



# DİPLOMATİK YABANCI DİL 2

INTRODUCTION TO IR TERMINOLOGY

# International Political Economy (IPE)





# International Political Economy (IPE)

## I. Ön Hazırlık

- Bu bölümde Uluslararası Ekonomi Politik yaklaşımın kavramları ve varsayımları tanıtılacaktır.
- Bu bölümün ele aldığı konuyu anlayabilmek için aşağıdaki kavramları araştırın ve bu konuda Türkçe ve İngilizce kaynaklardan yararlanarak bir ön hazırlık yapın.
- Temel kavramlar:
  - International Political Economy
  - Developed world
  - Developing world
  - Underdevelopment
  - decolonization

# International Political Economy

## II. Ders Aşaması – Çeviri ve konuyu öğrenme

- What is the International Political Economy approach?

*İngilizce'den Türkçe'ye çeviriniz.*

*The academic IR debates presented so far are mainly concerned with international politics. Economic affairs play a secondary role. There is little concern with the weak states in the developing world. The decades after the Second World War were a period of decolonization. A large number of 'new' countries appeared on the map as the old colonial powers gave up their control and the former colonies were given political independence. Many of the 'new' states are weak in economic terms: they are at the bottom of the global economic hierarchy and constitute a 'Third [now developing] World'.*

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, Introduction to International Relations, New York, Oxford University Press, 2013, p. 54.)

# Vocabulary

- Economic affairs
- secondary role
- former
- colonies
- constitute
- hierarchy
- bottom
- Colonial power

- In the 1970s, Third World (now developing) countries started to press for changes in the international system to improve their economic position in relation to developed countries. Around this time, neo-Marxism emerged as an attempt to theorize about economic underdevelopment in developing countries. This became the basis for a third major debate in IR about international wealth and international poverty—i.e., about International Political Economy (IPE).

(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, *Introduction to International Relations*, New York, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 54.)

# Vocabulary

- developing
- developed
- emerged
- underdevelopment
- improve
- poverty

**\*\*\* *IR Grammar* \*\*\***





# \*\*\* IR Grammar \*\*\*

## 1. Fill in the blanks with the correct word/s.

- *IPE is \_\_\_\_\_ about who gets what in the international economic and political system.*

*(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, Introduction to International Relations, New York, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 54.)*

- **Choose the correct word/s**

- not
- basically
- completely
- just

2. Neo-Marxists extend that analysis to developing countries by arguing that the global capitalist economy controlled by the wealthy capitalist states is used to \_\_\_\_\_ the world's poor countries.

*(Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen, Introduction to International Relations, New York, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 54.)*

- **Choose the correct word/s**
- develop
- impoverish
- subject
- control

- **Choose the appropriate word/phrase in the spaces provided.**

'Dependence' is a \_\_\_\_\_ concept for neo-Marxists. They claim that countries in the \_\_\_\_\_ world are not poor because they are \_\_\_\_\_ backward or undeveloped. Rather, it is because they have been actively \_\_\_\_\_ by the rich countries of the developed world. Developing countries are subject to \_\_\_\_\_ exchange: in order to participate in the global capitalist economy they must sell their raw materials at cheap prices, and have to buy finished goods at \_\_\_\_\_ prices. In marked contrast, rich countries can buy \_\_\_\_\_ and sell high.

- underdeveloped
- Unequal
- low
- high
- developing
- Core
- inherently