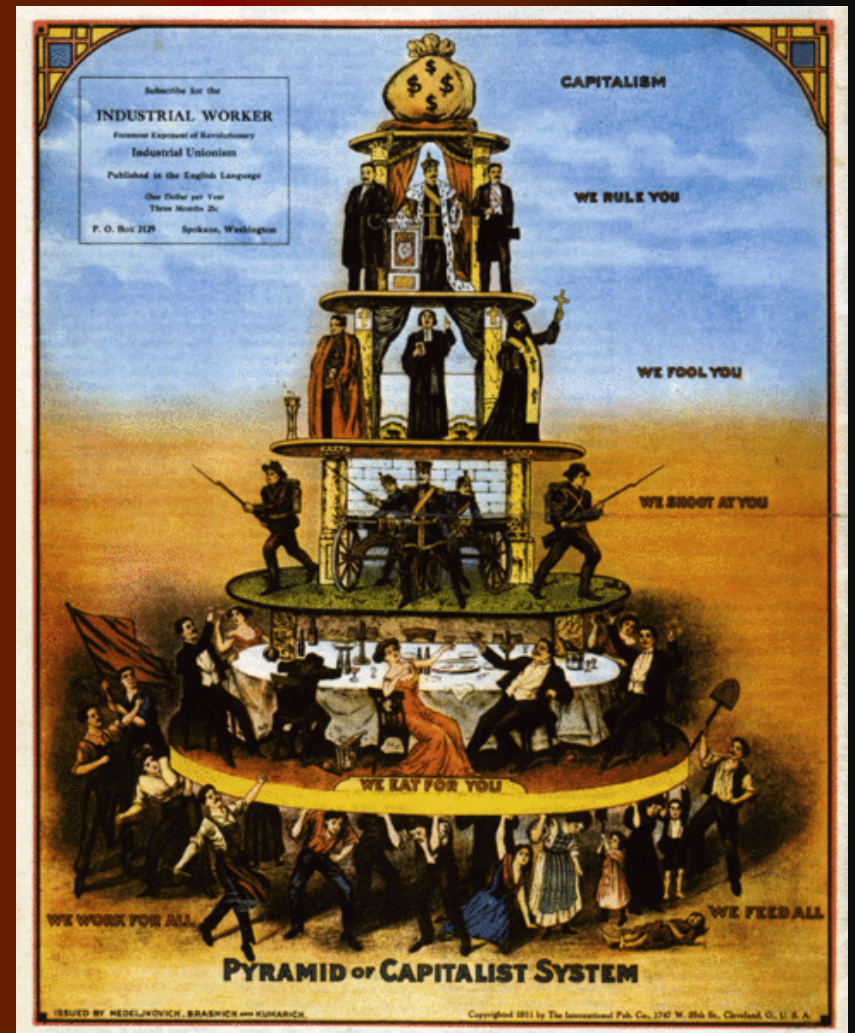


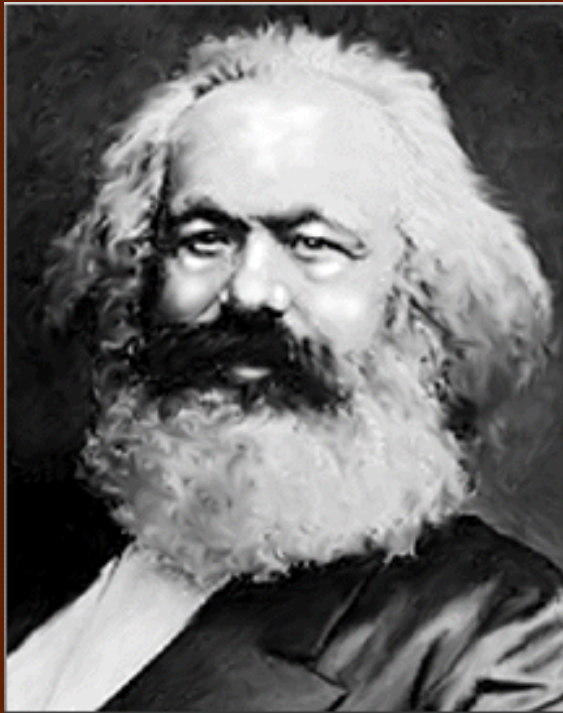
Structuralism

- I. Basic Principles of Marxism
- II. Three Questions
- III. Strengths and Weaknesses
- IV. The Theories Compared



Key Marxist Thinkers

- Karl Marx (1818–83)
- V.I. Lenin (1870–1924)



Basic Marxist Principles

- **Dialectical Approach**
 - Thesis \leftrightarrow antithesis \Rightarrow synthesis
 - Economic development is dynamic and conflictual
- **Materialism**
 - Structure and Superstructure
 - Economics primary over Politics
- **Historicism**
 - Primitive communism \Rightarrow Ancient Empires \Rightarrow Feudalism \Rightarrow Capitalism \Rightarrow Socialism \Rightarrow Communism
 - Historical contradictions of Capitalism
 - Lenin and Imperialism
- **Normative Commitment to Marxism**
 - Egalitarianism over efficiency

Marxist View of Society

Ideas, Values, Beliefs, Laws
(Ideological 'Superstructure')

Social Relations (Modes) of Production
(Base or 'Structure')

Forces of Production
(Material Resources and Technology)

Structuralism: Three Questions

- What is the economy for?
 - Normative: To help the masses
 - Empirical: To serve the wealthy by exploiting the masses
- How does the economy work?
 - Dependency Theory (Terms of Trade and dependent development)
 - World System Theory (Core, Periphery and Semiperiphery)
 - Antonio Gramsci and "Intellectual Hegemony"
- Relationship between Politics and Economics?
 - Political organization derives from economic organization

Structuralism: Strengths

- Highlights Nature of Inequality in IPE
- Relates National Development to International Economy

Anti-capitalism
protest in NYC



Structuralism: Weaknesses

- Failure of Communism
- Poorly Developed Concepts
- Influence of International versus Domestic in National Economic Development

Chiapas rebels
in Mexico



The Theories Compared

THEORY	BASIC UNIT OF ANALYSIS	PURPOSE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY	UNDERLYING LOGIC OF ECONOMIC INTERACTION	NATURE OF ECONOMIC INTERACTION	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLITICS AND ECONOMICS	POLICY GUIDANCE
Liberalism	Private Actors (Individuals and Firms)	Promote individual welfare (by maximizing efficiency and growth)	Markets driven by prices (Laws of Supply and Demand)	Harmonious between individuals/ States (absolute gains; everyone wins)	Separate (Economics should be kept separate from politics)	DOMESTIC: free market and minimal govt. interference INTERNATIONAL: free trade and capital flows
Mercantilism	State (National Economy as Economic Tool of State Power)	Promote state power (via national economic development [producer interests])	Markets driven by (state) market power	Conflictual across states (relative gains; some win more than others)	United (Economics alters state power; economics subordinate to politics)	DOMESTIC: Industrial policies [sectoral intervention] INTERNATIONAL: strategic trade [limited protection]
Structuralism	Class (Domination of classes within Capitalism)	Promote class interests (domestic or core vs. periphery)	Markets driven by class interests, both domestic and international (uneven development)	Conflictual across classes and states (system serves interests of dominant group)	Politics derives from economics (politics subordinate to economics; structure and superstructure)	DOMESTIC: protectionism and 'import substitution' INTERNATIONAL: reform of IPE/ closed economies