

Q-7

Discuss in detail how globalization has affected the concept of security in 21st century.

A state made environment towards other state system of interaction. One state patterns of behavior to other state policy orientation in specific region is called international political community. It can be nationalism either internationalism or globalization.

Nationalism:-

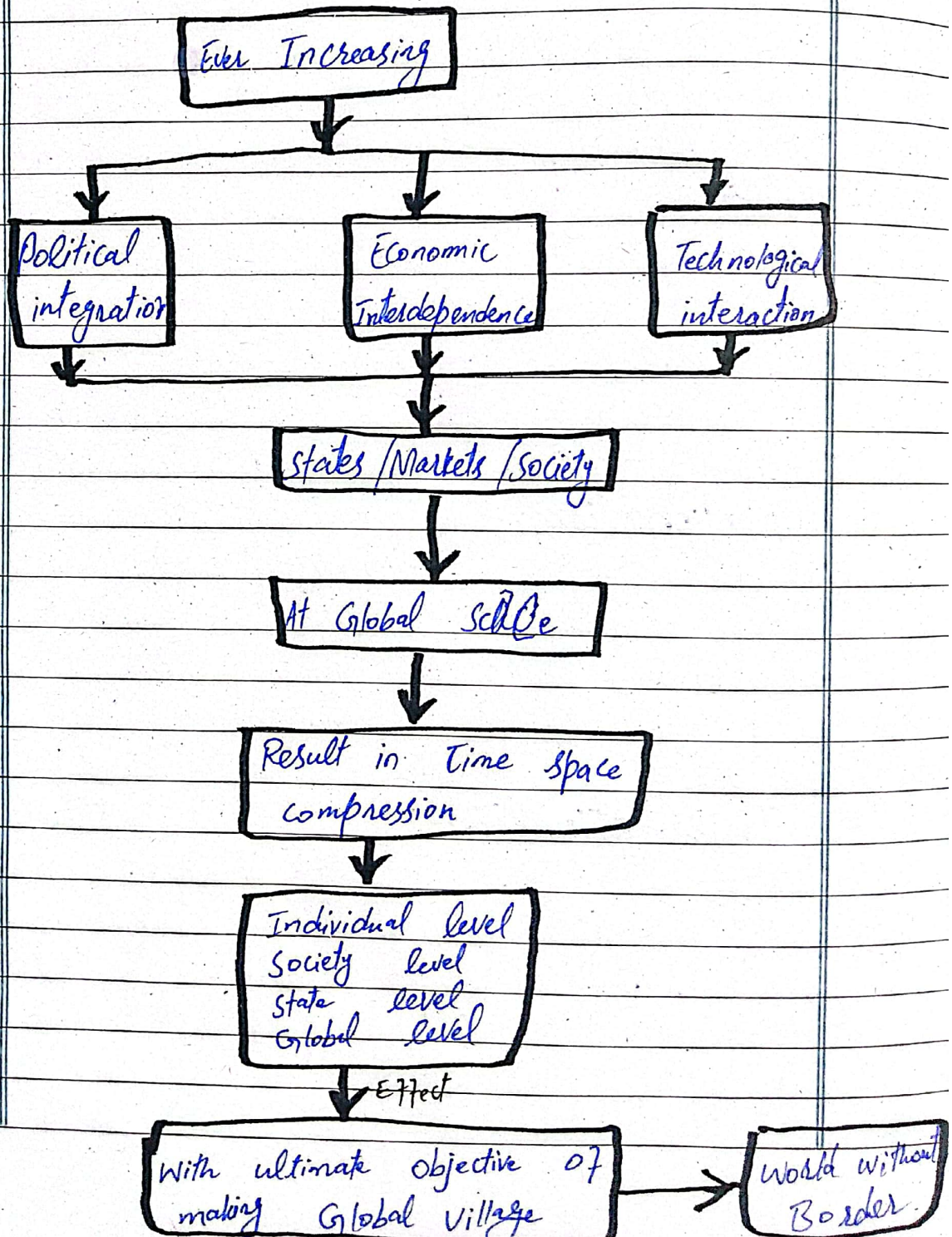
Nationalist believe in achieving national interest by Military expansionism ideology. For examples Hindutava

Internationalism:-

They believe in multilateralism for common interests despite having military they prefer agreements and cooperation. For examples UN, ASEAN

Globalization :-

It is a phenomena increasing integration, interdependence and interaction at global scale is called Globalization.



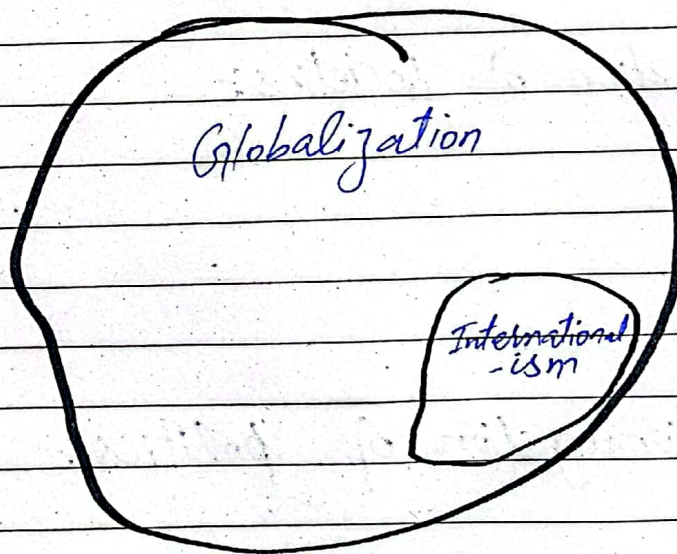
There are Three Types
of Globalization

1. Political Globalization

2. Economic Globalization

3. Technological Globalization

Positive internationalism in
these areas lead toward
Globalization.



Despite having Oneness
and uniqueness globalization
lead to serious
security concern in
21st century.

Globalization and Security Concepts in 21st Century.

Globalization Talk about
these things.

Liberalization of Markets:-

liberal
view stated that there should
be free market in this
whole world.

Westernization of Societies:-

English
school characterized western
societies best for
livings.

Internationalization of politics:-

English school
wants the world should
adopt one proper
political structure
which is secularism.
It is best system
in the world and
no one can replace
it.

Criticism of Globalization Soft-Imperialism

Westernization

Westernization is clearly cultural expansionism. For example wearing jeans.

Anglocization

How English is a world language. It is clearly language imperialism.

McDonaldization

How food brand McDonald become common food for everyone. It is clearly food expansionism.

Liberalization

How free market cause consumerism which controlled by them.

Liberalization Westernization Internationalization

Leading to Universalization of roots

Q-4

International Political Economy

Political actors deals with state related while economic actors deals with market. Both have relationship with each others.

There are three main theories of international political economy.

1. Mercantilism (Economic Realism)

Mercantilist view that "state should inference by making policy towards market every issue, state should control most wealth, by doing that it can increase maximum military power.

Other Names of Mercantilism

① Bullionism:-

Every policy in

Which state collecting Taxes from people or Business owners but in return not providing facilities. Such types of policies called Bullionism.

Example

PTV Fee in Pakistan Electricity Bill. and Fuel Adjustment charges.

②- Protectionism

state used to protect own enterprises or products from global competition. Such types of policies called protectionism.

Example

In US-China trade war, US saving local products from China.

③- Economic Nationalism

state used emotional or sentimental policies to boycott or support any product.

Example

Made in Pakistan
Boycott Israeli products

(4) Beggar Thy Neighbor Policy

The main purpose of this policy used to "Don't let your neighbor be stable so your market remain strong."

Example

MFN (Most Favorite Nation) proposal from India in 2012.

Mercantilist of the view that run state always in surplus, they will not run the state in deficit. They will make policy to increase export or less import or both.

How states manipulate Mercantilism Market

States used to adopt these three models

- 1- Economic Nationalism
- 2- Nontariff Barriers
- 3- Opposing outsourcing

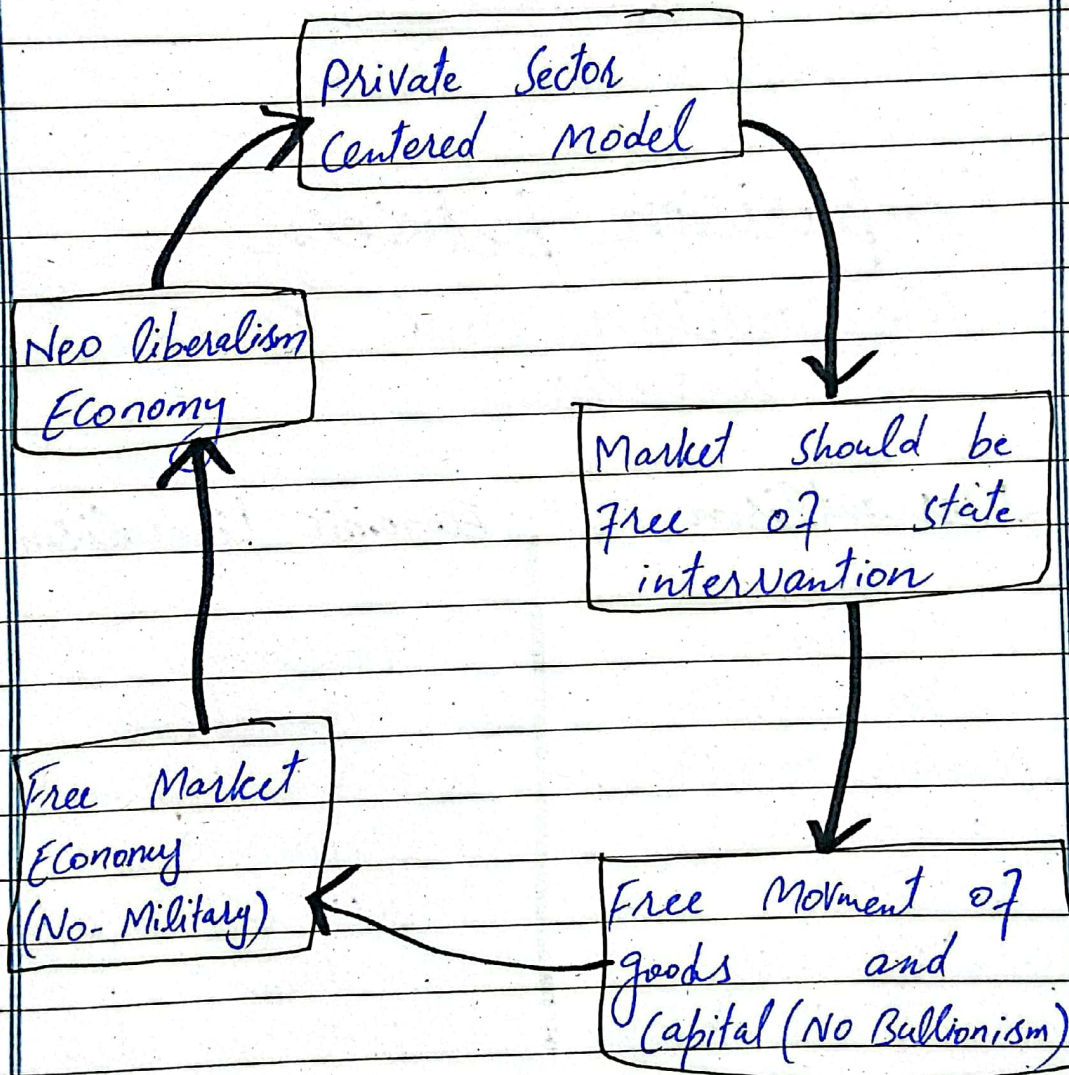
Examples

NOC, licence etc as non tariff Barriers.

Opposing outsourcing such as US-China Trade war

2- Economic Liberalism

It talk about
liberty of the market.



Other Names

1- Free Market Economy

2- "Laissez Faire" Economy

3- Neo-Marxism

This is class center or elite capture model where elite control the economy through either liberal model or Mercantilist model.

Comparison between Mercantilism and Economic Liberalism

Mercantilism	Economic Liberalism
Nationalism	Privitization
Dislike Competition	Like competition
Economic Equality	Economic Efficiency
Competition	Specialization
Surplus	surplus + Deficiate
Socialist/Communism	capitalist
Maximum state interference	Least state interference

“Today no country is following Mercantilism and Economic liberalism completely”

Economic dependency

There are four theories of dependence.

① Imperialism

Policy of powerful to dominate authority. It can be political, social, and economical control.

② - Colonialism

A military imperialism is called colonialism.

③ - Neo-Colonialism

A political influence or control is called Neo-Colonialism.

④ Neo-Neo-Colonialism

A economical dependency is called Neo-Neo-Colonialism.

Dependency Theory

This theory divide international labour in four groups.

Raul Prebisch talk about primary natural industry which are agriculture, Mining and Forestry.

Raul Prebisch

1- Periphery of periphery:-

Those countries whose economy is linked with primary resources economy called periphery of periphery.

2- Center of Periphery

Those whose linked with secondary resources are called center of periphery.

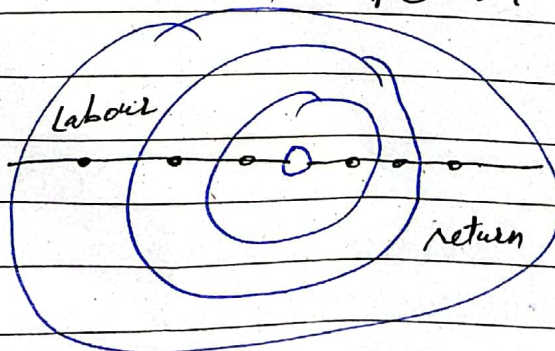
3- Periphery of center

Those whose linked with manufacturing are called periphery of center.

4- Center of center

Those whose linked with services are called center of center.

$$\text{Labour} \propto \frac{1}{\text{Return}}$$



"Whole economy running on Global South"