Read sections 1,2,3 and "The Lesson". Questions: 1. What is the difference between a "good economist" and a "bad economist"? 2. Who is Bastiat? (hint: use your internet skills). 3. What everyday examples does Hazlitt give to illustrate that people do not look at all consequences of a given action?

*Q1. What is the difference between a "good economist" and a "bad economist"?*

A good economist looks at the long run and the indirect consequences while as a bad economist looks only at the short run, what pleases the eye, or of a given policy which will subject on a particular group while a good economist will inquire the effect of the policy will be on all groups.

“It is often sadly remarked that the bad economists present their errors to the public better than the good economists present their truths.”

Today’s so called brilliant economists/bad economist, criticize saving the recommend spending on a national level, as a way of economic recovery. When questioned about their policies and its consequences it would have in the long run, they reply in a joking manner and usually avoid the question. "Such shallow wisecracks pass as devastating epigrams and the ripest wisdom."

Bad economists present so called half truths. They ignore the results of the proposed policy in the long run. They might be right that it could make economy or results prosper in the short run, but not for the long run and do not see the results it would affect on other groups as well.

Bad economists take advantage of the lazy mind of the common man as it gets bored fast. They assure them about their policies by using complex words out of the day to day dialect of the common man, and praise their own tail portraying them as an effective economist*.*

*Source lessons of Hazlitt.*

*Q2. Who is Bastiat? (hint: use your internet skills).*

“Claude Bastiat was a French classical liberal theorist, political economist, and member of the French assembly.

Bastiat was the author of many works on economics and political economy, generally characterized by their clear organization, forceful argumentation, and acerbic wit.”

*Source Wikipedia.*

Bastiat's argument cleverly highlighted basic flaws in protectionism by demonstrating its absurdity through logical extremes. He often used extreme sarcasm to portray his work.

Bastiat's most famous work, however, is undoubtedly The Law, originally published as a pamphlet in 1800’s. Which defined that through development, a just system of laws demonstrates how those law facilitate a free society.

His famlous debate with Pierre-Proudhon is very well know where he argued about the legitimacy of interest in mid

He is more well known in the United states than in France.

*Source lessons of compiled from various websites.*

*Q3. What everyday examples does Hazlitt give to illustrate that people do not look at all consequences of a given action?*

The examples Hazlitt gives to illustrate that people do not look at all consequences of a given action are as follows:-

* Doesn't every little boy know that if he eats enough candy he will get sick? Doesn't the fellow who gets drunk know that he will wake up next morning with a ghastly stomach and a horrible head?
* Doesn't the dipsomaniac know that he is ruining his liver and shortening his life?
* Doesn't the Don Juan know that he is letting himself in for every sort of risk, from blackmail to disease?
* Do not the idler and the spendthrift know, even in the midst of their glorious fling, that they are heading for a future of debt and poverty?

*Source lessons of Hazlitt.*