

University Mohammed Seddik Ben Yahya - Jijel

Faculty of Law and Political Science

School of Political Science

2<sup>nd</sup> Year – 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester

Subject: English

Professor: Mohammed Kara

## **Homework**

### **Instructions on how to do your homework:**

- All questions are sourced from the text; you don't need any other material to answer them.
- Read the text several times and try to understand the meanings, not to literally translate it, so take your time.
- Answer the questions in the designated area below each question.
- Send your answers to this email: [karamohammed85@gmail.com](mailto:karamohammed85@gmail.com).
- The deadline for this homework is **December 28<sup>th</sup>, 2023, at 23h59**, no exceptions.
- This homework is sent to all students that provided a valid email address, to the department of Political Science, and also has been deposited into the online portal (Elearning.univ-jijel.dz).

**Good luck, stay warm and have a great vacation!**

1. International political economy studies problems that arise from or are affected by the interaction of international politics, international economics, and different social systems (e.g., capitalism and socialism) and societal groups (e.g., farmers at the local level, different ethnic groups in a country, immigrants in a region such as the European Union, and the poor who exist transnationally in all countries). It explores a set of related questions (“problematique”) that arise from issues such as international trade, international finance, relations between wealthier and poorer countries, the role of multinational corporations, and the problems of hegemony (the dominance, either physical or cultural, of one country over part or all of the world), along with the consequences of economic globalization.

2. Analytic approaches to international political economy tend to vary with the problem being examined. Issues can be viewed from several different theoretical perspectives, including the mercantilist, liberal, and structuralist (Marxist or neo-Marxist) perspectives. Mercantilists are closely related to realists, focusing on competing interests and capabilities of nation-states in a competitive struggle to achieve power and security. Liberals are optimistic about the ability of humans and states to construct peaceful relations and world order. Economic liberals would limit the role of the state in the economy in order to let market forces decide political and social outcomes. Structuralist ideas are rooted in Marxist analysis and focus on how the dominant economic structures of society affect (i.e., exploit) class interests and relations. Each of these perspectives is often applied to problems at several different levels of analysis that point to complex root causes of conflict traced to human nature (the individual level), national interests (the national level), and the structure of the international system (which lacks a single sovereign to prevent war). For example, analysis of U.S. policy regarding migrants from Mexico must take into consideration patterns of trade and investment between the two countries and the domestic interests on both sides of the border. Similarly, domestic and international interests are linked by trade, finance, and other factors in the case of financial crises in developing countries such as Thailand and Argentina. The distinction between foreign and domestic becomes as uncertain as the distinction between economics and politics in a world where foreign economic crises affect domestic political and economic interests through trade and financial linkages or through changes in security arrangements or migrant flows.

3. Contemporary international political economy appeared as a subfield of the study of international relations during the era of Cold War rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United

States (1945–91). Analyses initially focused largely on international security but later came to include economic security and the role of market actors—including multinational corporations, international banks, cartels (e.g., OPEC), and international organizations (e.g., the IMF)—in national and international security strategies. International political economy grew in importance as a result of various dramatic international economic events, such as the collapse of the Bretton Woods international monetary system in 1971 and the oil crisis of 1973–74.

4. Following the end of the Cold War, international political economy became focused on issues raised by economic globalization, including the viability of the state in an increasingly globalized international economy, the role of multinational corporations in generating conflict as well as growth in the “new global economy,” and various problems related to equity, justice, and fairness (e.g., low wage rates in developing countries and the dependency of these countries on markets in wealthier countries).

**Questions:**

- 1. Give an appropriate title to the text.  
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- 2. Give a definition for international political economy.  
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- 3. What is the structuralist? And what are its theoretical origins?  
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- 4. In what circumstances the contemporary international political economy was emerged?  
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5. Translate the following sentences from English to Arabic:

- Issues can be viewed from several different theoretical perspectives, including the mercantilist, liberal, and structuralist (Marxist or neo-Marxist) perspectives.

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- Analysis of U.S. policy regarding migrants from Mexico must take into consideration patterns of trade and investment between the two countries and the domestic interests on both sides of the border.

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- Liberals are optimistic about the ability of humans and states to construct peaceful relations and world order. Economic liberals would limit the role of the state in the economy in order to let market forces decide political and social outcomes.

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- International political economy became focused on the role of multinational corporations in generating conflict as well as growth in the “new global economy,” and various problems related to equity, justice, and fairness.

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6. From the text, extract the synonyms or the meaning of the following words:

- Issues = .....
- Richer = .....
- Concentrating = .....

- Impact = .....
- Competition = .....

7. From the text, extract the opposites of the following words:

- Domestic ≠ .....
- Pessimistic ≠ .....
- Decreasingly ≠ .....
- Independence ≠ .....
- Differently ≠ .....

8. From the text, give 5 most frequently used terms (not necessarily single words!) in political science and/or economy.

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9. Put the following sentences in the **past** form:

a. Analytic approaches to international political economy tend to vary with the problem being examined.

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b. Structuralist ideas are rooted in Marxist analysis and focus on how the dominant economic structures of society affect (i.e., exploit) class interests and relations.

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10. Put the following sentences in the **present** form:

a. international political economy became focused on issues raised by economic globalization.

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b. International political economy grew in importance as a result of various dramatic international economic events.

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