

КРИТЕРИИ И РЕШЕНИЯ

КОД - 231

1. Write an academic essay in English on one of the following topics

Критерий оценивания	Кол-во баллов (макс)
1. Корректное использование ключевых понятий политической науки по теме	0-15
2. Знание ключевых работ и авторов по теме эссе, знание и умение анализировать различные подходы и позиции по теме эссе, существующие в соответствующем разделе политической науки	0-25
3. Способность привлекать идеи, концепции и понятия смежных дисциплин	0-10
4. Структурированность содержания эссе, ясность, логичность изложения и доказательность	0-15
Всего	0-65

2. Read the following fragment and answer the questions given below (in English).

... Truly, my philanthropic friends, Exeter Hall Philanthropy is wonderful; and the Social Science—not a “gay science,” but a rueful [one]—which finds the secret of this universe in “supply-and-demand,” and reduces the duty of human governors to that of letting men alone, is also wonderful. Not a “gay science,” I should say, like some we have heard of; no, a dreary, desolate, and indeed quite abject and distressing one; what we might call, by way of eminence, the dismal science. These two, Exeter Hall Philanthropy and the Dismal Science, led by any sacred cause of Black Emancipation, or the like, to fall in love and make a wedding of it,—will give birth to progenies and prodigies; dark extensive moon-calves, unnameable abortions, wide-coiled monstrosities, such as the world has not seen hitherto!

1. Who, in your opinion, is the author of this excerpt? How would you describe the epoch to which this excerpt relates?
2. What was the impact of ideas expressed in this fragment on political and economic practices as well as intellectual debates?
3. What is the “dismal science”? What is the role of the “dismal science” in policies today?

We did not expect participants to give detailed answers to these questions. Positive grades were awarded to the participants who demonstrated knowledge of major scholarly and political debates of the 19th century. Participants were not expected to have expertise in British history (though it might have helped to identify the epoch and the context).

Олимпиада студентов и выпускников «Высшая лига» - 2020 г.

1. This fragment is from the essay “Occasional Discourse on the Negro Question”. The essay was first published anonymously in 1849 in the conservative “Fraser's Magazine for Town and Country” (London). The essay was reprinted as a pamphlet four years later under the title “Occasional Discourse on the Nigger Question”. It was written by **Thomas Carlyle** (1795-1881), a British (Scottish) historian, essayist, translator, philosopher. Among his most notable works are “The French Revolution: A History” (1837), “On Heroes, Hero-Worship, and The Heroic in History” (1841), “The History of Friedrich II of Prussia, Called Frederick the Great” (1858–65), etc.

2. The essay “Occasional Discourse on the Negro Question” explicitly defended the acceptability of using black slaves in the West Indies and indentured servants. Carlyle claimed that slavery and serfdom had kept order and had forced people to work. The importance of the relationship between masters and slaves had another important aspect as masters took responsibility for their slaves and serfs. The emancipation of slaves and serfs forced them to assume responsibility for themselves, to compete with each other for survival and ultimately made them worse off.

“Exeter Hall” refers to the coalition of liberals formed in the 1830s to end slavery (was abolished in the British Empire in 1833) and to fix its grave consequences in the British colonies. Later the mandate of the coalition was extended to other nations.

The essay sparked an intensive debate between Thomas Carlyle and John Stuart Mill, who responded with his own “The Negro Question” in the same magazine. This debate between two great minds was a reflection of the profound transformations of the 19th century and, in particular, of a rivalry between the idea of human inequality, which underpinned slavery and racism and was professed by many conservatives, and the idea that all people are equal.

3. It was exactly in this essay that Carlyle introduced the phrase “the dismal science” for the field of **economics** (as a distinct science). Economics was dubbed “dismal science” for its reductionism (*find[ing] the secret of this Universe in 'supply and demand'*) and ignorance of nonmaterial and ideational aspects of human existence in the study of society and “policy advice” (*thus reducing the duty of human governors to that of letting men alone*).

A very brief answer to the second part of the question consists of one word – huge (occasionally, defining). Different arguments (“economic imperialism” in social sciences, economic growth as a factor of legitimation, etc.) can be provided to prove the point.

PS

Carlyle's pamphlet and commentaries in Russian are available in: Истоки: Экономика - "мрачная наука"? - М.: Изд. дом Высшей школы экономики, 2019. - Стр. 13-166.

3. Using data given below answer the questions and explain how you obtained the results (in English).

Annual real growth rates (percentage change on the previous year) of three European countries are the following:

<i>Country</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>
Croatia	5.3	1.8	-7.4	-1.5	-0.3	-2.2	-0.5	-0.1	2.4	3.5
Italy	1.5	-1.0	-5.3	1.7	0.7	-3.0	-1.8	0.0	0.8	1.3
Spain	3.6	0.9	-3.8	0.2	-0.8	-3.0	-1.4	1.4	3.8	3.0

1. Calculate growth dynamics of each of these countries over the entire 10-year period
2. Evaluate whether there has been a growth or decline in GDP in these countries?
3. Evaluate which country had the relatively best results and which the worst?

Solution

1st step of calculations: convert changes in annual percentages into regular numbers:

Croatia	1.053	1.018	0.926	0.985	0.997	0.978	0.995	0.999	1.024	1.035
Italy	1.015	0.99	0.947	1.017	1.007	0.97	0.982	1.0	1.008	1.013
Spain	1.036	1.009	0.962	1.002	0.992	0.97	0.986	1.014	1.038	1.030

2nd step of calculations: multiply numbers for each country like for Croatia below:

Croatia	$1.053 * 1.018 * 0.926 * 0.985 * 0.997 * 0.978 * 0.995 * 0.999 * 1.024 * 1.035 = 1,00435...$
Italy	$= 0.948$
Spain	$= 1.036$

3d step – evaluations: Italy declined (appr. - 5%), Croatia almost stagnated (appr. +0,4%), and Spain grew by 3.6%.

4th step – evaluations: Spain had relatively better outcomes, Italy - relatively worse.