

- Emphasise relationship between development trajectory industrialised states and underdevelopment of poorer countries
- Neo-Gramscian approaches:
 - Scholars examined relative durability + legitimacy of capitalist system
 - Despite periodic crises and inequality
- Feminist Global Political Economy
 - Examined reproduction patriarchal social relations through capitalism
 - Concept social production + production of life
 - Point to domestic labour – unaccounted for
 - Globalisation of reproductive work → global care chains
 - Domestic workers

Topic 3: Globalisation, states and markets

- IPE scholars markets long running feature of our lives, embedded in social relations
- Institutional political economy – different institutions determine markets
- Institutions and practices that determine legit objects for exchange
- State power always being reconstituted in relation to various conflicts between social forces
- Necessary open ‘black box’ of the state and examine how policy advances some interests at expense of others
 - Whose is the national interest
- Territorial nation state
- States recognised as sovereign, governments wield sovereignty
- Form and function of markets is socially determined
- States key role shape form/function markets
 - Macroeconomic policy
 - Fiscal policy
 - Government spending
 - Taxation
 - Microeconomic policy
 - Regulating markets of industries, regulation particular sectors, industrial policy, competition policy
- Classical liberalism: 1800s-early 1900s
 - Advocate equal rights, individualism, liberty, minimal government interference in economy
 - Emerged in context decline feudalism and increasing criticisms of mercantilism
 - Poor law amendment act 1834 – unemployed forced into workhouses to access poverty relief, create free pool of labour, force those not wanting to enter to seek work
 - Growth of workhouses

- Context of enclosures – small landholdings combined into single farm managed by owner vs common property → landless working class → rising urban poverty
- Gold standard Utilitarianism central – maximize utility, individuals central, best motivated by financial incentives
- Opposition ideas classical liberalism late 1800s – not a lot of support at the time
 - Labour movement
 - Liberals oppose labour protections as intervention from govt
- Interwar period – national economic protection
 - Economic geographical blocks
 - High protectionism
 - High tariffs
 - Argued economic decline contribute rivalries → WWII
- Embedded liberalism
 - 1945-70s
 - Great Depression: rise protectionism, closed economic blocks, growing influence labour movements
 - Keynesianism influential, Bretton Woods Agreement
 - ‘Embedded’ = compromise between retain previous era’s system of govts facilitate cross border flows, retain some autonomy safeguard domestic policies to int. trade – use economic policy safeguard unemployment
 - Decline in inequality
- Neoliberalism 1980s-present
 - Long boom ended, oil prices spike, pressure on US dollar, Nixon shock → countries on course to recession, stagflation
 - Governments challenged how to manage under Keynesian economic management
 - Use spending to manage business cycle at odds with high unemployment AND inflation
 - Monetarism growing
 - Manage fluctuations by managing money in circulation
 - Shift Keynesian → monetarism
 - Privatisation = state owned enterprises sold and owned privately
 - Deregulation
 - Free trade
 - Lowering trade barriers
 - Fiscal austerity
 - Jamie Peck: “Competitiveness driven reforms”
- Globalisation and neoliberalism
 - Globalisation invoked justification neoliberal policies
 - Not inevitable force, political process – individuals/objects/ideas increasingly quick, mobile, cheap
 - Time/space compression