ENGLISH

Answer two of the following three questions.
Each question counts for 50% of the final grade.

1) One criterion for a democratic political system is that the full range of political views present in society is represented in close proportion to their distribution in society as a whole. This criterion can be achieved through a combination of the formation of political parties and the way votes are “translated” into mandates in elected political bodies. Describe party formation and the vote-counting system in Norway. Discuss to what extent these result in a representative spread of political views in Stortinget (the Norwegian parliament).

2) The so-called “Scandinavian Model” is a mix of elements – in some ways a liberal democratic political system and a liberal market economic system, combined with state interventions and welfare provisions. Describe at least two ways in which the Norwegian state intervenes in market and/or private spheres. Discuss in what ways the interventions you describe contribute to and detract from liberal and democratic ideals.

3) Through for instance international peacekeeping operations and international peace negotiation Norway has built a reputation as a humanitarian power. Identify at least two examples of Norwegian “humanitarian power”, and discuss to which extent Norway is a humanitarian power.