

**POLS 2301 Written Assignment 3: Weberian Model of Bureaucracies, Keynesian
Economics for Domestic Policies, and Liberal Internationalism**

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POLS 2301 Written Assignment: Weberian Model of Bureaucracies, Keynesian Economics for Domestic Policies, and Liberal Internationalism

The course on the American government has exposed me to the structure, laws, and policies that the US embraces to interact with its citizens and the world. Aside from patriotism, understanding my government approach for knowledge makes me an informed person who can share my knowledge with future generations. My favorite subject areas include the Weberian model of bureaucracies, Keynesian economics for domestic policies, and liberal internationalism. Furthermore, I will examine the contemporary political problem on liberal internationalism crisis involving US-China trade deals and presents solutions to this challenge.

Three Subject Areas

Weberian Model of Bureaucracies

My first topic of interest is on Weberian model of bureaucracies, which expresses that bureaucracy entails formal procedures for governing, hierarchy structures, and political

frameworks (Kratz & Waskiewicz, 2019; Montgomery & Loefer, 2017). People may argue that Weberian bureaucracies are a dormant governing structure that has nothing to offer other than preserving patronage to favor the bureaucrats such as rewarding political loyalists with cabinet positions. However, the Weberian model highlights that the use of rationalities has enhanced bureaucracies to block patronage at the expense of promoting merit-based systems (Kratz & Waskiewicz, 2019). Based on rational calculations, bureaucracies have reduced arbitrariness and redundancy through job specialization. For instance, President Obama proposed

to reorganize the bureaucracies and consolidate six agencies into a department that was to be at the same level as the cabinet (Carrigan & Febrizio, 2018). The affected bureaucracies include the Commerce department apart from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Small Business Administration, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, Export-Import Bank, US Trade and Development Agency, and US Trade Representative. The objective of this reorganization was a rational approach for attrition of 1000-2000 jobs; focusing on the business needs; reducing duplication (Carrigan & Febrizio, 2018).

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Keynesian Economics of Domestic Policies

Considering my second topic, Keynesian economics, which expresses that prolonged deep recessions collapse economic models to a point that recovery may fail to succeed. In his economic model, John Maynard Keynes posited the ability of the consumers to consume goods **determined the economic growth (Kratz & Wankiewicz, 2019). After the Great Depression era,**

President Roosevelt used this model as an economic domestic policy to counter the high unemployment, which was attributed to the low consumption of goods. To encourage the consumption of goods, Keynesian economics focused on providing tax incentives to motivate the middle class; pension to the retired people; payments to the unemployed (Krutz & Waskiewicz, 2019). Keynes argued that the wealthy class had the capital to invest in the production of goods to meet consumers' demand and government interventions would stimulate consumption.

However, after the capital and consumption rates have flowed in the economy, Keynesian economics requires the government to withdraw or reduce this economic stimulus and use higher tax revenues to repay the money borrowed. The economic model dominated the spending policy of the US between the 1930s and 1870s (Krutz & Waskiewicz, 2019).

Liberal Internationalism

My third topic of interest, liberal internationalism entails a foreign policy approach that the USA uses to engage the world proactively for various affairs. According to Ikenberry et al (p.1, 2018), it is "one of the most influential approaches to the challenge of international order-making in the post-1945 system" From an idealist approach, the USA embraces liberal internationalism to advocate for free trade, freedom of seas, and open diplomacy to run the world. One of the successful liberal internationalism in the US entails President Woodrow Wilson's voluntary approach to call for the creation of the League of Nations, which was a measure to save the world from another world war (Krutz & Waskiewicz, 2019). It is worth

understanding that liberal internationalism encompasses realist ideologies that posit other states cannot be trusted because they act in their self-interest. Despite President Nixon leading open diplomatic relationships with China, China has embraced a realist approach to dominate trade relationships with the US to warrant it a status for favorable and beneficial trading nation (Krutz & Waskiewicz, 2019).

Contemporary Political Problem

Liberal Internationalism Crisis in US-China Trade Deals

Issues challenging the USA's foreign policy approach of liberal internationalism have emerged during President Trump's administration on China's trade affairs with the USA. China **has been recasting its foreign policy to ensure that its interests are served at the expense of dominating trade relationships with the USA. China has challenged the dominant governance and power structures of this foreign policy. China has leveraged the adjusted trade tariff to increase its exports to the USA, which has doubled the import rates from China compared to the 1970s (Lovec, & Svetlich, 2019). However, China imposed tariffs on the vehicles imported from the USA to curb the influx of automobiles. President Trump increased trade tariff to counter the fears of increased Chinese imports, which fail to protect U.S business at the expense of curbing China. Mary Buchniger, CEO of Loarne International that imports 90% of door hinges says, "the tariff proposed by President Trump would cripple my business and many like it in the Midwest China" (Ydstie, 2018). However, President Trump intended to set structures for the U.S**

to focus on local production and minimize importation that targeted China manufacturing companies.

Solution

To resolve the liberal internationalism crisis between China and the US, both nations have to develop a trading framework based on the idealist approach. The resolution for these **challenges of liberal internationalism should engage the USA and China on institutions and rules that are beneficial and political neutral for all. To accomplish this, both trading partners should reduce retaliatory attacks on imposing trade tariffs to threaten each other (York, 2018). The nations should proportionately eliminate the trade tariff and taxes that have been imposed without consultation of the other partner. Besides, to maintain the significance of foreign policy** the two nations can share their market demands and limits of the expected trade transactions including exports and imports.

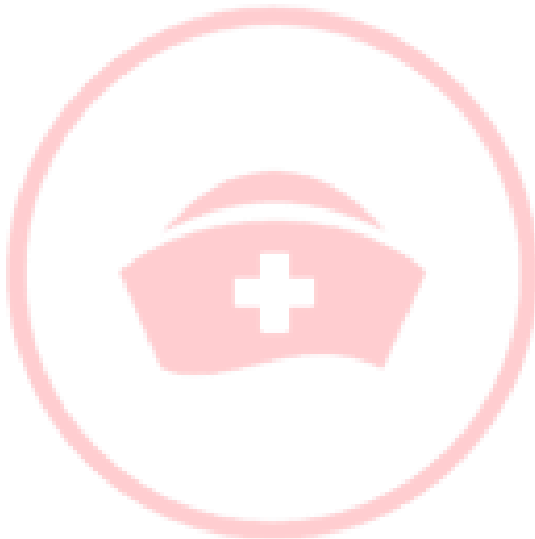
Conclusion

The US government runs on a strong bureaucratic system to ensure that services are delivered to the public. Based on the sociological approach, the Weberian model explains the rational approach of bureaucracies to reduce their wastage, repetition of tasks, and attrition as **well as the hierarchy approach of administration. In the future, I will be keen to examine the significance of the reorganization of departments in the federal government. Keynesian economics provides us with insights on tackling issues on low consumption of goods during a recession to enhance the nation's recovery of its economy. The prevailing economic slowdown**

attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic, which involves firms closing their operations may compel

President Biden to incorporate Keynesian economics to boost the economy. U.S-China deals are

developing a liberal internationalism crisis that has exposed risks of exploitation when both nations are an economic powerhouse. The prevailing liberal challenges between the two nations compels the US to consider its approach of perceiving global trade with the rising great powers.



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