Security Studies—Major

Part 1—Answer 1 of the 2 following questions:

1) The triumvirate of nuclear weapons, the Cold War and realism were made for each other and functioned well. Most theories of international relations were promulgated before the advent of cyber warfare and thus do not address this new form of warfare. How would realism (and its variants) integrate cyber warfare into its theory?

12) Kenneth Waltz (1979, et. al.) vigorously defended neorealism against scholars arguing for the inclusion of domestic factors. His argument was not that domestic factors do not count. Instead, he argued that neorealism can not provide the theoretical foundations for domestic influence on international relations. Thus, international relations theory and foreign policy must rely on separate foundations. Do you agree? How far can neorealism be pushed (diluted of parsimony) to produce a theory of how domestic units behave?

Part 2—Answer 2 of the 4 following questions:

1) At the heart of the debate about theories of international relations is the agent-structure problem. “Simply put, agency is the ability of individuals or states to act independently and make their own choices, while structure is the recurrent patterned arrangements in the system that influence or limit the choice’s and opportunities available to states and individuals.” Given this, what is more important, the balance of ideology or the balance of power?

2) What would you identify as the most significant similarities and differences between the terms "terrorism" and "insurgency" on one hand and "counter-terrorism" and "counter-insurgency" on the other? Please explain why and support your responses with detailed practical examples.

3) One of the perennial questions among scholars who study ethnic conflict and civil war revolves around “Greed” versus “Grievance” as an initiating factor in various conflicts. Examine the debate as it now stands and include your thoughts on which side holds the greatest explanatory power. Is there a plausible alternative that you can offer?

4) With respect to the case of the United States, conceptually, what would you identify as the most significant similarities and differences between homeland security and national security? How have these issue areas evolved over the past century? Please explain your responses with detailed practical examples.

Security Studies—Minor

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**Political Development—Major**

**Part 1—Answer 1 of the 2 following questions:**

1) Academic disciplines are often built upon and around standard “classic” books and articles that form the core of the discipline. Define what characteristics a scholarly work must demonstrate if it is to be considered classic. Discuss the works of at least three of the following categories, explain how an why they meet your criteria as “classics.”
2) Cuba, North Korea and Vietnam are the last bastions of single party socialism in the world. These nations are likely candidates for the emergence of a democratization movement; yet, regime opponents have never been able to mobilize significant popular support. Why is this? Explore the structural and political economy factors that seem to have precluded the emergence of a democratization movement. Rank order the countries in order of their potential for the development of a democratization movement.

Part 2—Answer 2 of the 4 following questions:

1) Democracy seems to have a positive connotation in the West, yet this is not universally accepted around the world. Social scientists never differentiate between ‘good’, ‘bad’ and ‘mediocre’ democracy however, examples of each abound. Discuss these types of democracy. Are ‘bad’ and ‘mediocre’ actually different forms of democracy or are they totally different forms of government?

2) Within many nations there is tension between society and the state that governs society. The relationship between the religious and temporal authority seems to be the most volatile in France, Turkey and Pakistan. Explore how this tension impacts politics in the counties listed or countries of your choosing. How can tensions be eased through political means or can they be. Make references to the literature to support your answer and provide examples to support your argument.

3) Select a pressing social problem in today’s world, and devise a research project that would contribute to the problem’s solution. Be concrete in the research design, covering theory, variables, (dependent and independent) hypotheses, data collection and data analysis (which may be qualitative or quantitative).

4) Finish this sentence: “There are no democracies in the Arab world because . . . .” Finish the sentence and then defend your answer by utilizing the literature to bolster your argument. So some theories work better than others?
Political Development--Minor

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1) Academic disciplines are often built upon and around standard “classic” books and articles that form the core of the discipline. Define what characteristics a scholarly work must demonstrate if it is to be considered classic. Discuss the works of at least three of the following categories, explain how and why they meet your criteria as “classics.”

   1) Institutions
   2) Democratization
   3) Societal Approaches
   4) Economic Development and the State
   5) Non-Democratic forms of Governance

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Social/Cultural Development--Major

Part 1—Answer 1 of the 2 following questions:

1) Read the two options below and then choose one and then frame and argument around why that is the correct answer to approach cultural development research.

Option 1: *Culture is a large umbrella composed of multiple-facets. Under this umbrella includes economics, politics, and security. In short, culture is large and somewhat amorphous but by digging deep and limiting the scope you can carve out more solid niches such as economics, politics, etc.*

Option 2: *Economics, Politics and Security are all facets than can, and do, stand alone. And within each of these fields of study there are elements of culture that change how these fields/areas are operationalized and understood. In short, culture is a subset of operations of how economics, politics, and security manifest on the landscape and through populations.*

2) The National Science Foundation has announced a competitive grant for “Measuring Culture.” You have decided to apply for this multi-million dollar grant. The core component of each proposal will be how you measure culture and how effectively you measure culture. What is your core proposal for measuring culture, its variables and how will you measure these variables? How will you justify your choice of variables and measurement?

Part 2—Answer 2 of the 4 following questions:

1) How would you define the term "national identity"? In what ways do you think cultural factors drive the development of a state's national identity? Please explain why and support your responses with detailed practical examples.
2) Can culture be defined in logical positivist terms? If so, explain how. If not, explain why not. Give examples throughout.

3) Only one Islamic country has experienced a ‘great social revolution’ Iran, while other regions, cultures, and religions have experienced several ‘great social revolutions’ or near-great social revolutions. Is there something unique to Iran that it would experience a social revolution, what theories of social revolution apply to Iran and provide an explanation for its revolution? Why have Iran’s neighbors not had social revolutions like Iran?

4) There are many theories of social movements. Compare and contrast two of the three pairs listed below. Provide citations and examples as appropriate.

   1) Marx and Lenin versus Political Process theory
   2) Weber and Michels versus The Chicago School(s)
   3) Durkheim and Le bon versus Resource Mobilization Approaches.
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Economic Development—Major

Part 1. Answer 1 of the following 2 questions:

1. Answer the following questions:
   a. Explain the process of selecting optimum consumption.
   b. Use appropriate diagrams and formulas to clarify your answer to part a.
   c. How the optimum consumption does relate to the concept of marginal utility?

2. Answer the following questions:
   a. Explain Phillips Curve.
   b. What evidences exist for and against it?
   c. What are the theoretical criticism of Phillips Curve?

Part 2. Answer 2 of the following 4 questions

1. Briefly explain each of the following:
   a. GDP deflator
   b. Production function
   c. Total factor productivity
   d. Steady State

2. Explain IS and LM schedules and demonstrate their derivations graphically.

3. Answer the following questions
   a. Set up an open economy national income accounting with government sector with taxation. Using the aggregate demand derive the appropriate multiplier for an exogenous change in variables.
   b. Provide the balanced budget multiplier for the above.

4. Briefly explain each of the following:
   a. Indifference curve
   b. Marginal utility
   c. Marginal rate of substitution
   d. Consequences of concave preferences

Economic Development—Minor

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Methods Examination

Part 1. Quantitative Methods: Two hours to complete—answer 1 of the following:

1) Briefly answer the following:
   a. Why would one use the (natural) logarithm in a regression model?
   b. List and explain regression assumptions.
   c. Explain the factors that affect the variance of the regression coefficients.

2) Answer the following questions:
a. Explain the types of misspecification and the consequences of each one.
b. What is the meaning of a regression coefficient? Feel free to use an example.

3) The standardized outcome on a final exam (stdfni) is estimated:

\[ \text{stdfni} = 2.05 -0.0067 \text{atndrte} - 1.63 \text{priGPA} - 0.128 \text{ACT} + 0.296 \text{priGPA}^2 + 0.0045 \text{ACT}^2 + 0.0056 (\text{priGPA})(\text{atndrte}) \]

Where:
- Atndrte = attendance rate
- priGPA = previous GPA
- ACT = ACT score

Explain what would happen to the estimated stdfni if previous GPA increases by one unit.

Part 2 Qualitative Methods: Two hours to complete—answer 1 of the following:

1) How would you use one or more qualitative research method(s) to test a theory examined in the International Development Doctoral Program Emphasis Area of your choice? Please explain why and support your responses with detailed practical examples.

2) What would you identity of the most significant analytical strengths and weaknesses of case study methodology in researching the topic of your choice? Please explain why and support your responses with detailed practical examples.

3) Which two academic disciplines do you think benefit most from the employment of the two qualitative methodological approaches of your choice? Please explain why and support your responses with detailed practical examples.