to more than 40 new fields and it also made it a lawmaker at the same level as the Council. This is also one of the reasons why a new law cannot be legitimated without the approval of the parliament

3. **What are the features of groupthink that make decision-making less rational? Why? (4 points)**

- Group thinking remains to be one of the most essential features in the foreign policy as it avoids affective bias in the group so no one will make decide how the policy must be carried out based on their feelings likes or dislikes. It also eliminates filtering of data and adds many points which would more likely avoid a conflict. It consists of many personalities, so it is supposed to lead to wishful thinking as it avoids the persons to take approaches that may cause chaos. If we have a look at Vietnam, we can see how it made decision-making process less rational as decisions were mainly taken by a group of people not a single person. Groups are also under the influence of group psychology phenomena such as over estimation of the outcome, plus the groups tend to be biased towards the opinions of the leader of the group.

4. **What is the advantage for a small state of having a hegemon in the international system from security and economic angle (4 points)**

- Small states tend to have a better security rate than the bigger ones. If we are taking about a small state being a hegemon it is related by a regional power that is rather smaller state in size but still has an advantage for economic angle. If we look at Saudi Arabia for example, they are a regional power and an ally to the west. They have economic interests that attaches the US. They also play an important role in the security issues as a military power that may host foreign bases. Thanks to deals and treaties it signed, it is considered to be an ally to the west and it benefits its economy as it does not have a vast population so the wealth is spread proportionally. It also has a security advantage in the region as it is located in the Middle East a region that is a bit problematic. The main point is to remain to be a small state maybe in size or economy but to choose your side correctly. Israel can also be exemplified in this case. A state that is young but still a hegemon in the region thanks to its economy and military power (also backed by the US)

5. **Compare liberalism and realism on their approach to economy, globalisation, international organisations, and human nature. (6 points)**

- Economically, Realism backs a sort of strong state model so the economy could be controlled by the government partially in one way. While liberal economy after the works of economic thinker Adam Smith who brought a different approach to liberal economy is different as he thought the best way to bring wealth to the country is to have free markets that shares wealth among nations. Realist are sceptic when it comes to globalism as they consider it as an act that does not really work. They assume every single state must bear its own national interests and globalism is only needed to avoid wars and integrate. When it comes to the liberal approach to this context, they are quite supportive to globalism as they believe it is inevitable and is needed to boast coorperation and common interests between the nation. Realists believe in the nation states and they are very sceptic of international organisations but they still tend to enroll them and meet the common goals. Their ideals mainly trust in the common states not an anarcis order that would be easily spread. However, liberals have taken entirely different approach to them as they are big supporters of international organisations. That is why they are also called Wilsonists after former us president who supported the establishment of the league of the nations. Realists also believe that the human nature is corrupted and it should be regulated and restricted to eliminate an outbreak of chaos and mayhem while LIberals are quite utopic about it as J.S Mill mentioned if a person's bad behaviour does not affect the people around him then he should be allowed to do it but the realist believe in the opposite.

**6. Explain the difference between European studies and EU studies. (4 points)**

- 4
- European studies are one of the most important aspects on the European history. It studies the European way of life including culture history and politics. The sphere it covers ranges within the geographical map of the continent. While EU studies only focus on the European integration and the policies of the European Union. It concentrates on the political developments in the member states not in Europe. For example, there are 27 EU member states and the duty of the EU studies is to focus on the progress these nations make while the European studies are also interested in the process that is made by non EU but European countries. The UK, Switzerland or Norway are non EU states and European studies also study the current developments or comparisons between these states. EU studies may only focus on the expansion of the European integration in this case.

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## 23 Teterina, Aleksandra (stud FSS MU), učo 504689

**Pokyny:** There are 6 questions to be answered. Time limit is 40 minutes. All answers will be checked by anti-plagiarism system, so no copy-paste answers!

I. průchod: 9. 2. 2021 10.00 (0b)

1. **Provide and briefly explain two important events related to the process of the European integration in 80s. (4 points)**

- 1. Relunched the Single Market 2. Prepared way for transformation from the Community to the Union 3. Prepared EC for new challenges (breakdown of the „ Iron Curtain “)

2. **Which types of the EU power can be found in the Lisbon Treaty? Provide their names and briefly explain them. (6 points)**

- The European Central Bank gained the official status of being an EU institution. The Civil Service Tribunal and the European Court of Justice, along with the General Court, were established as sub-courts of a new EU institution named the Court of Justice of the European Union. The European Council officially gains the status of an EU institution, thus being separated from the Council of ministers. The legislative power of the European Parliament increases, as the codecision procedure with the Council of the EU is extended to almost all areas of policy. Also it was the move from unanimity to qualified majority voting in at least 45 policy areas in the Council of Ministers, a change in calculating such a majority to a new double majority. Long-term President of the European Council and a High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy were stated.

3. **What are the features of groupthink that make decision-making less rational? Why? (4 points)**

- First, it is overestimation, as groups are more optimistic about chance of success and they overestimate their own morality. Second, close-mindedness, when a group rationalize warnings and stereotypes opposition. And third, uniformity that could be performed through the both direct pressure or tendency not to raise alternative solution

4. **Compare liberalism and realism on their approach to economy, globalisation, international organisations, and human nature. (6 points)**

- Realism: International organizations serve only to help a state reach its objective in that idea of security or increased power. Human nature is ambivalent — people are driven by their hunger for power. Globalisation: power defined in terms of national interests Liberalism: International organisations: state is not the only actor in the system. Actors also play a role Strong presumption of human rationality — human as a rational actor with correctly constructed organizations, institutions, and laws. Economy: freedom of navigation on the seas, lowering trade barriers Collective security idea embodied in League of Nations

5. **What is the advantage for a small state of having a hegemon in the international system from security and economic angle (4 points)**

- Small states can exploit the competition between great powers to make economic gains and ensure security while maintaining their autonomy. Cooperation among these small states and of economic liberalization for the effectiveness of this reinforcing dynamics are necessary.

6. **Explain the difference between European studies and EU studies. (4 points)**

- European studies have Area studies approach. They stand beyond the EU integration process. And they have multidisciplinary focus. At the same time in EU studies European integration is not a topic for Area studies. And their focus is on the political science and methods and theories.