

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are FIVE questions. All Questions are compulsory.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

123
good.

Name Shivani

Mobile No. _____

Date 7 Dec, 2021Signature Shivani

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Dear Student,

You have positive point of presentation. your answers apt.

→ your Intros / conclusion are good - keep it up.

→ You can do value addition by Scholastic comments, quoting books and book reviews.

→ otherwise you are on good path.

All the Best!

1. (a) Evaluate one party, two party and multi-party systems in context of their nature and functional aspects? (200 Words) (15)

Different political ~~system~~ of world have different political party system depending on the nature of polity, type of political structure, ~~system and~~ culture and demand of public.

WEINAR AND POLUMSKA have classified the system of political parties in their book - POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

It is on the basis of presence of dominant ~~one party~~, two party or multi party system.

One Party system:

In this system there is a single dominant party. That party in democratic country represents "catch all nature". An example can be Congress (1950-70) in India.

In non-competitive system of one party like that in Russia or China, a single party dominates and all other are

Remarks

~~Suppressed~~ In such situation political function of ~~Interest~~ aggression is done by one party which is based on charismatic leadership and ~~caste~~ based system.

Two Party System:

In ~~two~~ party system, pragmatic parties based on development agenda (USA) or ideological parties ~~based~~ on principles (Conservative and Labour parties of UK) are there.

~~These~~ parties present some similar goals while differing on ~~some~~ basic rights, defence, ~~climate~~ issues.

Multi party system:

It is ~~a~~ system where plethora of political parties of regional and national level exists. The parties ~~have~~ mostly democratic principle as foundation and differ on caste, class, religion, race lines.

Ex - ~~Germany~~ and Indian system.

Presence of political parties ensure that public has ~~electoral choice~~ and competitive and fair electoral system is practised.

Remarks

(7)

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1. (b) "Comparative method is certainly the effective method to study and analyse contemporary politics, but researchers must be aware of the problems related with this process". Discuss. (200 Words) (15)

Comparative ~~method~~ of politics is oldest system ~~belonging~~ to ARISTOTLE. It is based on ~~comparison~~ of political systems, structure, ~~constitution~~ and functions of different nations.

Though ~~comparative~~ system is effective in the ~~sense~~ that similar units help in measuring political system. Public choice is viewed ~~and~~ an ideal system can be developed. Universal political principles can be derived from comparative method.

Yet the system of comparative politics has its own set of PROBLEMS:

- Variability in different systems makes it difficult to compare them on standard measurement.
- Subjective ~~approach~~ and biasness is

Remarks

another issue ~~plaguing~~ comparative method. American scholars view their system better while UK appraises their system. III world scholars accuse them of imposing their democratic standards in developing countries and terming them "barbarians" (JS Mill).

- Derivation of value neutral study and universal principle of politics is difficult to get as variety of political system exist - Theocracy, Democracy, Autocracy
- Similar political systems may also have variety. For example the US and the UK have democracy but US follows Judicial supremacy while UK has the parliamentary sovereignty.
- The behavioural revolution in political science has turned the focus on PUBLIC as political unit and pragmatic and dynamic approach rather than normative and status quoist comparative method.

Comparative method had ~~declined~~ in significance with ~~first~~ behavioural

revolution but has revived with time.
To remain significant, it needs to
accommodate the dynamicity in political
system and processes.

- too much
scientific
accommodation will
kill subjects soul i.e.
Good life

6.5
15

1. (c) Pressure groups and their role in Decision making of State.

(250 Words) (20)

Pressure groups are called as INVISIBLE EMPIRE by PINER because of their influence in decision making without seeking political power.

Pressure groups have both positive and negative role in decision making process.

• POSITIVE ROLE

Pressure groups represent the "will of people". They promote public interest and welfare agenda. They try to influence government to form laws and policy for public good.

Pressure groups take up the interest of backward class, weaker section and minorities. They ensure that voice of weak is not silenced in majoritarian politics.

Pressure groups promote popular sovereignty principle in democracy by awaring people regarding governance process through seminars, petition, letters.

Remarks

propaganda, social media campaign etc. They perform the task of making people centric governance system.

The function of Interest articulation as proposed by Almond, is done by pressure groups. They take up agenda from bread-butter and livelihood issues to environmental and quality life concerns.

Pressure groups ensure to hold government accountable by social movements. Ex - Lokpal establishment after India against Corruption movement.

Also transparency is ensured by RTI movement of MKSS.

Negative Role

Pressure groups have been accused of promoting narrow class interests specially of elite section.

Ex - Business association of India dem's lobby in USA.

Pressure groups also hinder the normal functioning of government by pushing their own agendas.

Pressure groups promote some issues which are contradictory to public welfare. For example - Capitalist class is against banning of coal which is a big environment pollutant.

Robert Dahl has analysed America and called it a FRAGMENTED POLYARCHY where pressure groups especially business and arms, enjoy disproportionate power.

Pressure groups are important for democratic, transparent, accountable and efficient functioning of government and promoting public interest.

v. good

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2. (a) The state in present times has become just a facilitator rather than serving people from cradle to grave. Do you agree? Provide arguments. Discuss the merits and demerits of the phenomena of globalization on a functional basis.

(200 Words) (15)

With the onset of Neoliberal global order since 1990s, the state has moved on from performing welfare functions to not participating in economy. It is called by neoliberals as ROLLING BACK OF STATE.

Facilitator rather than service state:

Margaret Thatcher in UK and Ronald Reagan in USA pushed for Neoliberal global order. With onset of globalisation and disintegration of USSR, most of countries accepted this system.

At present the state follows principle of "MINIMUM GOVERNMENT". Free market economy, free and fair, liberal global trade, privatisation of PSUs, competitive exports, international institutions - WTO, UNCTAD, WHO, IMF, World Bank etc. and increased FDI and FPI all

Remarks

highlight the rolling back of state from serving people from cradle to grave. It is now only INDICATOR and FACILITATOR.

But with onset of COVID-19, the phenomena of welfare state with services and care functioning is re-emerging.

GLOBALISATION PHENOMENA:

Merits:

- Globalisation has promoted integration of global economy, free flow of goods and services, free trade, enhanced consumer choices, foreign investment and competitive market system.
- Globalisation has led to cosmopolitan, pluralistic and multicultural global order. It has promoted rationalism, humanism and scientific outlook.
- Globalisation has made it easier to cooperate on transnational issues like technology, research, terrorism, climate change, gender issues, refugee crisis etc.

Jagdish Bhagwati in book "In defence of Globalisation" has said that it has led

to diminishing inequality and increased growth.

Demerits:

- Immanuel Wallerstein, neomarxist has highlighted that through globalization, developed countries acquire resources of satellite states and promote neocolonialism.
- "Globalisation and its discontent" book by Joseph Stiglitz highlight that unequal growth and regional disparities has increased due to liberal globalisation.

Globalisation has both merits and demerits but as highlighted by PB Mehta, its merit outweigh the demerits.

good

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2. (b) It has been well established notion that third world has its own unique political and economic traditions but there was persistent effort to identify and prescribe general models of the political process. In the light of above statement discuss dominant and distinctive features of non-western political process. (200 Words) (15)

Ans - Third world countries have their unique political, socio-economic and cultural traditions owing to their history and societal evolution.

The unique tradition is measured on the standard criteria by western scholars who do not realise that "one size fit all" approach can not identify the diversity and political culture of third world.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

Non western political system are intricately linked to social, religion, caste and culture. Here continuity of means and end, politics and morality dominates. Lee Kuan Yew has highlighted it in his Asian Values concept.

Non western political system have also been past colonies. Their exploitation of resources in past owes

Remarks

to present precarious economy. Bhupinder
Bauer has highlighted that study of
Post colonial society should be done on
objective basis rather than subjective
standards of west.

Non western political processes
involve the diverse voices based on
religious, cultural, linguistic minorities.
Behaviour of people in electoral process
is complex in III world than western
uniformity (Milan Vaishnav)

Non western political processes
involve multi party systems as in India,
phenomena of charismatic personality,
sectarian and identity politics and
wave elections (Paul Brass) than western
processes largely based on ideological
and developmental issues.

Political scholars of west need to be
sympathetic towards Eastern culture
and political process while analysis
rather than using uniform western
standards.

Remarks

2. (c) Critically analyse the relevance of the Non- Aligned movement today? What were its major contradictions since its inception? With reference to the latest summit held, what should be its path to gain its prominence back? (250 Words) (20)

Ans - Non-aligned movement started in cold war period by developing countries like India, Egypt, Indonesia, Ghana etc in order to maintain strategic autonomy in a bipolar world.

Relevance

NAM movement has been called as a "Movement In Coma" by Indian political analyst C Rajamohan. He says that NAM has lost its relevance long ago with disintegration of USSR and end of bipolar world. Its agendas are extinct as imperialism and colonialism has by and large ended. Leaders are not willing to continue as seen in reluctance of PM to attend summit in 2016 and 2019.

But people favouring NAM believe that its agendas were not static but dynamic. Present threats of Neocolonialism, nuclear proliferation,

Remarks

cyber threat, climate change, Xenophobia and refugee crisis, dominance of west in UN, IMF etc. call for revival of NAM as a "voice of third world."

Contradictions since Inception

NAM movement started for non-alignment but during its formative phases only alignments and sympathy was visible.

During attack of China on India in 1962, no NAM countries came to support India on basis of "South-South cooperation", rather Indonesia sided with China.

After threat of US-Pakistan alliance in 1971, India signed treaty of friendship with USSR thus siding with one bloc. This was setback to non-alignment agenda of NAM.

GAINING PROMINANCE BACK

In the document, Non-alignment 2.0, Sunil Khilnani has proposed that NAM should promote multilateralism and peace

-ful global order to gain relevance.

In its latest summit, FINAL DOCUMENT was framed by leaders to promote human rights, climate issues, reforms of UN, neocolonialism issues, gender equality, prohibiting nuclear proliferation etc as its agenda. These contemporary issues along with cooperation on education and health during COVID-19 times may help in revival of NAM.

good

apt
answers

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3. (a) The demand of NIEO is a striking evidence of the discrepancies in the present world economic system dominated by West led IMF and World Bank. Analyse the issue and suggest remedial measures. What new trends and phenomena have resulted in a fundamental shift in the nature of World Politics? (200 Words) (15)

Ans - New International Economic Order is a system proposed by developing countries to reform financial institutions dominated by west - IMF and World Bank. Also an economic order which is equitable in nature is promoted.

Issue

The two major financial institutions, the Brettenwoods twins, are dominated by US and EU countries. Their conditional loan and SAP measures force countries to change political and economic system.

Interference of global west in resource exploitation and use of east leads to threat to sovereignty of nations.

Remedial measures

Promotion of non-western financial institution like New Development Bank, AIIB and Asian Development Bank can be alternatives.

Global south-south cooperation and joint agenda on platforms like

Remarks

with UN and WHO, regarding economic reforms, equitable resource distribution and sharing of benefits.

New trends

The nature of world politics is changing owing to -

- Centricity of Indo-Pacific and assertive rise of China (CRAJAMOHAN).
- Suhasini Haider highlights the emergence of threats like Coup in Myanmar, Taliban in Afghanistan that has rendered UN dysfunctional.
- New trade war and war for hegemony between US and China leading to New cold war (Thucydides Trap)
- Transnational Threats like Terrorism, Climate change, Refugee crisis, LGBTQ+ rights, Xenophobia etc has promoted global cooperation despite suspicion (COMPLEX INTERDEPENDENCE)

The global order and politics is changing with new challenges. But the opportunity can be utilised to foster cooperation by reforming United Nations and promoting cooperation during crisis like COVID.

Remarks

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3. (b) What are social movements/New Social Movements? Compare and contrast the movements in advanced industrial countries and developing countries? (200 Words)

Ans - Social movements are mass movements to get any agenda fulfilled. New social movements emerged in 1960s and fundamentally differ from social movements as -

- Social movements focus on bread-butter and livelihood issues while NSM focus on quality of life issues.
- Social movements had parochial outlook while NSM share global concern - Environment, LGBTQ+, Gender equality.

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN ADVANCED Vs DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Social movements in advanced countries were focused on livelihood issues, equal wages, right to political representation and vote, equality of sexes, equitable resource allocation, free market etc.

These were organised and led by leaders. Their minority rights concerned with ending racial discrimination and body autonomy of women.

Remarks

social movements in developing countries focused more on male rights of equal wages, decent working hours etc owing to Patriarchy in society. Their concern of food security, education and health accessibility was greater.

NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENT IN ADVANCED vs DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

New Social movement in advanced countries appeared in 1960s with focus on black rights, gender equality, LGBTQ+ rights, environmental issues etc. The agenda was global outlook and social base was educated elite class.

New social movement in developing countries have focus on both traditional livelihood agenda with new gender rights and environmental issues.

Ex - Narmada Bachao Andolan in India has concern of environmental crisis as well as rehabilitation and livelihood of forest dwellers.

New social movement develop a global solidarity on transnational issues and are backed by legitimacy of public promoting POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

Remarks

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3. (c) Women movements are influenced greatly by cultural and national backgrounds. Support the statement with specific reference to differences between Western and non-Western women movement. (250 Words) (20)

Women movements have called for equal rights of women as par with men and equitable distribution of resources to make women capable enough to break the psychological barriers of patriarchy and societal conservatism.

your intros are unique, keep it up.

Women's movement have occurred in western and eastern world on some similar agendas while some different concerns owing to socio-cultural traditions that differ.

WESTERN WORLD WOMEN MOVEMENT:

In western countries, women movement started with political demands of suffrage. Right to vote and right to get elected was focussed.

Another focus of women's movement was of bodily autonomy, preference to life of single women, bodily autonomy, abortive rights and homosexuality issues.

Remarks

Later on women movement demanded equal pay for equal work, living wages, breaking of glass ceiling in unconventional field - mathematics, space, corporates.

New women's movement focus on Freedom of expression, promotion of cyber security, feminisation of policy, representation on international platform etc.

WOMEN MOVEMENT IN NON WESTERN WORLD

In non-western countries, women are not only threatened by PATRIARCHY but also by culture, religion, society norms etc.

Women movement in non-western countries focused on right to life with dignity owing to issues of widow remarriage, female infanticide and practises like SATI and child marriage in India.

The movement further tried to reform societal orthodoxy by promoting monogamy, female education, against domestic violence etc. These issues are even present in contemporary

Remarks

times.

women movement further demanded right to vote, right to equal wages, right to bodily autonomy.

New women movements combine both traditional and modern issues to demand quality and dignified life, equal opportunity and non-discrimination.

women right activists like Indira Jaisingh, Manasi Pradhan, Kamla Bhasin call for legislative reforms and participatory programmes to bring change.

New social movement thus fundamentally differ in west and East owing to different social, cultural, economic and traditional aspects.

you can add value by relating to political theorists' views/analysis of social movements of Rajani Kothari & other contemporary.

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4. (a) What do you understand by the term 'New Cold War' in context of the last phase of the rivalry between USA and USSR? Examine the factors which led to an apparent "Peaceful" end to the cold War? (200 Words) (15)

Ans- New cold war was phenomena after Detante phase (1969-79) of cold war. It is said to be a "real threat" by some while "academic passtime" by others.

LAST PHASE RIVALRY

US and USSR, after 1979 entered into a NEW PHASE of COLD WAR. With USSR attack on Afghanistan, US became skeptic. Space War programme of US and arms race among countries started again.

USA and USSR were both in heated arguments and threatening each other. Propaganda by Press was again on peak.

PEACEFUL END:

With coming of Gorbachev into power, the ties normalised. He withdrew from Afghanistan which made the matter calm again.

Remarks

Other factors include -

- Peace talk between ~~US~~ and USSR on renewal of ~~SALT~~ and START treaties.
- Changing USSR government programmes like Perestroika and Glasnost which led to adoption of liberal trade policies.
- Disintegration of USSR finally led to end of any prospects of cold war and as called by Francis Fukuyama - It was END OF HISTORY.
- USSR biggest successor, Russia was economically fragile and militarily less powerful than US.

The new cold war of 1990s had a peaceful demise. But in present times a New Cold War 2.0 is getting developed between USA and China which have its own associated issues and concerns. Its peaceful end is hoped for a stable multipolar global order.

7

Remarks

4. (b) Features of political parties in third world countries.

(200 Words) (15)

Ans - Political parties are "POWER HOUSES" as called by EDMUND BURKE because they try to gain power and form government.

Features of Political Parties in III world

• Political parties in ~~third~~ world are closely linked to ~~social~~ groups, religious groups and sectarian organisations like caste, class, ethnicity, language etc.

Example - Religious - Shiv Sena, Akali Dal
 Casteist - BSP, RJD
 Ethnicity - DMK, AIADMK

• Political parties in third world are associated to pressure groups and business houses

Example - RSS - BJP, ABVP - BJP (student)
 AITUC - CPI (Trade Union)

• Political parties in third world are influenced by charismatic personality of leader. Ex - JL Nehru - Congress
 Narendra Modi - BJP.

These parties follow "top-down" decision making.

Remarks

- Political parties in 3rd world lack internal democracy, party elections, strong lower ground based organisation etc.
- Political parties are not rigid on ideology and are more focused on power than values. This makes them "catch all parties" with alliances like UPA and NDA to achieve power.
- Political parties in 3rd world do not fight elections only on development issues rather they focus more on sectarian polarisation - religion, caste lines.
- Political parties in 3rd world are loosely organised, promote a nexus with criminals and capitalists and lack an interest aggregation agenda.

Political parties in 3rd world are distinctly different from western ones like US and UK owing to power centric agenda and yet they only represent the voice of people in democracy of 3rd world.

Remarks

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4. (c) Briefly enumerate the most important functions of WTO? How do the regional trade agreements like TPP or RCEP likely affect the WTO? How does Indian stand in WTO differ when it comes to issue of export of Services? (250 Words) (20)

Ans- World Trade Organisation was established on 1 January, 1995 as a successor to GATT for promoting world trade.

Important Functions :

- World Trade Organisation, as the name suggests, promotes international order where free and fair trade takes place.
- It promotes liberalisation of trade practises, abolishing license and tariff minimisation for free flow of goods and services.
- It focuses on reduction of non-tariff barriers like phytosanitary measures which hinder trade.
- It also aids developing countries to get access to developed countries market and addresses their economic concerns like subsidies, inflation etc.
- It facilitates dispute resolution by DSB and appellate body.

Remarks

EFFECT OF RCEP and TPP on WTO

Positive effect:

RCEP is Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership of ASEAN and TPP is Trans Pacific Partnership are regional bodies promoting free trade.

The bodies would complement the efforts of WTO as they would ensure the stepping stone from regionalism to globalism ensuring inclusive trade. Those countries which are reluctant to become part of WTO, becomes part of these smaller system thus enhancing the ambit of global trade. Regional trade blocs also secure interest of smaller countries, thus ensuring their participation in free trade process at small level.

Negative Effect:

RCEP and TPP promote parochial interest of like minded nations who may then be reluctant to open with outsiders.

Preferential treatment in a group may promote countries to leave WTO where domination of West is visible.

Remarks

Focus on regional blocs may change the trend from globalisation to protectionism with favouring smaller groups.

Indian stand on export of Services in WTO

India wants the GATS i.e. General Agreement on Trade in Services be expanded to promote interest of developing countries.

India is a net exporter of services and has developed Mode 1 and Mode 4 services under WTO. Hence it wants recognition of degrees by Indian colleges to facilitate Ease of working by Indians in western countries.

India wants WTO to promote developed countries on giving access to market in services without hindrances like Visa regime of US, EU etc. It raises issue that developed countries get access to 3rd world market but do not open themselves

WTO as a global body needs to be stic and inclusive so that it may counter west dominance and preserve "Neutral Image" to promote free international trade.

9.5

Remarks

(a) NAM in the present era of global politics is being considered as outdated and dysfunctional. What are major factors behind the development of such perception? What should be the future path to ensure the relevance of NAM?

(200 Words) (15)

Ans - NAM movement started in 1960s in order to preserve interest and strategic autonomy of developing countries in a unstable bipolar world.

NAM as dysfunctional body and associated factors

NAM has been called a "movement in coma" by CRajamohan who felt that relevance of NAM ended with end of cold war and disintegration of USSR in 1990s.

NAM is said to "Outline its utility" by former Indian NSA MK Narayanan. He said that NAM was agenda specific from 1960-90 focusing on imperialism, cold war, state aggression but in present time its issues are redundant.

NAM has not been able to take dynamic agendas and new programmes that may differ from other bodies like UN, WHO, WTO etc. Its meetings have largely been irregular. Leaders like Indian PM Modi missed summit (2016 and 2019)

Remarks

in past which makes it visible as NAM to be outdated.

Future path for Relevance:

- NAM should take up new contemporary issues which other bodies are reluctant to take -
 - Afghanistan crisis
 - Reform of UN system
 - Coups in 3rd world; Myanmar, Sudan
 - Rising extremism, terrorism, xenophobia, refugee crisis.
- TV Paul has suggested India to take opportunity to lead NAM which may streng then its stand on expansionist china, UNSC reform etc.
- In document, NAM 2.0, Sunil Khilnani has suggested that issues like neo colonialism, climate change, peaceful global order can be promoted by NAM to remain relevant.

As ~~said~~ by former PM Narsimha Rao, NAM can never get irrelevant as non-alignment to even one global power like USA, makes it significant.

Remarks

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5. (b) What are the competing claims made about globalization in context of international political economy? What has been the impact of globalization on internal functioning of states in context of Democratic decision making? (200 Words) (15)

Ans - Globalisation is called as "Compression in Time and Space" by Anthony Giddens. It has brought the world closer to form "Global Village".

Competing claims -

Impact of globalisation on political-economy of world order is highlighted by distinct view points.

Jagdish Bhagwati in his book In Defence of Globalisation has said that globalisation has impacted Political economy in positive manner. Decision making is pluralistic and decentralised. Economic growth has increased and there is reduction of regional and income & inequality.

Bill Clinton believed that globalisation has made equatable distribution of resources possible.

Negative argument: Anuradha Sen believes that globalisation has exacerbated the Inequality and brought socio-

Remarks

economic indicators like hunger, malnutrition to a lower level.

Joseph Stiglitz in his book Globalisation and its Discontents has said that it has largely led to resource exploitation of developing countries in favour of developed countries, a view shared by Marxists like Immanuel Wallerstein.

Impact on Democratic Decision Making

Globalisation has promoted the inclusive nature of government which is answerable not only to domestic public but also global platforms. The decision of government involves minority rights, human rights, gender equality concerns. Public as a stakeholder participates in political process promoting Participatory Democracy. Government follows principle of accountability, transparency and good governance as is favoured in global order.

But there is negative impact visible on government functioning. Sovereignty is undermined. Joseph Stiglitz calls it DEMOCRATIC DEFICIT.

The government is forced by corporate MNCs to favour capitalists over welfare role. NGOs hamper regular government functioning.

Remarks

and promote ~~agenda~~ of west.

Globalisation, though ~~leads~~ to leads to ~~shared~~
~~sovereignty~~, it may be important in order
to prohibit autocratic government and satisfy
multidimensional nature of man as per
~~Pluralist~~ ~~sovereignty~~ theory of Laski.

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Remarks

5. (c) Factors that promoted US hegemony in post-Cold War were not just its military strength but a host of other factors as well which other contenders failed to replicate. Discuss. (250 Words) (20)

Ans - US hegemony is the acceptance of US as world leader by other countries and following its principles as standard one.

FACTORS

US hegemony is not just a product of its military. But a multiple factors had role in it including military -

- MILITARY - US is formidable military power with high tech arms and ammunitions.

Its nuclear power is enviable and its forces of army, navy and air are well trained and equipped. According to SIPRI, USA expends largest amount on military closely followed by China.

This has made USA a hard power. It has demonstrated that in Iraq attack, military drills etc.

- CULTURAL POWER: JOSEPH NYE calls the USA hegemony, a product of its use of SOFT POWER. The soft power is in spread of Hollywood, pop music, television shows, food chains like -

Remarks

Mac Donald's, clothing of denims and shirts etc. These cultural aspect are promoted and sold by USA. The purchasers accept not only the culture but also a consent in favour of USA hegemony.

Joseph Nye also proposed the use of SMART POWER, a mix of physical and cultural powers to generate consent.

- ECONOMIC: Economically, USA follows a neoliberal principle of free market economy, free and fair trade systems and minimum government interference. This system is liked by Capitalists of world who get more opportunity to generate profit.

The system has proliferated after liberalisation and globalisation in 1990s, being accepted even by Russia and China. This has further strengthened US hegemony based on Washington Consensus.

- SOCIETY: USA promotes a equal society with same rights for men and women, least gender discrimination

and opening opportunities for women in all spheres. Similarly gay rights, environmental rights and minority (black) rights are promoted.

Though violations of black and gay rights is sometimes seen, by and large a image of equal society is forwarded by USA when compared with other societies like middle east, south Asia or Africa where even basic rights are not available to women equally.

→ multidimensional approach.

OTHER POWERS - RUSSIA & CHINA

~~That~~ It can be said that USA has used its will to gain power and utilised social, cultural, economic, political (democratic system upholding human rights) to generate hegemony. Other competitors like Russia or China have failed to generate that ~~dominant~~ hegemony owing to their authoritarian regime, socialist policy which suppressed capitalism and favouring duties over rights of people.

USA hegemony is indeed a product of its skillful generation of consent from wide perspective, appealing the world to its favour.

Remarks

good.

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