Political Science

[Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

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**MODULE 11 (SEGMENT 11)**

**Article: Strengths and Weaknesses of the 2 Party System**

As every coin has two sides. The same applies here with the 2 party system as there are several strengths and weaknesses of the 2 party system. Some of the credible strengths of 2 party system are; 1) all of the information about politics becomes much easier to analyze and understand, 2) availability of several interests an opinions are accommodated, 3) political stability is gained, and 4) the voting choice become less or fewer.

In terms of weaknesses, the 2 party system is considered as weaker because 1) it bring the government to a standstill position, 2) promotes corruption, and 3) ignores alternative options and provides limited options.

**How should the political parties adapt to new technology?**

Ans: The political parties can adapt to modern technologies in a number of ways. First and foremost, they can use social media for their campaigning. It will save resources like paper and fuel used, decreasing the overall expense of their political campaign. Media like Facebook and Twitter can be used to pinpoint the issues faced by the populace in their locality instead of going door-to-door, which is the traditional way of public campaigning. Corner meetings can be replaced by Facebook Live sessions, which can easily address Diasporas in real-time. In the elections of 2016, US President Donald j. trump hired a firm called Cambridge Analytica to pinpoint the issues of the "Swing States" using social media and succeeded in capture a crucial number of votes to secure the “Top Job”.

**MODULE 12 (SEGMENT 12)**

**2000 Election: What Happened?**

It is very crucial for me that I learned about the "2000 Election: What Happened”. In brief, in 2000 Election, the Republican George W. Bush has pitted against Democrat AI Gore. The basic election has shown that the popular vote has been won by Gore while the required electoral votes (270) for the presidency have been garnered. While in the end, the result of the election was mainly finalized by the Supreme Court of the United States where the decision has been made in favor of Bush based on 5-4 votes.

**What are the characteristics that you appreciate in a candidate?**

Ans: The most appreciated quality in a candidate is far-sightedness. It simply means that the candidate running for any political office should have a detailed plan to make his constituency prosperous. Another characteristic that is highly appreciated in any candidate is his ability to come up with a solution to the age-old issues that are plaguing society, like unemployment, crime, and access to natural resources. Lastly, a candidate is highly appreciated in a society when he is free of any scandalous accusations. People may forgive a corrupt individual, but they would never forgive a person with accusations on his character. William Jefferson Clinton, popularly known as Bill Clinton became highly unpopular with his scandal with a White House Intern Monica Lewinsky surfaced, even though he managed to improve the internal debt situation of the US by a considerable margin.

**MODULE 13 (SEGMENT 13)**

**Article: Civil Rights**

The fight for Civil Rights goes back to the 1800s where the biggest strides have been made in 1950-60 mainly for African Americans. This Civil Rights then saw boycotts and protests affect legislative change while it is often used to refer to the fights and struggles of the population especially the struggle of African Americans.

**How should the government balance security with freedom?**

Ans: There is a paradoxical relationship between security and freedom while governments are concerned. If the government gives complete freedom to the populace, then there will be no security. That is why it reserves certain rights to itself so that we would walk the streets. For example, the government reserves the right to administer capital punishment to people that kill their fellow citizens or the people who commit treason with the ruling regime. The government often balances both security and freedom. Check posts are established at critical points so that the safety of the public is not compromised, which is the whole point of establishing a government. Similarly, the government imposes a set of laws so that a stable system is established in society and people manage to conduct their day-to-day businesses with ease and safety.

**MODULE 14 (SEGMENT 14)**

**Article: The Domain of Government vs. the Domain of the Private Sector**

It has been found very interesting and fruitful with the study and analysis of the article suggested in this course. The article covers even all aspects of the terms, the domain of government vs the domain of the private sector. According to the research findings as well as according to the authors’ view, many political observers have observed an inquiring similarity between the domain and of government and domain of the private sector. In the recent past time, the last congress almost led to a joint conference between both of the parties where some important elements have been comprised.

The difference between these two domains is that people, the public or community mainly draw the line between the domains of government and the domain of the private sector. While, domain of both and the difference between government and public permeates both ideologies. In short, the difference in the domain of the government and the domain of the private sector is dependent on the setting and standards.

**What policy tools are available to the government on the economy?**

As one of the main and major activities of the government is to control, manage and run the economy, there is a need for different policy tools to the government on the economy. Hence, the main policy tools available to the government are taxation and spending. The policy tool called tax is used to influence the economy through the determination of how much funds or financial resources e.g. money the government should spend on different things, activities, and projects, etc. while what amounts should be spent by the public. For example, if the government is in need to spend more, then the government puts more taxes and vice versa.

Spending is the second economy tool to the government for managing and running as well as stabilizing the economy. This tool is available to the government to drive financial resources such as money of the government in different sectors which are required for the economic boost. In short, both the economy tools are available to the government and governments use them to control, stabilize, and run the economy in a fine and efficient way or manner.

**MODULE 15 (SEGMENT 15)**

**Article: Friedrich von Hayek: Supply-Side vs. Demand Side**

Friedrich Hayek is an Australian economist whose contribution to the studies of economics is highly credible and significant even all over the world. Friedrich is majorly known for his defense of classical liberalism. He has contributed a lot to the psychology, politics, and economics. The articles about Friedrich or his work is used in the current times and thought even in the entire world.

Supply Side is an economic concept proposed and presented by Ronald Reagan. This concept is aimed to increase the supply of goods and services available to consumers. The main theme behind this concept is that businesses would put more efforts towards production and research and development of goods and services if the government keeps corporate taxes down or low. Another logic is when a huge number of products are applied to the market place then there would be more chances of more revenues. It would be so because consumers swill is more likely to buy things when they see more things available to them. On the other opposing side, the demand side is the economic concept that focuses on increasing the demands of goods and services. The idea and concept behind increasing demands are to increase the wealth level of the consumers or buyers. The ways to increase demand is the creation of more jobs and the provision of higher wages and other financial benefits to the people.

**Would you advocate free trade agreements to spur growth?**

Yes! I will advocate free trade agreements for the purpose to spur growth. I would do or prefer to advocate free trade agreements because it has several benefits. The benefits like;

* free trade agreements help increase the value of freedom of business and operations
* it assists and reinforces the rule of law
* Free trade agreements foster economic development in developing nations or poor countries instead of only empowering economic development in developed countries.

**MODULE 16 (SEGMENT 16)**

**Article: Realism vs. Idealism**

In the article, the author and researcher have put a searching criticism on the theory of Protagoras. The author prefaces his discussion with the words “A wise man is not likely to talk nonsense, let us try to understand him.” The study (article) shows that the author’s view is that idealists and the wise men are not interchangeable. The remark has been made by the fact and reality that in the current discussion and analysis views are highly fastened on the idealist and this is scarcely exaggerating to distinguish as sheer insanities. In short, a number of misrepresentations have been considered for clarifying the atmosphere of Realism and Idealism.

**Broadly, what are America’s foreign policy objectives?**

The foreign policy of the United States is designed regarding the interaction of the state with other foreign states and how the US set standards and policies of interaction with the organizations, systems, and corporations of the country (US).

The objectives of the foreign policy of America is very wide-ranging and complex. The officially stated objectives of the foreign policy of the state include many things such as; 1) including setting standards for the bureaus and offices in the department of states of the US, 2) as mentioned in the foreign policy agenda of the United States, “to develop and sustain a more democratic, safe, secure, and prosperous world for the US public and international community.” Additionally, the goals of controlling exports such as nuclear hardware and nuclear technology and secure American business around the world. Despite this, the US foreign policy also includes securing international education, prosperity, and protection of US citizens outside the US.

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