

Question

Write down factors that shape the phenomena of populism. Discuss its various forms in light of examples from various countries.

Ans:

~~Populism~~ Introduction

The phenomena of populism is shaped by several factors, including economic discontent, cultural identity concerns, and anti-establishment sentiments.

Populism can take various forms from left wing to right wing ideologies. Examples include the rise of right wing populism in the United States with

Donald Trump, left wing populism in Latin America with leaders like Hugo Chavez and Eurosceptic populism in Europe with movements like Brexit.

Factors shaping Populism:

① Economic Discontent

Economic discontent arises given to two effects.

i) Globalization effect: It often arises when citizens feel the negative impacts of globalisation, such as job losses and economic insecurity.

ii) Inequality: Economic disparities contribute to a sense of injustice, with certain groups feeling left behind while others prosper.

② Cultural Identity Concerns

i) Immigration Nation: Populist movements frequently capitalize on fears and anxieties related to immigration, portraying it as a threat to national identity and culture.

ii) Nationalism: Populist leaders emphasize nationalism, positioning

themselves as defenders of the nation's values against perceived external threats.

③ Anti Establishment Sentiment:

i) Perceived Elitism: populist leaders often frame themselves as outsiders, highlight the disconnect between established political elites and the general population.

ii) Corruption

Allegations :- Assusations of corruption within traditional political structure, fuel anti-establishment sentiment.

Various Forms of populism

① Right wing populism

1) Economic populism: Trump's appeal included promises of job creation, tax cuts, and deregulation, resonate with those disillusioned by economic policies.

ii) Nationalism: strong emphasis on "American First" policies, addressing concerns about immigration and global trade.

iii) Anti-Elite Rhetoric: He positioned himself as an anti-establishment figure, challenged the political status quo.

② Left Wing Populism

i) Social Inequality: Hugo Chavez's Populism centred on addressing socio-economic inequalities, advocates for wealth redistribution and social programs.

ii) Appeal to Marginalised: He targeted the marginalised and economically disadvantaged, created coalition against perceived economic elites.

iii) Critique of Capitalism: He emphasized critiques of capitalism.

and advocated for alternative economic model.

③ Eurosceptic populism.

i) Sovereignty concerns: Brexit was driven by a desire to reclaim national sovereignty with focus on regaining control over laws and borders.

ii) Rejected Establishment: The EU was seen as symbol of an entrenched ^{political} and economic establishment, prompted rejection of its influence.

Conclusion

In analysing these factors and examples, it becomes evident that populism is a complex phenomena shaped by a combination of economic, cultural and political factors. Its manifestations vary, reflect unique circumstances and grievances within different societies.