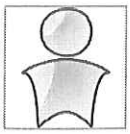
12

PS	15	03:00 PM
1599.1210	MAR WED	04:53 PM (113) 1 Hr 53 Min



Disability Resources and Services - Alternative Testing - Instruction Form
Please Note: Check Student or Proctor Identification Before Handing Out Exam

ID: 4522471 **EXAM**

Student and Class Information

Student:	**Daria "Daria" Lapidus**
Pronoun:	**she, her**
P: 2155127853	E: **dsl36@pitt.edu**
Course:	PS 1599.1210 - ANALYSIS OF INT'L RELATIONS (CRN: 31672)
Date & Time:	03/15/2023 at 03:00 PM
Location:	Testing Center (CL G33)
Proctor	**Not Specified**
Instructor:	**Michael Aklin** **Email: aklin@pitt.edu**
Phone:	**Not Specified**

Class Meeting Time(s):

- Days: MW Time: 03:00 PM - 04:15 PM Location: CL00239 239

Exam File(s) Uploaded:

- Not Specified (Upload: 03/13/2023 at 04:30 PM)

Alternative Testing Agreement Note:

Specified by: Michael Aklin on 01/18/2023

Approved Accommodation(s)

- Extended time on examinations (50%), Testing environment in which distractions are minimized

Exam Notes:

Not Specified

Exam Instructions Detail

1. **Method of Exam Delivery**
   I will upload exam to the online DRS Instructor Portal
2. **Does the quiz/exam/final require a scoring form (bubble sheet* or blue book) for completion? If scoring forms differ for each assessment (quiz/exam/final) please describe with an Additional Note or Comment. Please note instructor acknowledgement 5 for bubble sheets.**
   - No Scoring Form
3. **Please select allowable materials for the quiz/exam/final. If allowable materials differ for each assessment (quiz/exam/final) please describe with an Additional Note or Comment**
   - Student-Created Formula Sheet [R]

   Note: One page (both sides) of written or typed up notes (any font, any margin).
4. **Method of Exam Return**
   - Upload completed exam to DRS Instructor Portal

Actual Exam Time		Pick Up From:
Start	End	
		Delivered By:

Drop Off Received on (Date & Time): _____

Name: _____ Sign: _____

PS 1599 – Midterm

27/30

March 15, 2023

Name: Daria Lapidus

Please write your answers clearly. Be precise in your answers. No need to use all the available space if it is not needed. Irrelevant responses may lead to deducted points.

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1. Robert Solow believes that conservation (e.g., of a national park) is not ethically justifiable. [1pt]

☐ True ☒ False

2. John Rawls believes that a policy that increases inequality should ethically be rejected. [1pt]

-1

☒ True ☐ False

3. There was no technological evolution between the Neolithic and the Industrial revolutions. [1pt]

☐ True ☒ False

4. Technology is the only way for a country to grow economically. [1pt]

-1

☒ True ☐ False

5. Summarize the two definitions of "sustainable development" that we saw in class. Indicate the weakness of one of these two definitions. [4 pts]

Sustainable development

- One definition looks at sustainable development through a small lense that only includes the present and near future. Using this definition, using fossil feuls is sustainable for that time period and meets all the needs of the people.
- On the other hand, Solow defines sustainable as, having resources for future generations to be at least as well off as we are today.

-1 Capabilities vs. resources

~~Solow's definition is flawed~~ because it is short-sighted. For a practice to be sustainable, one must consider its impact on the future rather than only what it does in the present.

6. Why don't firms systematically adapt to new technologies? (1) Explain what kind of technologies firms adapt to and what kind they don't. (2) Explain what firms typically do in situations in which they fail to adapt. [4pts]

There are two types of new technologies: sustainable and disrupting.

"sustaining" not "sustainable"

Firms are inclined to adapt to use sustainable tech because it enhances the product they already make. However, disruptive tech is a product to replace the existing one, so firms do not want to lose their customers to this new option.

When threatened with disruptive tech, firms use non-market strategies. They can try to influence the views of society in favor of their product. They can also use their established position in the market to have lower prices for a period to put the new company out of business. They can also lobby the government for laws that are favorable to the pre-existing firm and its product.

7. Provide one ethical case *against* and one *in favor of* the promotion of more economic growth. [4pts]

In favor: Economic growth is good for the people and institutions in a certain place. Wealthier countries' people live longer, have better health, and reap many other advantages to society. Promoting economic growth is to promote innovation, technology, medicine, research, etc. And all these things have a positive effect on people's lives as statistics show.

Against: Economic growth may increase life span and other statistical factors of people's lives but that does not necessarily translate to happiness. People in wealthier countries may not actually be happier and therefore, their quality of life may not have improved either. Economic growth also requires the use of more resources, labor, and technology. This can be negative when resources are not unlimited and should be saved.

8. In a recent book by economic historian Oded Galor called *The Journey of Humanity*, the author writes (p.75): "*Nevertheless, industrialists [in the 19th century] were reluctant to fund the education of their potential workforce, as there was no guarantee that these workers would not take their newly acquired skills and find employment elsewhere.*" Question: what kind of collective action problem is this? How has the problem of providing resources for education been solved? [4pts]

This is an example of the free-Rider problem. This problem is characterized as the investment in something that is not easy to keep contained so people use what they can, and take what they acquired elsewhere so another entity reaps the benifits.

This problem has been solved by the state taking over funding for education because the government does not share the same profit motives.

9. Research and development (R&D) faces collective action failures at two levels of politics: global and local. (1) Explain the type of collective action failure in general terms and what causes it. (2) Explain the two ways in which R&D faces this type of collective action failure. (3) List one solution (as discussed in class) for each of these. [6 pts]

The solution here is patents and copyrights that protect intellectual property

This is also an example of the free-Rider problem. The free Rider problem comes from the nature of research and development. Since research and development is costly to one firm but has the potential to benifit everyone, people could take from the firm that incurred the cost and use it for someone else's benifit.

There is a widespread failure throught markets to do R+D. One way this type of collective action failure can be seen is because of economic incentives. R+D is costly and firms don't want to be the ones to take on the cost burden. Another way this can be seen is through politics. Politicians have a large role in the market and when it comes to global markets, no country wants to take the financial burden on either, because that would have a negative effect on that country's currency. The solution for this is for all countries to work together so the cost of R+D is more equal

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10. Explain the concept of "carbon lock-in" discussed in the article by Greg Unruh (2000), "Understanding Carbon Lock-in" published in *Energy Policy*. [4pts]

Carbon lock-in is the concept to explain how we, as markets and institutions, are stuck using unrenewable energy rather than switching to a more sustainable form of energy. There are a few reasons for this:

existing firms that have grown to profit off of fossil fuel energy do not want to lose their position in the market so they use non-market strategies to keep other forms of energy out. They are able to have much cheaper prices and the greener energy firms cannot compete. They can also lobby the government to try and prevent restrictions on the use of unrenewable energy.

Saving the environment inevitably has higher costs in the present, so consumers would have to forfeit the cheapest option, which most consumers probably don't want to do.

Clean energy is at the bottom of the S-curve and therefore, they aren't established or improved enough yet. Clean energy is a disruptive good so existing firms have a large incentive to shut down the use of clean energy so those pre-existing firms don't lose business.

sorry if this answer was a little repetitive! I didn't intend for it to be.