ℹ Viktig informasjon om eksamen

Emne

- STV1100 - Politisk teori

Om eksamen

- Eksamen består av to oppgaver. **Begge oppgavene skal besvares.**
- Eksamensoppgaven er på norsk. Du kan besvare eksamenen på norsk, svensk, dansk eller engelsk.

Hjelpemidler

- Ordbok som er levert og kontrollert i forkant av eksamen.

1 Oppgave 1

Nedenfor finner du to ulike syn på hva det vil si å være henholdsvis fri og ufri.

Forklar først hva de to synene går ut på, identifiser deretter ulikheten mellom dem.

Isaiah Berlin:

Coercion is not … a term that covers every form of inability. If I say that I am unable to jump more than ten feet in the sir, or cannot read because I am blind, or cannot understand the darker pages of Hegel, I would be eccentric to say that I am to that degree enslaved or coerced.

It is only because I believe that my inability to get a given thing is due to the fact that other human beings have made arrangements whereby I am, whereas others are not, prevented from having enough money with which to pay for it, that I think myself a victim of coercion or slavery.

Philip Pettit:

In most contexts to say that you are free to choose between options … is to imply that the option to be realized is up to you. And it can be up to you only if you have the resources and the capacity to make such a choice: only if you are free of vitiation, not just free of invasion. The connection between freedom and responsibility reinforces this intuition. … You are fit to held responsible … you can be blamed or praised … only if you have the objective or cognitive resources.

Skriv ditt svar her...

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2 Oppgave 2

De fire punktene [A] – [D] nedenfor hentyder til sentrale elementer i John Rawls' tenkning om rettferdighet. Gjør rede for hvordan Rawls tenker på grunnlag av [A] – [D].

[A] *In a contract theory, all arguments, strictly speaking, are to be made in terms of what it would be rational to agree to in the original position.*

[B] *There is a relation between the two principles of justice and the maximin rule for choice under uncertainty. … The maximin rule tells us to rank alternatives by their worst possible outcomes: we are to adopt the alternative the worst possible outcome of which is superior to the worst outcomes of the others.*

[C] *Clearly the maximin rule is not, in general, a suitable guide for choice under uncertainty.*

[D] *The maximin principle holds only in situations marked by certain special features. The original position has these features to a very high degree.*

Skriv ditt svar her...

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