

# US HEGEMONY IN WORLD POLITICS

## STUDY NOTES

### The 'New World Order'

- The disintegration of USSR led to the beginning of the US hegemony in 1991. It remained with all its powers enhanced and intact.
- Kuwait was invaded by Iraq in August 1990 and was subsequently annexed. After a series of diplomatic attempts failed at convincing Iraq to quit its aggression, the United Nations mandated the liberation of Kuwait by force. This decision of UN was hailed by the US President George HW Bush as the emergence of a 'New World Order.'
- The First Gulf War took place in which Iraq was defeated by a coalition force of 6,60,000 troops from 34 countries. It was known as 'Operation Desert Storm' or 'First Gulf War'.
- The war revealed the vast technological gap that had opened up between the US military capability and other countries.

### The Clinton's era

- George HW Bush lost the US Presidential elections of 1992 to William Jefferson (Bill) Clinton of the Democratic party.
- During this era, it was believed that the US had withdrawn into its internal affairs and was not fully engaged in world politics.
- The government led by Clinton focused on 'soft issues' like democracy promotion, climate change and world trade rather than 'hard politics'.
- Still, the US showed its military powers. Firstly, in 1999 in response to Yugoslavian actions against the predominantly Albanian population in the province of Kosovo. Secondly, in response to the bombing of the US embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar-es-Salaam.
- 'Operation Infinite Reach', launched by the US, was a series of cruise missile strikes on Al-Qaeda terrorist targets in Sudan and Afghanistan.

### 9/11 and the 'Global War' on Terror

- On 11th September 2001, four American commercial aircrafts were hijacked and flew into important buildings in the US.
- The first and second airline crashed into the North and South Towers of the World Trade Centre (New York), the third crashed into the Pentagon building (Arlington, Virginia) and the fourth aircraft came down in a field in Pennsylvania. These attacks came to be known as '9/11'.
- The US response to 9/11 was swift and ferocious. George W Bush had succeeded Clinton in the US Presidency.
- The US launched 'Operation Enduring Freedom' as a part of its 'Global War on Terror'.
- The operation was against all those suspected to be behind the 9/11 attack, mainly Al-Qaeda and the Taliban regime in Afghanistan.
- Arrests were made all over the world by the US forces often without the knowledge of the government of the persons being arrested.
- These persons were transported across countries and detained in secret prisons.

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## **The Iraq Invasion**

- Operation Iraqi Freedom' was launched by the US on 19th March, 2003 and was joined by more than forty other countries.
- The purpose of the invasion was to prevent Iraq from developing Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).
- As there was no evidence of WMD, it is speculated that the invasion was motivated by other objectives such as controlling Iraqi oilfields, etc.
- The US invasion of Iraq was both a military and political failure as around 3000 US military personnel were lost and Iraqi casualties were much higher.

## **Constraints on American Power**

- There are three constraints on American power. The institutional architecture of the America is the first constraint.
- The second constraint is domestic in nature and stems from the open nature of American society. There is a deep scepticism regarding the purposes and methods of government in American political culture.
- The third constraint on American power is the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) which is only organisation in the international system that could possibly moderate the exercise of American power.

## **India's Relationship with the US**

- During the Cold War, India closest friendship was with the Soviet Union.
- Over the years, India decided to liberalise its economy and integrate it with the global economy. This made India an attractive economic partner for a number of countries including the US.
- Two new factors emerged in Indo-US relations in recent years. They include :
- Technological dimension
- The role of the Indian-American diaspora.
- There are three different strategies to decide what kind of relationship India should have with USA. They are as follows :
- Those Indian analysts who see international politics in terms of military power, prefer that India should maintain its distance from US and should focus upon increasing its own national power.
- Other analysts see the growing convergence of interests between US and India as a historic opportunity for India.
- A third group of analysts advocate that India should take the lead in establishing the coalition of countries from developing world.
- Indo-US relations are too difficult to manage by a sole strategy. There should be mixing of foreign policy strategies of deal with the US.

## **Meaning of Hegemony**

- The word 'hegemony' means the leadership or predominance of one state over others by virtue of its military, economic, political power and cultural superiority.
- Politics is all about gaining power. In world politics, countries and groups of countries are engaged in constantly trying to gain and retain power.
- It is important to understand the distribution of power among the countries of the world in order to understand world politics.
- During the Cold War Era, there were two superpowers, the US and the USSR. But after the disintegration of USSR, only one single power was left i.e. the US.
- The international system dominated by a sole superpower or hyper-power is sometimes called a 'unipolar system'.

## **Hegemony as Hard Power**

- Hegemony as a hard power relates to the relations, patterns and balances of military capability between states.
- The base of US power lies in the overwhelming superiority of its military power. It is both absolute and relative.

- The military dominance of the US is not just based on higher military spending but on a qualitative gap.
- But still, the US invasion of Iraq reveals weakness of American power as it was not able to force the Iraqi people into submitting to the occupation forces of the US-led coalition.

### Hegemony as Structural Power

- The idea behind this type of hegemony is that an open world economy requires a dominant power to support its creation and existence.
- In this sense, hegemony is reflected in the role played by the US in providing global public goods. The best examples of global public goods are Sea-Lanes of Communication (SLOCs), Internet, roads, etc.
- The economic preponderance of the US is inseparable from its structural power, which is the power to shape the global economy in a particular way.
- Another example of the structural power of the US is the academic degree called the Masters in Business Administration (MBA). The idea of teaching skills for business is uniquely American.

### Hegemony as Soft Power

- In this type of hegemony, it implies class ascendancy in the social, political and particularly ideological spheres.
- It suggests that a dominant power not only possess military power but also ideological resources to shape the behaviour of competing and lesser powers.
- The US predominance in the world is based not only on its military power and economic powers but on its cultural presence.
- During the Cold War, the US scored notable victories in the area of structural power and soft power rather than hard power.

### Overcoming the Hegemony

- It is important to understand that there is no single power to balance the US military. There are various strategies which can be helpful to overcome the hegemony.
- According to the Bandwagon Strategy, it is suggested that instead of engaging in activities opposed to the hegemonic power, it is advisable to extract benefits by operating within the hegemonic system.
- Hide Strategy implies staying as far removed from the dominant power as possible. China, Russia and the European Union are many examples of this behaviour.
- Another belief is that resistance to American hegemony may come from non-state actors rather than other states. It is believed that challenges to US hegemony will come from a combination of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), social movements and public opinion.

## QUESTION BANK

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. The US Hegemony began in

- (a) 1990                      (b) 1991                      (c) 1992                      (d) 1993

2. The first business school in the world is

- (a) Harvard School              (b) Oxford School              (c) Wharton School              (d) Stanford School

3. The root of the word 'hegemony' lies in the

- (a) Latin                      (b) Classical Greeks              (c) French                      (d) Spanish

4. The duration of Cold War was \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) 1914 - 1919              (b) 1939 - 1945              (c) 1945 - 1991              (d) 1965 - 1991



5. The United States was founded in which year?  
 (a) 1774 (b) 1776 (c) 1778 (d) 1780
6. The hegemony that shapes minds through ideological forces like values, beliefs, etc., is referred as  
 (a) Hegemony as unlimited power (b) Hegemony as structural power  
 (c) Hegemony as hard power (d) Hegemony as soft power
7. The 'Operation Iraqi Freedom' was launched on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) 19th March, 2003 (b) 19th March, 2004 (c) 21st March, 2003 (d) 21st March, 2004
8. The headquarters of the US defence department is located at  
 (a) New York (b) Washington (c) Pennsylvania (d) Virginia
9. The World Trade Center and Pentagon buildings of USA were attacked by  
 (a) Zamaat-e-Islami (b) Al-Qaeda (c) Al-Badr (d) Hamas
10. The US embassies were bombed by Al-Qaeda in  
 (a) Dublin (b) New Delhi (c) Dar-es-Salaam (d) Zimbabwe
11. The US operation in Iraq was called:  
 (a) Operation Desert Suicide (b) Operation Desert Storm  
 (c) Operation Desert Qaeda (d) Operation Desert Hamas
12. Why was the 'First Gulf War' called the 'Video Game War'?  
 (a) Use of military's in large number (b) Use of Mass Destruction Weapons  
 (c) Widespread television coverage (d) None of these
13. 'What was 'Operation Iraqi Freedom'?  
 (a) A Military operation (b) An Economic operation (c) A Military Pact (d) An Economic Pact
14. Iraq invaded Kuwait in  
 (a) June 1990 (b) July 1990 (c) August 1990 (d) September 1990
15. Consider the following statements regarding the Arms Control Treaties which have been signed in International arena during the post Second World War era and choose the incorrect one/s:  
 1. LTBT (Limited Test Ban Treaty) banned nuclear weapon tests exclusively in atmosphere.  
 2. NPT was signed in 1968, entered into force in 1970 and extended indefinitely in 1995.  
 Option :  
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
16. The US led war in Iraq in?  
 (a) 2000 (b) 2003 (c) 2005 (d) 2008
17. The US today spends more on its military capability than the next \_\_\_\_\_ powers combined.  
 (a) 8 (b) 12 (c) 10 (d) 16
18. Which one of the following was a part of its global war on terrorism by the US?  
 (a) Operation Desert Storm (b) Computer War  
 (c) Operation Enduring Freedom (d) Video Game War
19. Where is Kosovo situated?  
 (a) Kenya (b) Tanzania (c) Iraq (d) Yugoslavia
20. \_\_\_\_\_ of the technical staff of Boeing is estimated to be of Indian origin.  
 (a) 65 per cent (b) 35 per cent (c) 80 per cent (d) 50 per cent
21. Which among the following statements is wrong with regard to 'Operation Iraqi Freedom'?  
 (a) More than forty countries joined in the US-led coalition for willing to invade Iraq.  
 (b) The reason given for invading Iraq was to prevent it from developing weapons of mass destruction.  
 (c) The action was taken with the prior approval of the UN.  
 (d) The US led coalition did not face major resistance from Iraqi forces.

22. The disintegration of Soviet Union was one of the most important events that altered the global geopolitics after the Second World War. Consider the following statements in this regard and choose the correct one/s.
1. A coup took place in 1991 that was encouraged by Communist Party hardliners.
  2. Boris Yeltsin emerged as a national hero in opposing this coup.
  3. In December 1991, under the leadership of Yeltsin, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus, three major republics of the USSR, declared that the Soviet Union was disbanded.
- Option :**
- (a) 1 and 2 only                      (b) 1 and 3 only                      (c) 2 and 3 only                      (d) All of these
23. The first MBA course outside the US was established only in
- (a) 1945                      (b) 1950                      (c) 1955                      (d) 1960
24. In Eastern Europe, there have been splits in the countries and emergence of new countries as communism was weakened due to various causes. Consider the following statements and choose incorrect ones regarding this:
1. Yugoslavia went a peaceful split resulting in emergence of states like Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina etc
  2. Czechoslovakia split resulted into a major conflict and Czechs and Slovaks formed two independent countries.
- Option :**
- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only                      (c) Both 1 and 2                      (d) Neither 1 nor 2
25. When did the Kosovo crisis occur?
- (a) 1996                      (b) 1997                      (c) 1998                      (d) 1999
26. Which among the following statements about hegemony is incorrect?
- (a) The word implies the leadership or predominance of one State.
  - (b) It was used to denote the predominance of Athens in the ancient Greece.
  - (c) The country having hegemonic position will possess unchallenged military power.
  - (d) Hegemonic position is fixed. Once a hegemon, always a hegemon.
27. Which of the following were used by the US to establish its hegemony over the world?
1. Military domination
  2. Economic power
  3. Political clout
  4. Cultural Superiority
  5. Establishment of dictatorship
- Option :**
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only                      (b) 2, 3 and 4 only                      (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only                      (d) 1, 3 and 4 only
28. Consider the following statements regarding Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and choose the incorrect one/s.
1. OPCW is an inter governmental organization located in Brussels.
  2. The organization promotes and verifies the adherence to the chemical weapons only.
  3. OPCW is not an agency of the United Nations.
- Option :**
- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 and 3 only                      (c) 1 and 2 only                      (d) 3 only
29. What was the duration of Cold War?
- (a) 1914-1919                      (b) 1939-1945                      (c) 1945-1991                      (d) 1965-1991
30. What is often called economic globalization usually involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world. Choose the correct statements from the following about the features of economic globalisation.
1. The restrictions imposed by different countries on allowing the imports of other countries have been reduced.
  2. The restrictions on movement of capital across the countries have been increased.
  3. Developed countries carefully guarded their borders with visa policies to ensure that citizens of other countries cannot take away the jobs of their own citizens.

**Option :**

- (a) 1 and 3 only                      (b) 2 and 3 only                      (c) 1 only                      (d) All of these

**31. United States used Cruise missile against Serbia in**

- (a) 1995                      (b) 1997                      (c) 1998                      (d) 1999

**32. Which among the following gives more weightage to India's proposal for permanent membership in t Security Council?**

- (a) India's growing economic power and stable political system  
(b) Nuclear capability  
(c) It has been a member of UN since its inception  
(d) It is located in Asia

**33. Where is the pentagon building situated in USA?**

- (a) Philadelphia                      (b) New York                      (c) Arlington                      (d) Dallas

**34. Through which sources state mediate the information to their citizens?**

- (a) Television                      (b) Newspaper                      (c) Media                      (d) All of these

**35. Which of the following statements are incorrect about the contemporary world order?**

- (a) There is an absence of a world government, which could regulate the state's behaviour.  
(b) The US is the predominant player in world affairs.  
(c) States are using force against one another.  
(d) States which violate international law, are severely punished by the UN

**36. The root of the word 'hegemony' lies in the**

- (a) Latin                      (b) Classical Greeks                      (c) French                      (d) Spanish

**37. From which of the following political party William Jafferson (Bill Clinton) belong to-**

- (a) Republican party                      (b) Democratic party                      (c) Communist party                      (d) Congress

**38. Name the place where the fourth Air plane was crashed in 9/11 attack.**

- (a) Pennsylvania                      (b) World Trade centre                      (c) Pentagon                      (d) Washington DC

**39. Which of the following statements related to the Iraq invasion by the US is incorrect?**

- (a) More than forty other countries were involved in this invasion  
(b) The UN had given consent to invade Iraq  
(c) The invasion was to prevent Iraq from developing weapons of mass destruction  
(d) The US lost over 3000 military personnel in this war

**40. The strategy of staying as far removed from the dominant power as possible is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) showing                      (b) slide                      (c) hide                      (d) abide

**41. Match the following:**

- |                                |                                      |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (A) Operation Infinite Reach   | (i) War against Al-Qaeda and Taliban |
| (B) Operation Enduring Freedom | (ii) Coalition of the willing        |
| (C) Operation Desert Storm     | (iii) Missile attack in Sudan        |
| (D) Operation Iraqi Freedom    | (iv) First Gulf War                  |

**Option :**

- (a) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i)                      (b) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(iii), (D)-(i)  
(c) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(i)                      (d) (A)-(iii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iv), (D)-(ii)

**42. Who won the U.S. Presidential Election in 1992 and in 1996?**

- (a) George W. Bush                      (b) Bill Clinton                      (c) Barak Obama                      (d) Richard Nixon

43. Which American President ordered 'Operation Infinite Reach'?
- (a) William Jefferson (b) George W.Bush (c) Bill Clinton (d) George H.W. Bush
44. Which American President launched 'Operation Enduring Freedom'?
- (a) Bill Clinton (b) William Jefferson (c) George H.W. Bush (d) George W.Bush
45. Who was the President of the U.S.A. during 'First Gulf War'?
- (a) William Jefferson (b) George W.Bush (c) Bill Clinton (d) George H.W. Bush
46. In which year U.S. Military research project began?
- (a) 1950 (b) 1962 (c) 1968 (d) 1972
47. How many continents does the term America cover?
- (a) Four (b) Five (c) Two (d) Three
48. Which among the following is not an example of soft power?
- (a) Promotion of Democracy (b) Matter related to climate change  
(c) War (d) Investment
49. When did the world begin to live in a period of hegemony?
- (a) 1988 (b) 1987 (c) 1994 (d) 1991
50. Who invaded Kuwait in August 1990?
- (a) Germany (b) Japan (c) Kuwait (d) Iraq
51. What was the name of the general who led the army of coalition?
- (a) Norman Schwarzkopf (b) Clinton (c) George H.W. Bush (d) Saddam Hussein
52. Who was the Iraqi President at the time of the Gulf War?
- (a) Norman Schwarzkopf (b) Clinton (c) Barham Salih (d) Saddam Hussein
53. How many aircraft crashed into the World Trade Center towers in New York?
- (a) Four (b) Eight (c) One (d) Two
54. When were the bombings attributed to Al-Qaeda?
- (a) 1998 (b) 1995 (c) 2001 (d) 1994
55. India decided to .....its economy and integrate it with global economy.
- (a) Liberalise (b) close (c) open (d) increase
56. Who succeeded Clinton in the US Presidency?
- (a) Kenedy (b) George W. Bush (c) Obama (d) Donald Trump
57. Government of which country was easily overthrown?
- (a) Afghanistan (b) Taliban (c) Al-Qaeda (d) None of these
58. What was the name of the US naval base in Cuba?
- (a) Galveston Bay (b) Antoni Bay (c) Guantanamo Bay (d) Florida Bay
59. What term describes an International System with only one centre of power?
- (a) Colonialism (b) Imperialism (c) Hegemony (d) Supremacy
60. The US absorbs about \_\_\_\_\_ of India's total exports in the software sector.
- (a) 35 per cent (b) 50 per cent (c) 40 per cent (d) 65 per cent
61. Whose government fell swiftly in Iraq?
- (a) Saddam Hussein (b) Qasim (c) Ayesha (d) Khomeini
62. What is the International System dominated by a sole superpower called?
- (a) Polar (b) Psychotic Features (c) Bipolar (d) Unipolar



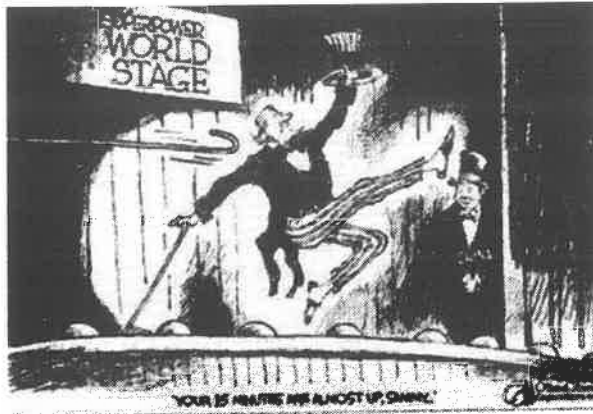
63. What economic system was set up by the US after the Second World War?  
 (a) Bretton Woods(Marshall plan) (b) John Maynard Keynes  
 (c) Jabu (d) Harry Dexter White
64. Who was India's closest friend during the Cold War Years?  
 (a) Italy (b) Washington  
 (c) The Soviet Union (d) Germany
65. India's economic growth has made it what kind of economic partner for a number of countries, including the US?  
 (a) Attractive (b) Common  
 (c) Repulsive (d) None of these
66. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



- I. Who has been represented by cartoon wearing cap?  
 (a) Russia (b) USSR (c) USA (d) UK
- II. What does this cartoon try to represent?  
 (a) The US hegemony (b) The USSR hegemony  
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
- III. Which event can be correlated with this cartoon?  
 (a) US response to 9/11 attack (b) US against Iraq invasion  
 (c) UN response to 9/11 attack (d) UN against Iraq invasion
- IV. 'You posed a potential threat'. What does this refer?  
 (a) 9/11 attack  
 (b) An attack on the US hegemony  
 (c) In response they launched operation Enduring Freedom  
 (d) None of the above



67. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



I. How long do you think the US will stay on the superpower stage?

- (a) Till the rest of the world is resistant with the US
- (b) Till the mega states like China, Russia, India and EU follow the strategy 'to hide'.
- (c) Neither (a) nor (b)
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

II. Except China, who can be shown as waiting in the wings?

- (a) Russia
- (b) India
- (c) European Union
- (d) All of these

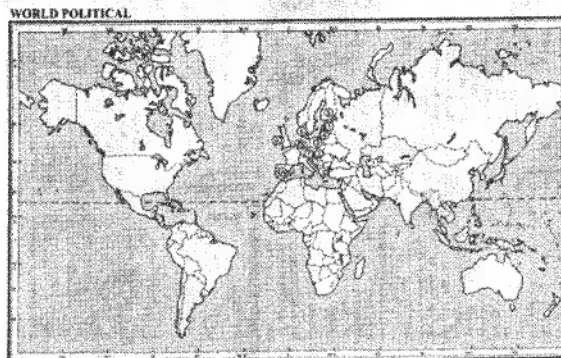
III. What is being represented in the cartoon?

- (a) The well established US hegemony
- (b) Other countries may be next in the wings
- (c) Neither (a) nor (b)
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

IV. Why China has been represented as waiting in the wings?

- (a) China is a mega-state
- (b) China can stand at per US hegemony
- (c) It accommodates its full potential for the same
- (d) All the above

68 On a political outline map of the world locate and label the following and symbolise them as indicated:



I. The country in the presidentship of Saddam Hussein.

- (a) Kuwait
- (b) USA
- (c) USSR
- (d) Iraq

II. The country referred to as a hegemonic power.

- (a) USA
- (b) Russia
- (c) India
- (d) China

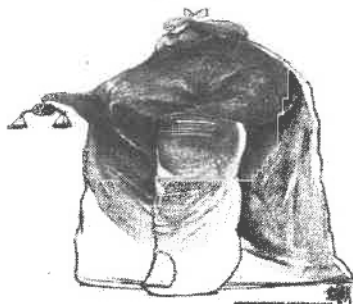
III. Operation Infinite Reach was launched against these countries.

- (a) Afghanistan
- (b) Sudan
- (c) Neither (a) nor (b)
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

69. Which among the following is the correct operation undertaken during the Gulf War?

- (a) Operation Iraqi Freedom
- (b) Operation Desert Storm
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

70. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



I. Which country is represented as thumb?

- (a) America                      (b) China                      (c) India                      (d) Russia

II. What does this cartoon say about the nature of hegemony?

- (a) Soft                      (b) Structural                      (c) Hard dominance                      (d) All the above

71. A massive coalition force of 660,000 troops from \_\_\_\_\_ countries fought against Iraq .  
 (a) 25                      (b) 30                      (c) 34                      (d) 39
72. More than 40 other countries joined in the US coalition after the \_\_\_\_\_ refused to give its mandate to the invasion.  
 (a) United Kingdom                      (b) European Union  
 (c) United Nations                      (d) IMF
73. 9/11 denotes a series of attacks on the US by hijackers from \_\_\_\_\_ countries on 11 September 2001.  
 (a) Arab                      (b) African                      (c) American                      (d) None of these
74. The sudden collapse of Soviet Union led to the \_\_\_\_\_ in the form of the US hegemony.  
 (a) New economic order                      (b) New political order                      (c) New world order                      (d) New social order
75. What is the full form of WMD?  
 (a) weapons of mass destruction                      (b) weapons of multi destruction  
 (c) both (a) and (b)                      (d) neither (a) nor (b)
76. The New World Order began in 1991 after the collapse of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Soviet Union                      (b) US                      (c) UN                      (d) China
77. When power is concentrated in the hands of one powerful group is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) unipolar                      (b) bi polar                      (c) multipolar                      (d) none of them
78. \_\_\_\_\_ is the direct outcome of a US military research project.  
 (a) intranet                      (b) internet                      (c) introvert                      (d) only (c)
79. Al-Qaeda was a terrorist group of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Africa                      (b) Afghanistan                      (c) America                      (d) Sudan
80. The constraints that operate on the US hegemony-  
 (a) NATO                      (b) Civil society and American mass media  
 (c) Institutional architecture of American state                      (d) All of these
81. US launched Operation \_\_\_\_\_ against Al-Qaeda.  
 (a) desert Storm                      (b) Iraqi freedom                      (c) enduring freedom                      (d) none of these
82. Hegemony as soft power means that it arises from the attractiveness of a country's-  
 (a) culture                      (b) political ideals                      (c) policies                      (d) all of these
83. The ideological or cultural dimensions is the main basis for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) soft power                      (b) hard power                      (c) moderate power                      (d) no power



## Input Text Based MCQ's

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (84 to 86):

*During the Cold War years, India found itself on the opposite side of the divide from the US. India's closest friendship during those years was with the Soviet Union. After the collapse of Soviet Union, India suddenly found itself friendless in an increasingly hostile international environment. However, these were also the years when India decided to liberalise its economy and integrate it with the global economy. This policy of India's impressive economic growth rate made the country an attractive economic partner for a number of countries including the US.*

**84. What was India's policy during the post Cold War years?**

- |                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) not aligning itself     | (b) aligning itself           |
| (c) aligning itself with US | (d) aligning itself with USSR |

**85. What made India an attractive economic partner for the countries like the US?**

- |                            |                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) India's policy         | (b) impressive economic growth |
| (c) impressive growth rate | (d) all of these               |

**86. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, India suddenly found itself \_\_\_\_\_.**

- |              |           |                |                   |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) friendly | (b) alone | (c) friendless | (d) none of these |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|-------------------|

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (87 to 89):

*Some people argue that it is strategically more prudent to take advantage of the opportunities that hegemony creates. For instance, raising economic growth rates requires increased trade, technology transfers and investment, which are best acquired by working with rather than against the hegemon. Thus, it is suggested that instead of engaging in activities opposed to hegemonic power, it may be advisable to extract benefits by operating within the hegemonic system. This is called the bandwagon strategy.*

**87. What is prudent during a period of hegemony?**

- |                       |                    |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (a) To give advantage | (b) To give advice | (c) To take advantage | (d) To take advice |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|

**88. What benefits can be acquired within the hegemonic system?**

- |                     |                          |                |                  |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| (a) Increased trade | (b) Technology transfers | (c) Investment | (d) All of these |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|

**89. What is the bandwagon strategy?**

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| (a) To extract benefits                     | (b) Operating within hegemonic system |
| (c) Being engaged in the opposed activities | (d) All of these                      |

### ANSWERS

#### Multiple Choice Questions

- |         |                   |         |         |         |                                    |                                    |         |         |                            |
|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------------|
| 1. (b)  | 2. (c)            | 3. (b)  | 4. (c)  | 5. (b)  | 6. (d)                             | 7. (a)                             | 8. (d)  | 9. (b)  | 10. (c)                    |
| 11. (b) | 12. (c)           | 13. (a) | 14. (c) | 15. (a) | 16. (b)                            | 17. (b)                            | 18. (c) | 19. (d) | 20. (b)                    |
| 21. (c) | 22. (d)           | 23. (b) | 24. (c) | 25. (d) | 26. (d)                            | 27. (c)                            | 28. (a) | 29. (c) | 30. (a)                    |
| 31. (d) | 32. (a)           | 33. (c) | 34. (d) | 35. (d) | 36. (b)                            | 37. (b)                            | 38. (a) | 39. (b) | 40. (c)                    |
| 41. (d) | 42. (b)           | 43. (b) | 44. (c) | 45. (d) | 46. (a)                            | 47. (c)                            | 48. (c) | 49. (d) | 50. (d)                    |
| 51. (a) | 52. (d)           | 53. (d) | 54. (c) | 55. (a) | 56. (b)                            | 57. (b)                            | 58. (c) | 59. (c) | 60. (d)                    |
| 61. (a) | 62. (d)           | 63. (a) | 64. (c) | 65. (a) | 66. I-(c), II-(a), III-(a), IV-(c) | 67. I-(b), II-(d), III-(d), IV-(d) |         |         | 68. I-(d), II-(a), III-(d) |
| 69. (c) | 70. I-(a), II-(d) | 71. (c) | 72. (c) | 73. (a) | 74. (c)                            | 75. (a)                            | 76. (a) | 77. (a) | 78. (b)                    |
| 79. (b) | 80. (d)           | 81. (c) | 82. (d) | 83. (a) |                                    |                                    |         |         |                            |

#### Input Text Based MCQ's

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 84. (a) | 85. (d) | 86. (c) | 87. (c) | 88. (d) | 89. (d) |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|