

Направление «Политология»

Профиль:
«Прикладная политология»

КОД - 230

Время выполнения задания – 180 минут.

1. Напишите академическое эссе на одну из предложенных тем.

Темы эссе:

1) Какое влияние современная внешняя политика России оказывает на ситуацию в различных регионах страны? Есть ли территории, которые можно назвать выигравшими или проигравшими? Поясните свой ответ.

2) В 2016 году в России должны пройти очередные выборы депутатов Государственной Думы. После долгого перерыва половина депутатов вновь избирается в одномандатных округах. Какие сценарии предвыборной борьбы в округах Вы ожидаете, и какими могут быть общие результаты выборов?

3) Идеология популизма в современной России: возможности и ограничения.

4) В 2012 - 2015 гг. в российское законодательство о партиях и выборах вносилось много изменений. Оцените совокупное влияние этих изменений на уровень развития политического плюрализма и конкуренции на выборах.

5) В последние годы понятие "модернизации" практически исчезло из российского политического дискурса. Значит ли это, что проблема модернизации потеряла свою актуальность для страны? Если нет, то в чем, по Вашему мнению, должна состоять стратегия модернизации?

2. Прочитайте фрагмент текста на английском языке и ответьте на вопросы по тексту (также на английском языке)

Political leaders need to hold office in order to accomplish any goal. Every leader answers to some group that retains her in power: her *winning coalition*. This group controls the essential features that constitute political power in the system. In democracies the winning coalition is the group of voters who elect the leader; in other systems it is the set of people who control enough other instruments of power to keep the leader in office. If the leader loses the loyalty of a sufficient number of members of the winning coalition, a challenger can remove and replace her in office.

Leaders make three related sets of decisions. First, they choose a tax rate that generates government revenue and that influences how hard people work. Second, they spend the revenue raised in a manner designed to help keep incumbents in office, particularly by sustaining support among members of their winning coalition. Finally, they provide various mixes of public and private goods. Private benefits are distributed only to members of the winning coalition and diminish in value to individual coalition members as the size of the group expands. Consequently, as the size of the coalition increases, leaders are expected to shift their effort to the provision of public goods that benefit all in society.

Coalition members are drawn from a broader group: the *selectorate*... The incentive to defect from the incumbent to a challenger depends on the prospects of being included in the challenger's winning coalition if he should replace the incumbent. The larger the selectorate relative to the winning coalition, the smaller the chance that a given member of the current leader's coalition will be included in the challenger's new winning coalition and so continue to receive private benefits. In political systems characterized by small winning coalitions and large

selectorates—as is common in many rigged-election autocracies— supporters of the leader are particularly loyal because the risk and cost of exclusion if the challenger comes to power are high. Conversely, in political systems characterized by large coalitions and large selectorates—as is common in many democracies—supporters of the leader have weak bonds of special privileges and so are more willing to defect.

Our starting point is that every political leader faces the challenge of how to hold onto his or her job. The politics behind survival in office is, we believe, the essence of politics. The desire to survive motivates the selection of policies and the allocation of benefits; it shapes the selection of political institutions and the objectives of foreign policy; it influences the very evolution of political life. We take as axiomatic that everyone in a position of authority wants to keep that authority and that it is the maneuvering to do so that is central to politics in any type of regime. When we say it is central, we mean that all actions taken by political leaders are intended by them to be compatible with their desire to retain power. For us, the critical question in politics is how political institutions shape the goal of some leaders to produce peace and prosperity, while for others, institutional arrangements do not discourage war, misery, and famine. This is, of course, a topic also of considerable interest to economists who are concerned with how institutions influence economic growth and with why institutions emerge in particular forms in different places.... These are the central themes we investigate.

- 1) Чем селекторат отличается от выигрывающей коалиции?
- 2) Какое соотношение селектората и выигрывающей коалиции способствует большей лояльности членов последней по отношению к лидеру у власти?
- 3) На какую методологию (методологии) политической науки опираются авторы?
- 4) Назовите автора (авторов) и название книги, из которой взят фрагмент выше.

