

**INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL
ECONOMY :
THEORIES AND CASE STUDIES**

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FOREWORD

Praise to God Almighty, we were able to publish the book "International Political Economy: Theories and Case Studies." This book is the product of the course of International Political Economy in the Universitas Kristen Indonesia.

The book is written based on what we learned in class about theories in International Relations relevant to global political economy issues. We create groups to discuss each approach, then we combine it into a book and add some explanations and the latest topics such as the newest food crisis, Robots, and the Internet of Things. We discuss the latest issues because we hope that may consider this book as the reference of the development of international political economy issues and technological advancements.

For our writing sources, of course, from various sources because there are a lot of theories that we discuss so we need reliable sources in making this book. There may be some obstacles to writing. Reliable sources are challenging to obtain because most of the case studies we have taken have been quite long. So that the causes also seem to have piled up with cases that continue to occur. Another obstacle in this writing is that we worked remotely in the middle of the Covid-19 pandemic, making it difficult for us to search for books directly in the library or the bookstore.

Thus, we are very grateful to be able to complete this book when conditions are not very possible. We hope that readers will be able to understand better and increase

knowledge about international political economy and international relations theories that used in resolving current and ongoing issues through the book. Because we are sure, there are still many who do not know the global problems that occurred in the past or present, especially regarding the theories used in solving these cases. It is vital to learn and deepen knowledge about international relations without entering or becoming a student in international relations first. Because we also have to know the outside world not only about technology or other entertainment but also about the problems that occur internationally, especially in the political economy.

Thank you to the lecturer in International Political Economy, Verdinand R. Siahaan, who has entrusted and assisted us in writing this book until the end. Thank you to the students of the Department of International Relations A class 2018 Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Kristen Indonesia, who have collaborated and are willing to share their tasks in writing this book. Then we thank the parties involved in completing and publishing this book.

Hopefully, this book is useful for readers as well as bringing an excellent contribution to the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Kristen Indonesia, especially for the Study Program of International Relations. We sincerely welcome your input as to the improvement and development of this book. We are only students who are still learning more about International Relations, so we apologize if there are still shortcomings or errors in writing this book. Thank you, God bless.

Jakarta, June 27, 2020



Karmelia Sriyani



Tiara Ellora Nonutu

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

APEC	: Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASEAN	: Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CAWTAR	: Center of Arab Women for Training and Research
CDOs	: Collateral Debt Obligations
CITES	: Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species and Wild Fauna and Flora
CMS	: Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
EBA	: European Banking Authority
ECB	: European Central Bank
EEC	: European Economic Community
EFSF	: European Financial Stability Facility
EMU	: European Monetary Union
ESM	: European Stability Mechanism
ESRB	: European Systemic Risk Council
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
IMF	: International Monetary Fund
INGOs	: International Non-Governmental Organizations
IoT	: Internet of Things
IPE	: International Political Economy
IPOA-SHARKS	: International Action Plan for Shark Conservation and Management
IR	: International Relations
IUCN	: International Union for Conservation of Nature

MBS	: Mortgage-backed securities
MOC	: Ministry of Commerce
MOFTEC	: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation
MPs	: Member of Parliaments
NGOs	: Non-Governmental Organizations
OECD	: Organisation for Economic Co- operation and Development
OPEC	: Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
PIIGS	: Portugal, Ireland, Italy, Greece and Spain
REE	: Rare Earth Elements
RFMOs	: Regional Fisheries Management Organizations
SDPC	: State Development and Planning Commission
SETC	: State Economic and Trade Commission
SIV	: Structured Investment Vehicles
SRF	: Single Resolution Fund
SRM	: Single Resolution Mechanism
SSM	: Single Supervisory Mechanism
TSMO	: Transnational social movement organizations
TVs	: Televisions
UK	: United Kingdom
UN	: United Nations
UNCLOS	: United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UPR	: Universal Periodic Review
US	: United States

WTO : World Trade Organization

1

The Politics & Economics in International Relations



International Political Economy (IPE) is one of studies that focused on economic and political issues. IPE study analyzes how the political forces affect the market dynamics and its implications of economic interaction on the political process. It also examines the interaction between domestic and international factors and its relationship between domestic political economy and foreign economic policy of a country. As well as, the involved actors in IPE study are states, markets, and societies.

After the Second World War was a period in which many new countries emerged when the colonial nations gave up their power and its former colonies was granted independence. Many new countries are weak in the economic field—nicknamed the Third World (developing countries)—and are in bottom of the structure of the global economy. However, since the 1970s, these countries began to create new changes in the structure of the international system to improve their economic position and that was when neo-Marxism came into view as an attempt to make theories about the economic backwardness of developing countries. It is the basis of the third major debate in the International Relations (IR) on international welfare and poverty—the emergence of an international political economy that discusses who gets what in the international economic and political system.

1. The History of IPE

Before the 1970s, International Political Economy (IPE) was a subject that was ignored by scholars and practitioners of international relations, but in the early 1970s scholars and decision makers focused more on economic issues. For example the world oil price crisis due to the 1973 OPEC embargo, the Vietnam War, and US domestic economic turmoil have eroded its hegemony since the Second World War. At that time the US economic problems became obstacles to the country's domestic and foreign policy. In the *Macroeconomic Policy Adjustment in Interdependent Economies* (1968), Richard Cooper stated that the countries need to open cooperation link between them because the balance of

payments of each country is very vulnerable to a large number of shocks and disturbances. Then Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye elaborated their analysis in a book called *Power and Interdependence* (1977), whereby they argued that a new era in International Relations had arisen and it could no longer be understood solely as an international competition for power. Economic issues and new patterns of cooperation have given birth to a new world politics whereby international political economy plays an important role. Until now, IPE studies have been the interesting subject for many IR researchers around the world.

Before we discuss further, we will begin this chapter with a brief discussion on the China policies of limiting exports of rare earths to the recipient countries. Rare earths are the seventeen elements that usually mixed into 200 types of mineral. Despite their name, rare earths are not that rare, but it is just because the mining, extracting, and processing are very complicated and requires a high cost and time-consuming in management. We need to know that these metals commonly used to make iPads, flat-screen TVs, hybrid cars, and weapon systems. All of these started when the Japanese coast guard captured a Chinese fishing ship in September 2010 near disputed islands in the East China Sea.

China responded by temporarily cutting—about 90 percent—rare earth exports to Japan. After that, Japan became panic and pushing up prices of rare earths in the global markets (Balaam and Dillman 2014). It continued until early 2011 when the Chinese government set quotas on rare earth metal imports to recipient countries. The United States and Japan were the countries that are very

dependent on imports reporting this action to the World Trade Organization (WTO). Both countries stated that it was clearly a violation on agreed trade regulations. It greatly affected both countries because China produced 97 percent of the supply in 2010. As a result, they must to find new sources and reopen domestic mining to reduce their dependence on China.

Many scholars analyzed China uses control of strategic resources to penalize its rival and prioritize their domestic manufacturers. The dispute also can changes the economic relations of them so that it reduces the Japan's trust with China as a trade partner. Moreover, China seemed to force the overseas producers that really need rare earth metals to move their factories to China. It clearly can increase China's major components used in the electronics industries and clean energy production. Japan and the United States interpreted that China can be the potential threat to national security and might can against trade norms in the future by using their power. Both of these countries took defensive actions to respond Chinese policies. Japan gave subsidies to corporations to help them develop rare earth recycling processes and signed new deals with other companies like Vietnam, Australia, and Kazakhstan to jointly develop new rare earth mines. In the United States, the Molycorp Company mining reopened rare earth mines in Mountain Pass, California that had been closed since 2002.

Back to the capturing the fishing ship incident occurred near the Senkaku Islands, China might have used "the rare earths" as a way to try to weaken Japan's position on the islands. From this case, we can see that every economic decision can affect the politics of the two

or more countries involved—vice versa. In the interdependent and globalized economy, states are willing to play a risky role to advance their economic and security interests.

2. The State, Market, and Society

International Relations scholars often mentioned issues of conflict, war, and cooperation between countries as the main role in the study. International Political Economy—with the acronym IPE—will show us the economic issues in the international system. Balaam and Dillman (2010) stated that the subjects involved in this study were the state, market, and society. The three are much related to each other. The state has power to make decisions about the distribution such as money, products, security, and innovation. In many cases, the state makes rules to how markets and societies achieve their goals in global economics. While the state makes the decision, so the market will distribute the resources among individuals, groups, and nation-states. The market is not just a place where people buy or exchange something with the producer, but it is also a driving force that shapes human behavior (Balaam and Dillman 2014). Then, the state and market do not exist in a social vacuum and there are always many social groups or transnational groups. They also play the main roles in shaping global economic behavior.

As the name implies, this study focuses on international actors and issues—currently IPE is used to explain many problems such as hunger, gender equality, climate change, and shark hunting. From this we can see

that globalization has contributed more to IPE because there are many contemporary problems in IPE itself. Basically the focus of the IPE is how political forces—states, international organizations, multinational corporations, individuals, etc.—affect the market dynamics and how the implications of economic interaction on the political process. In addition, IPE also examines the interaction between domestic and international factors and its relationship between domestic political economy and foreign economic policy of a country. It complex relationship between countries and markets must be controlled by IRs so that the theoretical ways are needed to explain the relationship between economics and politics.

The problem of gender inequality experienced by women in Saudi Arabia also shows us that IPE also sees a variety of contemporary case studies in its development. Women in Saudi Arabia contributed a lot to the unemployment rate and the economy there. Only about 15% of women are employed in 8.4 million women of working age (Sivard, 2011). There are certain restrictions for women who want to work or develop their own business, based on Sharia law.

With Saudi Arabia as a country with a conservative outlook, gender inequality has reached a level where women are silenced economically, politically, and socially. However, demonstrations by activists, women and the international community have urged changes in laws that limit women's movements in Saudi Arabia. These efforts paid off because it brought about major changes so that women in Saudi Arabia could finally breathe a little bit easier. From this case, it is clear

that societies can influence the state in deciding or changing a policy. With the various society struggles finally women in Saudi Arabia began to be able to carry out various economic and political activities.

Furthermore, besides the issue of capitalism, IPE also discusses the environmental problems that have occurred lately. For example, the shark finning cases where humans catch sharks illegally for their fins. In China, some people consume shark fin soup and are used as part of traditional medicine. We need to know that sharks become top predators in the sea and internalize the biggest role in the underwater food chain. If sharks are in dangerous conditions and continue to be hunted, it will clearly interfere to the security of the underwater ecosystem. By removing sharks from the coral reef ecosystem, the larger predatory fish, such as groupers will multiply and feed on herbivores. With fewer herbivores, macro algae expand and corals can no longer compete, turning ecosystems into one of algal dominance, which affects the survival of reef systems.

In addition, the consequences have also impacted on the economic sphere where fishermen have little or no ability to collect fish due to imbalances in the ecosystem. It of course affects the income of local people who depend on this type of livelihood. Eventually, any change in an ecosystem will affect local fisheries, food, and the livelihoods of local communities. In addition, Spain is a country that occupies the top position as a shark angler in the world. With this illegal action, the European Association issued a policy to limit shark fishing. From this, it is clear that the government has a big hand to act to provide a balance of problems that occur. The government

issues mandates and laws to regulate all community and market activities. It is actually very well done because the government can observe all possibilities in the future.

The 2008 US financial crisis which then spread to European Union countries can also be seen through the lens of IPE studies. Most of these crises are caused by domestic or internal problems in the country. In addition, the existence of an integrated system in which the state increasingly liberates the movement of money and capital is also a major cause of the crisis. From the US financial crisis in the end the government helped banks due to the plummeting economy. We may wonder why the state does not help its bankrupt people and cannot pay home loans. The state considers that the bank must be helped first because if the bank fails then it will cause a worst collapse of the country's economies. It is also clear that the government actually has a significant share in handling the country's economy. The state can regulate every economic movement and investment in and out that can benefit the country.

3. The Roles of Theories

Before discussing more about this book, we briefly discuss “*why do we need a theory?*” and how it plays a big role in IPE studies. Many people might tend to avoid theories, but in fact through it we can identify the broader implications of various facts obtained. Theories help us to see a variety of meaningful patterns in a very complex IPE studies. In addition, theories provide a simple and clear description in seeing a problem that occurs in the world of IPE. Many theorists agree that

theory helps student to focus on seeing and dealing with various IPE problems that occur in the world from a great deal of points of view or perspectives. When IPE emerged as a main field of study in the 1970s, realism, liberalism, and Marxism were only the three dominant perspectives. But along with the globalization and the development of an increasingly rapid era made many scholars, professors, and researchers began to criticize the classical theory. These thoughts eventually gave birth to new theories, such as feminism, constructivism, and environmentalism. It is why we added those critical theories that also can explain many complex cases in IPE study today.

Furthermore, we need to use theory to find solutions or recommendations from many problems that occur in the world—it can be called creative theorizing. This concept explains that the theory can be constructed in such a way as to see a variety of recommendations. For example, liberalism can provide the right solution regarding the Britain's Corn Law problem. We might think that it is a classic issue, but with this case we can provide the best solution in solving problems that occur. Britain's Corn Law is detrimental to the British societies, especially those who work as farmers. This law allows the government (parliament) to interfere in market activities.

When we viewed from the perspective of liberalism, the state should not need to take part in market movements. International Political Economy lies in individual freedom and is free from all obstacles that occur in the market. Basically, liberalism believes that politics and economics must be separated in order to achieve the welfare of society. In the end the law created by the government caused unrest in various trading

classes, for example wheat and corn farmers had to pay more to get land to grow crops from the land owner. In addition, the profits from maize imports ultimately only benefit the parliament and landowners but are detrimental to farmers. The main thoughts of the theory of liberalism can provide a recommendation that state interference should not be so beneficial to the market. For this reason, there needs to be a gap between the state and the market in order to advance the economic welfare of the people.

The use of theory can open our minds more broadly because every problem that occurs has a different point of view when viewed from each theory. Each solution that will be provided will certainly differ depending on which perspective we will use. Simply put the theory of realism and liberalism has a very contradictory view.

Realism states that politics and economics are very closely related and cannot be separated from one another. Another case with liberalism which argues that to achieve shared prosperity, politics and economics must be separated. In addition, critical theories emerge, one of which is environmentalism which criticizes that the theories that exist are too human-centered - anthropocentric - so that every economic activity undertaken no longer pays attention to the impact of damage to our environment. Or by using the theory of feminism, we can see that there is still a gender bias.

For example, there are still many women who work but the wages given are not equal to men or there are still women who are not allowed to work. All of this shows us that theory plays a very important role in assessing a problem.

4. Chapter Outline

As I stated before that to explain and understand the relationship between economics and politics, a theoretical way is needed to the IPE studies. In this book, we present six theories in looking at IPE study, such as liberalism, feminism, environmentalism, realism, Marxism, and constructivism. We have packed each chapter by presenting a case study to explain the dynamics that actually occur by using the theory mentioned above. Starting from the liberalism perspective will show us the phenomenon of Britain's Corn Law as a classic IPE case study.

By using this perspective, the authors argue that the government must limit all forms of intervention in the market. But in this case, the Britain's Corn Law was the opposite of liberalism because the Britain government gave the interference in the markets. Furthermore, feminism perspective will also be showed in this book, whereby the author brings up a case study on gender inequality against women in Saudi Arabia. Various efforts by women in Saudi Arabia and activists around the world as well as the support of the international community have been carried out and finally they can breathe a little more in relief from changes in Saudi Arabian government policy.

For you who are interested in the environmentalism, this book also analyzes a case study on shark capture that disrupts the stability of the underwater ecosystem. Therefore, both countries and international organizations must continue to fight so that this case does

not continue to occur and cause ongoing problems. It is not only affected for the ecosystem but also the economic, where many fishermen may could not collect any fishes because the unbalance in the ecosystem.

Realism—usually likened to mercantilism—will also be present in this book with a case study that is also quite fierce. Limitation of rare earth export quotas—a metal commonly used in the manufacture of military equipment—by China to recipient countries, such as the United States and Japan. It makes these countries overwhelmed in finding replacement countries to meet their needs. Furthermore, the financial crisis that occurred in the US in 2008 will be a case study reviewed in this book and will be analyzed using Marxism theory.

Using this theory, the authors will explore what started and how the impact of the US economic crisis. This financial crisis that was originally only faced by the United States, in the process has spread to other countries and turned out into a global-scale financial crisis and also caused a slowdown in the global economy. The last but not least, this book will also analyze the financial crisis that is affecting almost all countries in Europe resulting in significant changes in the economic dynamics in Europe. By using a constructivism perspective, this chapter will analyze how the structural functionalism approach of the European Union community will change the European economy coupled with the formation in reducing the ongoing crisis

This book is different from others that only present and explain theories or case studies, but it will be more practical to have because it interesting presentation, complete, and easy to be understood for many students. It

can be used as a reference and guide for students in studying International Political Economy. Through this book, you can access the IPE theories which are also presented with relevant case studies to be known together. Each chapter has a case study which will be explained using existing theories. This book is a must-have because it has a clear and good combination of theory and case study, so that the readers find it easier to understand the contents of each chapter written. As mentioned earlier, it can be a perfect blend of contemporary and classic case studies because of the increasingly rapid globalization; the authors also try to include contemporary case studies in it.

2

Realism Perspective: Chinese Policy Limiting Exports Of Rare Earth



China is a new super power by showing superiority in several economic sectors, such as foreign exchange reserves and export values. In 2012, the two sectors became the largest in the world and one of the largest export commodities in the world. With the success of the production of rare earth metals in large numbers, it has made the developments of technology in China rapidly growing to be able to compete with others.

China's economic revival has a very long history until now. China has become the world's most powerful economy. According to the IMF, China is at the top with a value of GDP of US\$25.27 trillion. The rapid growth of the Chinese economy had taken place since the leadership of Deng Xiaoping in 1978 when he launched an economic reform program that combines elements of socialism with a more significant role for markets and private ownership. Farmers were given autonomy in choosing plants to be planted as well as the ability to sell crops on the free market. Xiaoping also created an "open door" program whereby the barriers to international trade and finance was lowered, opening China to global markets and foreign investment (Balaam and Dillman 2014).

Factories in Guangdong Province produce everything from cheap children's toys to computer motherboards and then send them all over the world. As a result of the booming export, the economy is a massive current account surplus, which reached US\$426 billion in 2008. China has used its surplus to buy US bond bills and accumulate dollar and euro reserves. In 2001 China officially became a member of the WTO, and it had an impact on China's rapid economic growth. Since that time, the commercial, trade, and industrial activities of China with the global market have led to a massive expansion of the Chinese manufacturing industry throughout the world to color the current international political-economic system.

1. The Rise of China

China is the new superpower by showing excellence in several economic sectors, such as foreign exchange reserves and export value. In 2012, both of these sectors became the largest in the world and one of the biggest export commodities rare-earth. China became the dominant manufacturer, user, and exporter of rare earth since 1978, also since 1990, China produced 27 percent of the world's rare earth, and it keeps going up every year.

In 1927 China's scientists discovered rare earth in Bayan Obo, and since 1957, China started the production of these elements. After more eight decades, limited earth resources have found in 21 of China's Provinces and Autonomous Regions-Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Mongol, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Sichuan, Xinjiang, Yunnan, and Zhejiang. China is the largest supplier of rare earth metals in the world, and almost 95% of limited earth metal supplies controlled by China (Tse 2011).

Before 1965 the demand for elements from rare earth was minimal. At that time, the most massive quantity came from India and Brazil, which was produced by Depocito placer. In South Africa, in the 1950s, it was a leading rare earth producer that stored monazite deposits. The Mountain Pass mine in California at that time produced a small amount of rare earth oxide from Precambrian carbonatite.

In the mid-1960s, the demand for elements from rare earth increased very rapidly when color television sets first entered the market. One of the unique earth

elements, europium, became an essential material in producing color images on television. An American-owned mine, Pass Mountain began producing emporium from bastnasite, which contained about 0.1% europium. In turn, put the Mountain Pass Mine into a company with rare earth production in the world and placed the United States as a leading producer.

The United States does not forever hold the title of the world's largest producer of rare-earth. In the early 1980s, China began producing several rare piles of earth and made it replace the U.S. position as the largest manufacturer in the world. From the 1990s to the early 2000s, China continued to strengthen its power in the world market with its rare earth production.

China sold its limited earth products by providing low price rates on the market. It made the U.S. companies in Mountain Pass unable to compete and forced to halt operations of its company, as well as other countries around the world, could not rival the production of China. At the same time, the demand of the world for rare earth metals jumped. Various products require precious earth metals such as defense, industrial, aviation, and consumer electronics products. With the success of the production of rare earth metals in large numbers, it has made the developments of technology in China rapidly growing to be able to compete with others. The high dependence on rare earth supplies from China has felt by the market in 2010.

China had cut the rare earth export quotas to Japan and is allowed by the heated diplomatic relations between the two countries. China also sees that many companies need limited earth supplies such as premium gadget

manufacturers, Apple Inc. The iPhone manufacturer uses rare earth metal in speakers, cameras, and to make the phone vibrate. Therefore China uses the power of rare earth to influence other countries and make other countries dependent on it; then, China made a policy that benefited the country.

On September 7th, 2010, the Japanese coast guard vessels seized a Chinese fishing trawler near the Senkaku Islands, the disputed islands in the East China Sea. This action turned out to make Beijing decide to temporarily stopping exports of the rare earth elements to Japan. Japan imported almost 90 percent of the unique earth elements to produce its various high-techs. Because of it, many of Japan's manufacturers became panic and pushing up the rare earth prices in global markets. By temporarily stopping the export of the unique earth elements to Japan, China emphasized the Japanese government so that a few days later, the Chinese sailors were released by the authorities Japan.

As a controlling country rare earth, this is certainly not easy for China was in connection with the joining of China in the WTO in 2001 indirectly China is required to follow the regulations that apply in the WTO. China thought that there was nothing wrong with this quota limitation. It has done to protect rare earth reserves, which are getting thinner. Rare earth is not the renewable element, and in its processing, this element leaves a lot of radioactive waste results from the separation of items from the mineral core that it uses a lot of acids. By doing restrictions, indirectly, they could protect the environment. But this reason is not just accepted by the United States, Japan, and European Union member states.

They assume that it used as an excuse for China to gain profits from producers domestic. As a result of these American demands, the WTO declared that the restriction of quotas violates the rules of global trade. Based on those things, China demanded to stop the quota limitation done.

2. History of Realism

Realism is closely related to mercantilism because it also emphasizes the efforts of the state to achieve security. While mercantilist traders usually focus on economic threats to a country, realists emphasize a full range of physical threats—and encourage the use of military and financial instruments to prevent attacks on them. Of course, in the global political-economic, it is increasingly difficult to separate the economy from military threats to the country. Today, neo-mercantilism contributes to a more complex world characterized by intensive interdependence in which states use a variety of instruments—, especially economic ones—to protect their society.

Realism or mercantilism is a world view of economic nationalism that aims to develop a rich country. These people think that economic activity should be subject to the main goal of the country's healthy development—in short, the economy is the basis for political power. Adam Smith coined the term "mercantile system" to describe the political, economic system that seeks to enrich the country by curbing imports and encouraging exports. This system dominated Western European economic policy from the 16th century to the end of the 18th century. This policy aims to achieve a

trade balance that will bring glory to the country and also maintain the domestic employment or market. Most mercantilism policies are the result of relations between governments and their mercantile classes. In return for paying fees and taxes, the mercantile classes encourage governments to adopt policies that will protect their business interests from foreign competition. This policy takes many forms. Domestically, the government will provide capital for new industries, free up new industries from guild and tax regulations, establish monopolies over local and colonial markets, and provide certificates and pensions to successful producers. In trade policy, the government helps local industries by imposing tariffs, quotas, and a ban on the import of goods that compete with local producers.

The government also prohibits the export of capital tools and equipment and the emigration of skilled labor that will allow foreign countries, and even colonies of home countries, to compete in the production of manufactured goods. At the same time, diplomats encouraged foreign producers to move to the countries of the diplomats themselves.

Realists see the international economy as an arena of conflict between conflicting national interests rather than areas of cooperation. Interstate economic competition is a zero-sum game where a country's profits are a loss for another country.

Countries should worry about the relative economic benefits because the material wealth collected by one country can be the basis for a military power that can use against other countries. As such, national wealth and the army's political power are complementary

strategies into a common primary goal—a solid-state. The economic strength of a country supports the development of the country's political and military force, and conversely, political-military power increases the country's financial strength. Also, the realists state that the economy should be subject to the primary goal of increasing state power; in short, politics must take precedence over the economy (Jackson & Sorensen, 2010). Gilpin (1987) states that economic competition between countries can take two forms, first, good mercantilism—the state maintaining its national commercial interests because it is an essential element in its national security, and this policy hurts other countries. Second, aggressive mercantilism (malevolent)—the countries try to exploit the international economy through expansion policies, for example, the imperialism of European colonial powers in Asia and America.

3. Rare Earth

Rare earth is the seventeen rare metals that usually mixed into 200 types of mineral. Precious earth metals no free element was found in the layers of the earth's crust but slightly shaped alloy that forms a complex compound. Rare earth metals are a group of 17 items—lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, neodymium, promethium, samarium, europium. Gadolinium, terbium, dysprosium, holmium, erbium, thulium, ytterbium, lutetium, scandium, yttrium—has appeared in low concentrations in the ground (Reuters 2019). Scandium often classified as an element of the rare earth itself. All aspects of rare earth are metals and often referred to as "rare earth

metals." Another name for them is "rare earth oxide" because it often sold as an oxide compound.

Despite their name, rare earth elements are not that rare, but it is just because its existence is uneven. Distributed not in high concentrations and mixed with other minerals so that the mining, extracting, and processing is complicated, requires a high cost and time-consuming in management; also the substitution is not easy to find. Also, it can risk damaging the environment, so it takes a meticulous management process. Rare earth plays a vital role in the needs of modern production materials such as superconductors, hybrid cars, wind turbines, catalysts in cars, oil refineries, monitors, lasers, catalytic converters, fiber optics, lasers, and glass polishing. In its use, these elements of rare earth metal are often used by people every day as a life necessity, including the memory contained in computers, televisions, DVDs, rechargeable batteries, cellphones, magnets, and neon lights.

The demand for increased goods also made the order of rare land metals itself also increased. Unlike in the past, where not many people use mobile phones, but in today's users and mobile devices, enthusiasts are getting higher. It shows us that the use of rare soil earth grows following the growing number of phone enthusiasts. In the future, global demand will significantly improve for needs such as automobiles, energy-saving lighting, consumer electronics, and catalysts. In its development, rare soils also required in the lack of medical technology such as surgical lasers, magnetic resonance imaging, and luster tomographic emission position detector.

Some rare earth elements, such as neodymium and dysprosium, are essential to use in electric vehicles. Another use of precious earth metals is for nuclear installations—usually used in nuclear and counter detectors, as well as nuclear control rods. Also, it used in defense systems, and no defense system in the world does not contain rare earth in it, such as jet engines, missile guidance systems, satellites, as well as in lasers. From its merits, this is why the rare earth becomes very important to many countries such as the United States and China use this for their military equipment (Veolia 2019). Besides, the metallurgical industry uses rare earth in making High Strength Low Alloy (HSLA) steel, stainless steel, super alloy, and high carbon steel. It is because precious earth metals can increase the ability to provide strength, hardness, or increase heat resistance. One example is the addition of rare earth metals in magnesium and aluminum.

4. China's Policy on Rare Earths

As of 1990, the Chinese government declared that rare-earth to be a strategic and protected mineral. Foreign investors are prohibited from rare mining earth and also restricted from participating in extraordinary earth separation projects except in joint ventures with Chinese firms. All of these projects required approval from the State Development and Planning Commission (SDPC). Since the early 1990s, Minister of Land and Resources (MLR) had been responsible for improving the production plans for rare earth, include overall production quotas for individual Provinces. Provincial governments are responsible for managing their Province's allocated quota

and for assigning output quotas to different mining companies.

Moreover, to set the production quotas for rare earth, China sets quotas on the amount of rare earth that can export. Before 2003, rare earth export quotas were distributed by the State Economic and Trade Commission (SETC) and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (MOFTEC) after the SDPC determined it. After SETC and MOFTEC abolished, the Ministry of Commerce (MOC) took over all of the responsibility for the distribution of rare earth exports. Owing to the increase in domestic demand, the Chinese government has reduced trading during the past several years. As of 2006, the government allowed 47 local rare-earth producers and traders and 12 Sino-foreign rare-earth producers to export rare earth products. But the number of permitted exporters was reduced to 22 domestic rare-earth producers and traders and 9 Sino-foreign rare-earth producers in 2011 (Tse 2011).

In the 1980s, China issued a policy to exploit planning in the Mining area, which is related to the country's plan and has great value for national development. It Sees from 1978 to 1998; rare earth production in China reached 40% of the total rare earth circulating in the world and continued to experience an increase in China issued a policy to increase rare earth exports in the 1990s. This policy resulted in rare earth exports becoming low prices in the international market. In the following years, China began to realize its increasingly dense population, thus issuing policies National Plan for mineral Resources Plan. It aims to implement planned regulatory regulations that limit

exploitation to tighten access and use of rare earth and several other minerals.

China has a monopoly on the availability of 97% of Rare Earth Elements (REE) that can be produced on earth each year. The United States is both economically and militarily dependent on the rare earth, even though the United States has limited earth reserves in its territory. China built its extraordinary land processing industry decades ago. However, at that time the United States dominated the world unique earth market, China was able to take over in the late 1990s by flooding the rare earth market with low-cost rare earth large-scale mining production owned by China. Then due to environmental damage caused by the limited earth mining process, the closure of the United States rare earth mine was closed. When the United States closed its unique earth mine, the consequences were only felt ten years later and realized the importance of electronic components made from rare earth in equipment that supports modern human life. America is in a vulnerable position when it entrusts the availability of its rare earth to China; this felt when China limits its rare earth exports and can make decisions to stop its rare earth exports to certain countries as happened to Japan.

In 2012, China estimated to have reserves rare earth around 55 million tons, the largest in the world. Other countries such as Russia and the former Soviet Union only have reserves of around 19 million tons, the US 13 million tons, India 3.1 million tons, Australia 1.6 million tons, Brazil 0.05 million tons, and other regions 22 million tons. The entire production rare earth, which contains 17 essential minerals throughout 2011, the

largest in China as much as 150,000 tons, India 3,000 tons, Brazil 550 tons, and Malaysia 30 tons. By utilizing this amount, China can push economic growth. As we have seen, many products technology made in China, which is relatively sophisticated but at a price sell not so expensive. With this mastery, China did export quota restrictions on rare earth against importing countries such as the United States, Japan, and the states of the Union Eropa by 35% in 2011. The quota limitation then causes it to occur price changes on rare earth.

At the beginning of 2011, the Chinese government establishment quotas of rare earth to the recipient countries, such as Japan and the United States. Both of these countries reported the Chinese action to the World Trade Organization (WTO) because it was a violation of the WTO trade rules. In April 2012, Japan, European Union, and the United States proposed a complaint because China violated the GATT and WTO Accession Protocol.

China established export quotas on rare earth to the recipient countries, such as Japan and the United States. The recipient countries must find new sources, reopen domestic mines, and institute recycling programs to dependence on China. Japanese government funneled subsidies to the corporations to help them develop rare earth recycling and signed new agreements with Vietnam, Australia, and Kazakhstan to open the new mines. Also, the United States reopened its old rare earth mine in Mountain Pass, California, that had been closed in 2002 for environmental reasons (Balaam and Dillman 2014).

China has three types of export quota restrictions on rare earth. The first is to require taxes on all forms of

export from the material. Secondly, set export quotas on the amount of content that can export in specific periods. Then the third, establish certain restrictions on the company that is allowed to export the rare material earth. Other steps taken by China are related to rare earth is closing small forms of mining operations rare earth and consolidate with a more massive party to gain greater control over rare earth China. Then make new regulations related to protection on the environment. And the last is to do a hoarding system goods to make it easier for China to set prices rare earth and also as a form of guarantee of the availability of Chinese needs above limited ground in the future.

Dependence on rare earth supply from China felt in 2010, where China cut the quota for rare earth exports to Japan's sakura country because of the relationship between them, which had heated up at that time. It caused protests from Japan to China, but denied by China and said that there were rules about the environment that must be followed by rare earth miners. Besides Japan, the United States is also a country that needs supplies from rare earth. The need for rare earth originating from China was 80% from 2014 to 2017. Companies in the US that require quantities of rare earth are also abundant, ranging from premium gadget manufacturers to making machines that can vibrate cellphones, cameras, and speakers. In making limited earth supplies, weapons needed to create guidance and sensor systems.

The US defense ministry also experiences the need for rare earth, so it must import from the country with the world's most massive limited earth production, China. This portion of imports is 1% supplied by the US

Department of Defense for military needs. Reportedly with the significant needs of rare earth, the US has anticipated dependence on China, thus making the US government and companies have stockpiled for the supply of precious earth metals.

Aside from being the largest producer of rare earth in the world, it doesn't mean that China is the only one that has a wealth of these products. Several countries besides China, also produce rare-earth. In 2011 mines in Australia began to produce rare earth oxides, until in the following years 2012-2013 Australia could supply about 2% to 3% of limited earth production from China. In contrast, America produces around 4% of the rare earth elements in 2013 in the world. Also, the output from other countries such as Brazil, Thailand, Russia, Malaysia, and Vietnam continues to increase.

In a survey conducted by the United States geologists, they identified that there were significant mineral resources outside China. Although known as the largest producer, but China only controls 36% of this production from world reserves. It is an opportunity for other countries to become essential producers because China does not sell material from rare earth below its production costs. China has also bought limited earth resources from other countries.

In 2009 a Chinese Non-Ferrous Metal Mining company purchased a majority stake in Lynas Corporation, which is an Australian company and has one of the highest yields of rare earth elements outside of China. Also, China has bought the Baluba Mine in Zambia. Limited earth production in China can also be

dangerous because it is the most significant product there and is the largest in the world.

6. Theory, Policy and Solution

From the case of sovereignty violations carried out by Chinese fishing vessels in waters near the Senkaku archipelago—an island disputed by Japan and China—it has an impact on the temporary cessation of exports of rare earth metals by China to Japan. This incident caused the reaction of the Japanese coast guard ship to seize and detain the fishing trawlers. This action made Beijing respond by cutting exports of rare earth metals to Japan. We know that Japan relies heavily on China in importing rare earth metals for the manufacture of high technology and weapons. The dispute can also be seen as a broader struggle among East Asian countries to control the East and South China Seas.

In recent years, China has asserted ownership of small islands near those waters which are also claimed by Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines and Vietnam. Each of these countries wants territorial waters around the islands because they believe there are oil and gas reserves. From this, it is possible that Chinese nationalists used "rare earth metals" as a way to weaken Tokyo's position on ownership in the islands. It appears that these two countries use their respective strengths in this game to show their power.

The temporary halt in export events then continued until the Chinese government, which restricted quota of rare earth exports to recipient countries in 2011. Japan and the United States became panic and had to find

new mining resources and reopen rare earth metal mining that has long been closed. For example, the Japanese government must provide subsidies to companies in managing the management of rare earth metals and joint ventures with Vietnam, Australia and Kazakhstan to develop new mines. In addition, the US must also reopen rare earth metal mining in Mountain Pass, California, which was closed in 2002 due to environmental damage.

In 1990, the Chinese government declared that the rare earth became a strategic and protected mineral. Foreign investors are banned from precious land mining and also restricted from participating in extraordinary earth separation projects except in joint ventures with Chinese enterprises. All of these projects are required approval from the Development Commission and State Planning (SDPC). Since the early 1990s, the Minister of Land and Resources (MLR) has been responsible for improving production plans for rare soils, including overall production quotas for their respective provinces. From the statement above, it can seem that the Chinese government is selfish so that they prohibit foreign investors from conducting mining and limiting the amount. It is what China does by the theory of mercantilism.

The scientific content and significant benefits possessed in rare earth make it very popular in addition to production from a variety of different industries. By placing the highest place in the world, China takes hold of its policy regarding the production and marketing of these rare lands. With the advantages spent in China, it can even compete with other large countries, even though the United States. Being one of the major consumers of rare

earth products is something that must be requested by the US, the need for land metals also needs to start from economic, technological, to military needs.

Mercantilism is an economic theory that states that the welfare of a country is determined only by the number of assets or capital deposited by the State concerned and that the magnitude of global trade volumes is significant. From the description of this theory, it can ensure that China does so for the welfare of its people. The mercantilism is, in principle, an understanding of the money-saving or precious metals that will forge into gold or silver money should make the primary goal of national policy. Based on this theory, then what is done based on its national interests so that China takes the option to declare scarcity on the rare ground so that at the time China's Saam can raise the export quota from extraordinary land that can increase the economy of China itself. The competitiveness of a country at the time of international trade can occur when the state has the national interest and can promote the national interest by trading with other countries, it sees from China that has its benefits.

In our opinion, why is China's rare earth related to realism, because China wants these countries to depend on their rare earth so that they can freely make policies by their wishes? We know that rare earth can be an excellent economic income and can also be dangerous because it can use for weapons. From the explanation above, it has similarities with mercantilism theory.

China's strengths make him a bit selfish and cautious in making future decisions and policies regarding the future of rare earth for the benefit of his country.

Because it has excellent power in this field, China must prioritize its interests compared to anyone outside their interests. It shows that the selfish nature in understanding realism already exists in every country; in this case, it is China. In getting more profit, China is willing to cut export quotas to its exporting countries to fulfill its desires. This attitude is very reasonable when viewed from a realist standpoint because it is indeed the interests of them that are the most preferred. Moreover, this is about the relationship of cooperation with other countries in the rare earth export sector, which is relatively large in production.

Economic interests with consideration of profit and loss are decided through political processes so that commercial interests are no longer the low-level political discussion as previously assumed. The state, in this case, is a national stakeholder because interest groups do not play a significant role in China. The assumption is that the country, as the main actor, plays a vital role in the economic process through its political power. Ownership of potential natural resources can consider as ownership of "power." Thus, the limitation of rare earth exports is an indication of China's desire to dominate its natural resources. Using the rational concept, the reason why China adopted an earth restriction policy is illustrated by rational considerations about the fate of the rare earth in the short and long term, including the review of the cost and benefit rare earth itself. Short-term concerns relate to how to make the price of rare earth, which is a scarce natural resource, go up and long-term plans to save rare earth so that it does not run out in the future. Also, rational considerations regarding profit and loss will be obtained

both in the long term and short term by the Chinese government.

During the Japan-China conflict that resulted in the termination of China's rare earth exports to Japan, there was pressure and efforts from within the United States to deal with the limited earth dependency economy immediately. The United States prefers to reopen its rare earth mine at Mountain Pass, California, due to several reasons such as the potential for uncertainty to re-emerge if the majority of limited earth. Supply comes from abroad; proven reserves at Mountain Pass are more confident than other potential mines outside the United States.

3

Liberalism Perspective: A Study Case Of Britain Corn Law



Britain Corn Law is a classic international political economy case study in the conflict between liberalism and mercantilism, market and state. Writer argues that government should limit its intervention on market. Moreover, Britain Corn Law was not compatible with Britain's circumstances at the time.

The Corn Laws were a system of tariffs and regulations that restricted food imports into Great Britain. It was then finally repealed in 1846. The particular occurrence is a classic international political economy case study in the conflict between liberalism and mercantilism, market, and state. The case itself is an excellent sample to exhibit what will happen if the Government intervenes significantly on the market since Liberalism believes in the free-market, which opposes the notion of government intervention on the market. Britain's bold move to free trade in 1846 was both unprecedented and unilateral; moreover, it violated the core protectionist ideology of the Conservative Party while simultaneously undercutting the economic interests of the ruling landed aristocracy.

1. The History of Corn Laws

The history of corn laws started from 1660 onward; at the time, England is a great producer and consumer of wheat. The regulations are stirring the import, export, and the internal conduct of the grain figure mostly in legislation and executive orders. The policy and laws in the council implemented not only to wheat, but it extended to barley, oats, rye, beans, and peas. All the items occupied a much more significant in the charge schedule of the corn laws, but they engaged little concern from politicians and commentators. Corn Laws occasionally noticed in the evidence given before parliamentary committees by farmers or merchants who were attracted to a particular grain.

Still, in the main, they were treated like other grains compared to the leading cereal, the "nobles grain," as Edmund Burke once call it. Which was so high for the charge point of the corn law of 1679. To stop the import of all the other grains except famine's price was comparatively low for oats. The imports of oats extended to about two-thirds of the total imports of grain.

The Royal Burghs of Scotland protested the injustice in 1757, where oats were the staple food. Thus was the act of 1774 removed to the extent of allowing a bounty of 2 shillings per quarter on the exports of oats, which Adam Smith wrote disapprovingly. According to Merriam Webster dictionary, the shilling is a former monetary unit equal to $\frac{1}{20}$ pound of any of various countries in or formerly in the Commonwealth of Nations. This law (his argument) in that opened market at a lower price, stopped the bounty earlier and permit corn for re-export duty-free, "Seems an improvement upon the ancient system. But the same law a bounty of two shillings the quarters is given for the exportation of oats whenever the price does not exceed fourteen shillings. No bounty had ever been given before for the exportation of this grain, no more than for that of peas or beans (Fay, 1928, p. 315)."

But the same law a bounty of two shillings per quarter is given for the exportation of oats whenever the price does not exceed fourteen shillings. No prize had ever been given before for the exportation of this grain, no more than for that of peas or beans". The last sentence of his statement is substantially correct because, thought by the act of 1707, a bounty gave on the export of oatmeal; the payments thereunder were insignificant. From the

whole period from 1697-1801 the imports of oats into great Britain were twelvefold the exports; whereas for other cereals, except peas and beans, there was a large balance of trading on the aggregate; of wheat 7 million quarters; of barley and malt 18 million; of rye 1 million. Four-fifths of the oats was Ireland for consumption in the manufacturing district of the North. The commons committee of 1813 argued at eloquent length that Ireland, which has store one-third of England's corn imports for the last five years as against one-seventh for the previous sixteen, was adequate for supplying the whole in the future. In this context, corn includes any grain of all kinds.

In the article from Dr. Skene Keith in 1802, we get a sight of the position of the nation's food supply a few years later. In 1802 when he wrote the rivalry of oaten bread in Scotland and of barley bread in England had dropped. "Now, the great proportion of the inhabitants subsists chiefly on wheat, and in productive years a considerable quantity has been used in the distillery (Fay, 1928, p. 316)." However, in the days of Charles Smith, countries in north Trent contained little a quarter more of the population of England, and even in 1800 despite the predicted addition of one-fifth of the people of Great Britain, the balance of society was in the South. Today, London's eighteenth-century citizen stood for the urban consumer as a class: just as the country's farmers and, because of their proximity to the capital, secure prompter concerns their grievance and interests.

Finally, after 1815 the North began to make itself heard; and when in 1838, a band of seven Manchester radicals founded the Anti-Corn-law Association, the agitation which they provoked was inspired and financed

by the wheat eating industrialists of the North. When this group Anti-Corn-Law League had reached its purpose and gained free trade in wheat, the English co-operative stores, whose wholesale federations of bakeries and mills at the leading port of importation. The trade-in wheat has been the trade in the leading food of a vocal part of the population. Thus from 1660 to the present day.

Essential foodstuffs are a nation's lifeblood; therefore, any measure of state consideration the supply for these two things reaches far into the national life. The series of the Corn Laws, like that of the Navigation Laws, is long and complicated, and the mastery of their detail is difficult. Still, both sets are always more than a chronicle of variations in the range of duty or enumeration of prohibited goods. On the navigation Laws was grounded the policy of national defense and the aspiration to command the seas.

The Corn Laws swayed to sterner stress, which produces strength dragged one way, and consumers pressing the other. For wheat was the pressure of the poor, and agriculture was the symbol of productive power at home. Adam Smith places agriculture in authority over all other chevies. Still, the economist in him worried the philosopher for justification and produced the unsustainable examination of the different quantities of capitals and men which agriculture "set in motion." "no equal capital puts into motion a greater quantity of productive labor than that of the farmer." For "nature labors along with man," and "not only his laboring servants but his laboring cattle, are productive laborer." Yet, the wind and tide which sail his ships, as well as the humble post-horse of the common carrier, are not

included in the merchant's labor force. Thus, much for the producers' stake in wheat. The variations in its price affect them vitally.

As Adam Smith says in his digression on the Corn Laws on the corn trade:

"The laws concerning corn may everywhere be compared to the laws regarding religion. The people feel so much interested in what relates either to their subsistence in this life, or to their happiness in a life to come, that Government must yield for the prejudices, and preserve the public tranquility, establish that system which they approve. It is upon this account, perhaps, that we so seldom find an intelligent system establish concerning either of those two capital objects (Fay, 1928, p. 318)."

And those laborers who could not earn a livelihood were, as a result of the poor law policy at the end of the eighteenth century, interested even more in the price of wheat. Their deficiency of wages was made up from the reduced rates by a scale varying with the size of their family, and the amount of wheaten bread's gallon loaf. In England, the tremendous economic struggle between producer and consumer was fought out over the cost of food and the limitation on the importation of wheat.

The battle coincided with and intensified by the death struggle with the French republic and Napoleon. It was the anger spot in the fight for free trade from the rise of Huskisson to the fall of the peel. The Act of Corn Laws

Repeal in 1846 marked the triumph of the consumer and fulfillment in England of that hard-fiscal saying: “consumption is the sole end and purpose of all production.” The country and farmers put up a good fight, but they collapsed before the brazen monotone for communism, “monopoly, landlords, monopoly.” Men forget what the great free-trader had once said of them, that they were to their great honor, of all people, the least subject to the wretched spirit of monopoly.”

2. Corn Laws’ Dynamic in 1815-1846

In the period from 1815 to 1846, the Corn Laws had a material influence on prices; but how far, if at all, they raised rates, it is impossible, even approximately, to determine. Mr. Smith, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce:

"Assuming that the consumption of grain of all kinds in this country be 60 million of a quarter per annum and supposing that the consumption of all other agricultural produce together is equal to the consumption of grain, which at 10s. a quarter would amount to 60 million of money (Fay, 1921, p. 18)."

But these estimated for a single year; the orators for the Anti-Corn Law League, multiplying by 25 to cover the whole period between 1815 and 1840, arrived at a total which paralyzed the imagination and elicited appropriate anger. If there had always been a regular duty on grain and sorts of grain had mainly imported abroad, this method of

computation would have been on the right lines. But neither of these conditions was satisfied. Under the law of 1815, no duty paid at all, and it is not possible to count the indirect effects of a non-existent tax. The computation was no more comfortable with the sliding scale introduced by the act of 1828, for most of the corn was held up until the duty was nominal. For in the period between 1815 and 1846, there were years in which, from the profusion of the home harvest, the country practically fed itself at prices that would not have permitted profitable importation of any magnitude. There were years, too, in which, throughout the failure of the continental harvest, there was almost no wheat prepared for shipment to England, and in which the little that did come in would have commanded the same high price, free trade or no free trade.

To understand the position in 1815, we must go back to the beginning of the century to know the fair estimate of the influence of the Corn Laws. Its prices were the range of different resources that England commanded, which to a degree were capable of an extension had trade restrictions existed. A corn merchant communicated to parliament in the early 1800. The following information concerning the probability of foreign supplies from the preceding harvest, the amount will be moderate; the crops in general abroad have not been very productive.

In some parts, where we usually look for supplies, the exportation has lately prohibited—it means the Prussian provinces bordering on the Elbe. The principal source of supply may view on the year from the Baltic and chiefly from Poland; for the produce of the harvest in the Prussian province bordering on the Baltic has been usually bad and the quality very light and inferior. The

King of Prussia has admitted export on other grain but wheat, mainly in the event of a further advance in prices within Great Britain, which might create an alarm in those countries. Holland, Flanders, and France were the only country enforcing the exportation of corn.

During the continuance of the war, the restraints on imports did not come from England. In the worst years, the British Government went off out of its way to bring in ethnic cuisine. While government agents bought corn in the Baltics ports, all neutral ships bound with corn for France seized, and their cargoes purchased in 1795. Between 1795 – 1796, a bounty varying from 10s To 20s per quarter was supplied on imported foreign wheat. The bounty repeated in a different form in 1800 (S stands for shiling). Importers guaranteed difference by the second week between the average price of English wheat after importation as well as the number of 90s (extended in 1801 to 100s).

Yet, as the price continuously exceeded 100s, which were issued by the Privy Council, importers of foreign grain had to furnish themselves between 1803 and 1813. These were either general licenses, which covered corn as well as other things or individual permissions (issued only from 1809 onwards) for corn alone. The fees paid for them amounted to a tax on imports; it was a severe breach of the Constitution the executive should thus take upon itself the levying of taxes. But the licenses costed very little and were only intended to keep foreign trade under the control of the admiralty.

Napoleon, on the other hand, tried to starve England by withholding continental supplies. When this failed, he reversed his policy and tried to drain England of

its bullion by encouraging exports of corn and prohibiting imports of British manufactures. Such commodities conducted under a license cost a substantial sum and were reckoned in 1813, adding 10s to the cost of importing a quarter of wheat. English exporters penetrated the barriers of the continental's system and maintained the balance of trade by a smuggling trade at high profits.

In Poland, a great trade in British goods sprang up; warehouses established, and the road was improved whence the corn was derived. Products, intended originally for consumption in the Southern parts of Europe, were transferred to the Baltic, and the mode of packing altered to allow of conveyance in the interior in the small carts of the country. Free traders in later years recalled these feats for the British industry when they wished to show the improbability of a total cessation of imported food, even in the event of war.

Between 1815 and 1828, England derived its foreign supplies (which were only a fraction of the total home consumption) either from America, whence it was shipped in the form of flour or from the Baltic, the latter being the primary source and Dantzic the main port of shipment. Both in America and England, the conditions of supply were peculiar. In the Baltic countries, too, the terms of production were very different from those prevailing in England. Whereas in Great Britain, one-half of the inhabitants were providers of food and brought to market one-half of their produce, in the Baltic countries, the cultivators consumed nine-tenths of their produce on the farm. They brought only the remaining one-tenth to market for consumption at home or export abroad.

From 1815 right down to 1828 the thought of the Polish corn piled up in bond and ever piling was a nightmare to the British farmer. Forth it would at the first opportunity, heedless of the price is fetched. As a contemporary writer observed : “it is this accumulation, not the supply which would regularly reach us were no prohibition in existence, that depresses the agriculture interests,” from the behavior of the bonded corn under abnormal conditions it was erroneously inferred that there was a limitless supply growing in Poland which would be offered at the same low price were the trade in corn free.

William Jacob, Superintendent of Corn Returns, made two such trips on behalf of the Government, visiting, among others, the famous German economist von Thunen on his Estate in Mecklenburg. In his second Report (1828), from what we have quoted, he expressed the opinion that the extension of foreign supplies could be immediate or could be calculated in the future was very small. “at the present time” if the harvest in 1827 requires it, it is doubtful whether the consumption of wheat for ten days can be taken from the entire continent, even at 100 percent. Going forward he argues that the techniques of production, soil fertility and capital accumulation in continental Europe are such that “if most of our indeed supplies must be sought from foreign countries, there is no possibility that it could be equipped without such a large down payment because “estimates” he continued, have been presented to the public, established on the assumption that twenty million can be saved to the public, every year by applying ten million quarters of corn at forty quillings less than our English price. Whose number are represented to be squeezed from the pockets of society to

satisfy the luxury of landowners and the greedy selfishness of the Farmers, even though the writers of such an estimate would have known, or would have been sadly foolish if they did not know, that demand was one-twentieth part of what they considered cannot be extracted from the entire continent without raising price there as high, or even higher than, average price in the UK.

From 1828 to 1846, England continued to depend on the Continent of Europe for the highest part of its foreign supplies. For eleven years, 1828 to 1838, the total annual importation of wheat and wheat flour were considerably under one million quarters, and wheat flour was highly under one million quarters. Of that quantity, more than three – fourths gained from Germany and the North of Europe. Then in 1839 until 1842 the importations rose to 2.5 million quarter annually, and a considerable part of these imports was for the first time obtained from France, Italy, Canada, and the import again fell to little more than one million quarters, and three-fourths of this import was from Germany and Prussia.

In 1846 the Corn Laws were repealed (Fay, 1921, p. 24). During the nine years between 1846 to 1854, the annual imports rose to a massive number of nearly five million quarters, and a very considerable part of that supply came from France, Italy, Turkey, Egypt and Syria, Canada, and the United States. It is possible to assume that if the repeal had come in 1828 when the Duke of Wellington's sliding scale was adopted or in 1838 when the agitation of the Anti-Corn Law League began. By then, the American policy for land settlement of the financial chaos in the thirties' would have been changed or lightened by freedom of trade with England. It was the

adoption of liberal land policy and the return to healthy finance, which enabled America in the late 'forties to appear as a severe factor of the International market for wheat. Our final judgment, therefore, is this: Corn Law Repeal in 1828 would have been an act of faith, hazardous in the light of precedent, but justified by events. The repeal of 1846 removed obstructions just when their retention would have caused them for the first time in Corn Law History to raise the price of England Bread materially.

There is consumer interest in low and abundant prices. The importance of producer is naturally the object of concern when agriculture has, for centuries, been the main occupation of large masses of people. National interest, which differs from a mixture of individual and class interests, is considered in various aspects, for example, regarding the prerogative of the crown in trade, or the advancement of naval supremacy or colonial domination.

It started with the Corn Laws for the benefits of consumers only began to consider in 1846; the, in the UK consumer interest have received constant attention from the Government for more than six centuries before that date. In the medieval period, it generally ensured that goods had sold a "fair" and religious dictation. In many cases, sanctions against positive law added to public opinion. It is clear without much analysis that fair price must vary according to variations in circumstances.

3. Corn Law's Outcome in 1815 onwards

In 1815, the ratification of Corn Law resulted in an increase in the import price of wheat to 80 shillings ranging from rye, peas, and beans, from 53 wheat shillings to 40 oat shillings to 26 shillings and corn from the British colonies in America to 67 shillings. In the maize law, the intention is to provide the farmers with the whole market monopoly, which was replaced in 1828 by a new law that imposes a 24 shilling import duty.

The price of wheat was at 63 shillings. A quarter, after that, the next tariff is set on grain - at 71 shills, and below 72 - shillings, 6s. 8d. In the 72s, under 73s, 2s 8d; above 73s, 1s. At barley, import duties are 12s when the price is 33s, to reduce 1s for every shilling increase above that price: assignment 1s will begin in 41-s; in wheat, 1s. assignments begin at the age of 31-s. ; on rye, peas, and beans, in 46-s (d' stands for pence or penny). For example, we assume that around 12,000,000 quarters of wheat are produced each year in England; and, if we receive a crop eight times the amount of seed, (which is too much,) then 1,500,000 quarters of wheat are sown every year. The effects of the Corn Act cause excess wheat prices in the UK 10s. One quarter, it turns out, that the cost of 1,500,000 excess wheat seeds reached £ 750,000 per year.

Large amounts must add for wheat, oats, and wheat, but if we take this additional to only £ 250,000, the total will be £ 1,000,000 per year, a cost that falls exclusively to farmers. This law continued in force until 1842 when wheat imports began to create gaps between trade classes that made trade depression and working-class pressure unmatched to the full operation of the Corn

Law. Thus also supported by the occurrence of no entry into foreign wheat. The law of 1842, therefore, submitted by Sir Robert Peel, on accession to the office, imposed import duties, decreasing from 19, when prices were at 51s, to 10s. When it rises to 63-s; after that, the following rates apply: - In the 64-s, 65-s, and 66-s, tasks 8s, 7s, and 6s, which then continue to the 69-s.

When in 1830, the amount consumed by the house in one month amounted to one million quarters in four years from 1838 to 1841. Where high prices caused massive imports, and in a few years, almost all supplies imported. The following is the amount of wheat and flour consumed by the public.

Besides the increase in wheat, this also applies to corn, where the merchant class, as well as corn consumers, protest the law in England to protect agriculture and the representation because it has created distressed trade. It happened in 1836 to 1844, where industry had slowly risen again and the desire for work and distress, misery among the working class. The disasters that occurred were considered by many to be the only Corn Laws operation, produced with violence and especially among the working class where the unfortunate thing happened that there was an object claiming to be extorted by force for labor, at that time paid with bad thing. It started with real difficulties and poverty but was inflamed by false expectations, from the free trade of corn, rapid trade, and cheap bread.

In 1819 and the following years, the price of foreign supplies began to fall and finally stopped. Where that year, the amount of wheat put for home consumption was 1,606,280 quarters in 1820 1820, 124,858 quarters; in

1821, 34,275 quarters; and in the following four years, all foreign supplies only reached 28,891 per quarter. But during this period, when almost no foreign corn imported, the price continued to fall, until, in 1822, it was lower than thirty years before. However, in the general opinion of the importance of this external supply, his free income into the country should be an era of low prices, and his exception is one of the highest. But the reality is that it can see in the following data.

Prices are generally high when imports are free, and agriculture is prosperous; and they fell very low after the port was closed, in 1819 and 1820, against foreign supplies and agriculture depressed. The whole history of the corn trade is indeed one further illustration of the insignificance of foreign supply, compared to domestic supply, its abundance or scarcity that results in final prices that damage the agricultural business, and all speculation on the ground.

In aid of this alarming deficiency, supplies sought from every country in Europe; importation was not only permitted but was encouraged by a bounty, for which the sum paid in the two years amounted to £2,135,678, and foreign corn imported to the amount of 4,545,276 quarters. With the combined effect of enormous prices and great gifts, grain supplies take from the most distant parts of Europe, without the aid of scarcity, or large price declines, which continued in the 120s. One quarter, even after the harvest began in 1801. The real value of foreign supplies thus tested, brought into the country without restraint, and it has no real effect on prices.

Another unexpected thing happened in 1814 and 1815, both among tenants and landlords, where they

experienced a decline in agriculture. Again high prices occurred in 1817 and 1818. Prices declined around April 1819 and continued for the next four years. Even though foreign supplies at that time excluded and home farmers had a market monopoly, resolving agricultural depression, high rent that had contracted could no longer pay for, and many industrial farmers destroyed. The fall in rental rates is a consequence, and on this foothold, the agricultural business has taken place with all of it. Also, from the facts that there has been a misery since 1836, it cannot be equitably placed in the corn legislation account.

Yet, it is fair to object to the principle as well; consequently, their total revocation will not provide assistance for state trade or employment and bread for starving workers. Foreign corn has never released from England at any time. Even under law 1815, which imposed the most considerable restraint, abundant supplies entered the country in 1818, subsequent actions in 1828, and 1842 recognized foreign supplies on more accessible terms, and the question was how much an amount would be substantial.

4. Theory, Policy and Solution

First, it is necessary to understand that the word 'liberalism' means different things in different contexts (Balaam, 2013, p. 25). For instance, in the United States today, people refer liberal as one who believes in an active role for the state in society, such as helping the poor and funding programs to address social problems. Meanwhile, economic liberals are the ones who believe that the state should play a *limited* role in the economy and society.

The perspective of Liberalism in the IPE lies in individual freedom and market constraints, and there is no government interference in the marketplace. Thus implies that there should be no government interference in the economy or the Government's limited role in the market. Fundamentally, Liberalism believes that politics and economics must be separated. However, even though Liberalism thinks that the Government must limit the market, Liberalism also has a weakness that is the emergence of a gap between the rich and the poor which seen as significant, namely where the workers, in this case, find it difficult to get land for to plant. Still, the owners of capital own the property, and they are the Government. Their actions are deemed unfair and indirectly monopolize the community.

If we take a look at the case of the Corn Law in England, this is the opposite of Liberalism because the Government in the UK allows (the government) Parliament or landowners and other wealthy people. They are there to interfere with the market wherein the making of Corn Laws the Government made a legalized Corn Laws and made unrest in the trading classes where wheat and corn farmers had to pay more to get land to grow from landowners or landowners. And also, the profit gained by maize imports only benefits the parliament and the landowners and disadvantages the farmers. Thus can be seen from our explanation above, where the owners of capital make farmers lose their place to plant, and also, they are local corn and wheat farmers who are unable to compete with foreign corn import prices. Furthermore,

In this case, also the connection of this case with Liberalism can be seen from when Sir Robert Peel became

a prime minister, where he defended the rights of the farmers' performance this contradicts the Corn Act by when he was prime minister at the time. He decided at the end of 1845 to abolish the corn Law, but it sparked a split in the cabinet. As a result of this thing peel did, he proposed to resign. But he managed to make it not happen by deciding to reduce tariffs. What Sir Robert Peel did could be explained, namely, first, he made the Government receive an immediate notice from October 1845 on the failure of the potato harvest that occurred in Ireland. Secondly, when peel was attempting with this Corn Law, he was forced to surrender to the demands of the Anti-corn legal League because this was the most forceful pressure in 1842 to 1843, where demonstrators attempted to commit murder and hostility to verbal clashes in Parliament with Cobden.

When the economy recovered, the social power collapsed, and the years after 1843 appeared to be quiet compared to previous years. The third trade that made peel want to revoke the corn law given the support of several people for the skin to act with the announcement at the end of November 1845 (Douglas A Irwin 1989). These three reasons make peel even more confident to revoke Corns' Laws because he uses three arguments for the protection of agriculture. These arguments were unique burdens placed on agriculture needs to intervene, security and insurance determine higher domestic corn production, and agricultural labor and capital deserve treatment fair to rapid policy changes. However, when the peel wants to revoke Corn Laws, he does not immediately repeal the Corn Law, he does the extraction in stages along with other actions. Given what Robert Peel did, he

put farmers' interests first. Apart from the explanation above, he also said that the most crucial part was the economic relationship between the price of corn and wages. In this case, the effect of Corn Law on the welfare of labor or farmers. Where he says that the relationship between fees and the price of taxed goods based on evidence gathered from his experiments shows that Corn Laws is detrimental to labor

The Corn Law demonstrates the dynamic interaction between state and market. The changes in the wealth-producing structure of the economy (from farm to industry, from country to city) led eventually to a change in the distribution of state power. The transition was not smooth, however, and took a long time— essential points to remember as we consider countries that have tried to open their economies and societies today. The case also illustrates that the market can be dominated by particular groups and is not apolitical or asocial, but reflects essential social and cultural power.

It is also clear that the Corn Law does not benefit the people but the landowners. The law was detrimental to the prosperity of Britain's people and the economic performance of the state. Corn Law indirectly forces employers to increase to they paid to their workers. This increased production costs and squeezed profits. Then, by restricting Britain's imports from other countries, the Corn Laws indirectly limited Britain's manufactured exports to these markets, which lead to sluggish economic performance. It is safe to say that the repeal of Corn Law in 1846 shifted the British trade policy for the future. Some consider this act as the triumph of liberal views over

mercantilism; it is perhaps preferable viewed as the victory of the masses over the agricultural oligarchy.

4

Marxism Perspective: Analysis of the US Financial Crisis in 2008.



The Slowdown in the United States economy at the end of 2007 prompted speculation that the United States is on the verge of recession, especially the impact of the credit crisis that has spread from the housing sector (currently in recession) to the manufacturing and towards the labor sector

The issue of recession lately has become much of the international discourse community since the news of the economic slowdown in the United States. The downturn in the United States economy at the end of 2007 prompted speculation that the United States is on the verge of recession, especially the impact of the credit crisis that has spread from the housing sector (currently in a recession) to the manufacturing industry and towards the labor sector.

Besides, the financial crisis that was initially only experienced by America in the process has spread to other countries and turned not only into a global-scale financial crisis but has led to a global economic slowdown. Besides having a weakening in the financial sector, this also has implications for the real industry. The industry, which is related to the local business sector, as well as the actual industry and international finance through export-import and financing activities, can already feel the impact of the financial crisis and the global economic slowdown.

In 1999, banks were allowed to act like hedge funds. They also invest depositors' funds outside the hedge funds. That is what led to the Savings and Loans Crisis in 1989. Many lenders spent millions of dollars lobbying the state legislature to relax the law. The law will protect borrowers from taking out mortgages that they really cannot afford.

In the initial stage, securitization is carried out on several subprime mortgages to become securities called mortgage-backed securities (MBS). The practice of MBS securities in 2006, the number of loans in US housing (mortgage) securitized to MBS, has reached 60% of all outstanding housing loans. The securitization process

involved Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac institutions as well as private institutions. These third parties often do the packaging by combining several mortgages and then sold to interested investors. This third party also acts as the guarantor.

Through financial engineering (sophisticated financial engineering), MBS then securitized into Collateralised Debt Obligations (CDOs). The number of MBS continues to increase; the percentage of the number of MBS that securitized into CDOs also experiences a rapid increase. On a global scale, the total issuance of CDOs in 2006 has exceeded the US \$ 500 billion, with half dominated by CDOs sourced from MBS. In 2004 the full publication of new global.

CDOs were at the level of around US \$ 150 billion. Aside from being in the form of CDOs, MBS also securitized in several other ways of securities that have been difficult to trace in type or number, including SIV (Structured Investment Vehicles) securities. The rise of trading CDOs in the global market also influenced by the rating results issued by international rating agencies, which tend to underprice the risks of the derivative products above.

Triggered by changes in the direction of US monetary policy, which began to turn tight into mid-2004, the trend of rising interest rates began to occur and continued until 2006. This condition ultimately gave a heavy blow to the US housing market, which is characterized by the number of debtors who defaulted.

A wave of defaults that occurred along with the fall in US home prices eventually dragged all investors and institutions involved in the guarantee. One of the

worst affected and had to go bankrupt include Lehman Brothers. None of the financial giants can escape the adverse effects of this crisis.

Banks that were hit by the 2001 recession welcomed new derivative products. In December 2001, Federal Reserve Chair Alan Greenspan reduced the Fed's interest rate to 1.75%. The Fed lowered it again in November 2002 to 1.25%. It also decreased interest rates on rate-adjusted mortgages. Payments are cheaper because their interest rates based on short-term debt yields, which based on the fund's interest rate. But, it lowers bank income, which based on loan interest rates.

Many homeowners who cannot afford to pay for conventional mortgages are happy to be approved for this interest-only loan. Thus also created an asset bubble in real estate in 2005. Demand for mortgages boosted demand for housing, which homemakers are trying to fulfill. With cheap loans like that, many people buy houses as investments to sell because prices continue to rise.

Many of those who have loans with adjusted interest rates are unaware that interest rates will return in three to five years. In 2005, home builders finally succeeded in meeting demand. When supply exceeded demand; house prices began to fall. Prices of new homes dropped 22% from a peak of \$ 262,600 in March 2007 to \$ 204,200 in October 2010.¹⁸ The fall in house prices meant mortgage holders could not sell their homes enough to cover their unpaid loans. An increase in the Fed's interest rate would not have been possible at a worse time for this new homeowner.

They cannot afford to pay increased mortgage payments. The housing market bubble turns into a bust. That created a banking crisis in 2007, which spread to Wall Street in 2008. Conditions faced by large financial institutions in the United States affect the liquidity of other financial institutions, both in the United States and outside the United States, especially institutions that invest their money through the instrument of large financial institutions in the United States. It is where the global financial crisis began.

The focus of economic power and class conflict is seen from a structuralist perspective to find out the basis of its logic. The current global capitalist system is unjust and exploitative. More reasonably, most structuralists believe it can change in distributing economic output, which does not share a commitment to the socialist system. The driving force in a society based on a global capitalist economy that acts as a system. Marx was considered dead with capitalism marked by the sudden death of the socialist economy in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and Chinese communism, which had a gradual transformation.

Their belief is to stop using structuralist analysis and embrace the free market will create the best political-economic system. Highlights of the failure of free-market capitalism resulted in the global financial crisis and the failure of political influence from the economic elite where ordinary taxpayers struggled, and some received bailouts so that they aroused protests by millions of citizens in free trade and the United States imperialism. The structuralist perspective is a reason to criticize inequality and exploitation by capitalism. From below, we

can see the aspects of the oppressed class, the poor, and developing third world countries within the scope of the international political economy. The focus of structuralism is on what is dynamic in the global political economy. The main concepts, ideas, and policies related to Marxism and Lenin will describe and also discuss some structuralist arguments about the financial crisis.

1. The History of Marxism

Karl Marx was born on May 5, 1818, in Trier, Germany. He was the first great scholar to spearhead a structural approach to the international political economy. Marx developed his thoughts by collaborating with German thinker Friedrich Engels by researching the British Museum's reading room and then publishing his writings. Friedrich Engels was the son of a factory owner in Britain, and he observed many factories in Britain at the height of the Industrial Revolution. The people in the factory live in poverty, which makes them destitute, and they forced to work under terrible conditions. Marx's history, his ideas about class conflict, and criticism of capitalism related to European politics, culture, and economics in the 19th century.

Marx understood that technology and economic power influence vast, dynamic, and developing creatures. He believes with the historical materialistic process, the existing forces can explain objectively. As Marx said, "The hand factory gives you society with a feudal ruler, a steam manufacturing society with an industrial capitalist." In the power of the first production, people grouped into hunting. The emergence of feudalism is due to

technological advances, which, although still considered primitive by modern standards, at this stage, the agricultural system uses steel plows and horses, causing changes in social relations in society. Broad strata of peasants and smaller aristocracy are characteristics of feudalism. Changes in social systems are determined by technological changes, according to Marxist claims. Technology determinists are the same as Marx, as in his theory of history. Because of the increasing contradictions stemming from the development of a political-economic system between the technical forces of production and social class or developing their property relations.

Marxism, as an ideology, emerged as a critique and enlightenment for the thought of Adam Smith. Adam Smith, who had the idea of marrying a real market, became a place where capitalism practices to form a social class between bourgeois and proletariat people. Marx was very concerned about the life of the proletariat, which the bourgeois considered depressed. The capitalist system will only suppress labor, and for Marx, the nation only protects the rulers. That is why Marx wants to remove the losses of capitalism for the proletariat. Marx also gave a practical idea that matter is the center of life. When we talk about the way of life production, we will focus on the economy. Economics can influence various aspects, including political issues. Politics is only a medium for the authorities to run and legitimize it controlled. In the end, Marx wants to have shared ownership in society and eliminate the class.

In human history, economic power and unstable opposing forces will lead to crises, revolutions, and a new stage of history. Technology is an aspect of human

knowledge so that the power of production will continue to increase. Human knowledge and technology will advance and will not reverse. Humans organized into conflicting social classes are agents of change, according to Marx. If class relations change slower than technological development, social change will hamper. It will foster class conflict in a capitalist society, which results in the battle of the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. For Marx, wealthy elites who have the means of production or what constitutes a large industry, banks, and financial institutions are called the bourgeoisie.

In the society in England, the bourgeoisie formed a Member of Parliament who would control the government. The proletariat is the exploited worker in a British wool factory who gets a low salary, and some even die in his work at the time of Marx. The workers realized their common interests and organized the bourgeoisie to raise wages to be higher and demanded that working conditions become better. Three objective laws will destroy capitalism from within, according to Marx's identification. The first law is the rate of decline in profits, whereby profits must decrease and eventually disappear because the machines replace workers due to investment. The two rules of disproportionality, because they are anarchic and unplanned, are then vulnerable to instability, which leaves workers unable to buy what they produce. Marx believed in the theory of labor value, which argues that the amount of labor needed for production is related to the cost of a commodity.

He illustrates that what workers produce will be paid less than that. Because the workers are abundant, the bourgeoisie pays little and then makes more profit for

themselves from the sale of goods produced by the workers.

Third, the law of concentration in which capitalism tends to create increasing inequality in the distribution of wealth income. When the weak are crushed by the strong because of wealth and capital ownership, namely the bourgeoisie that continues to exploit the proletariat, capital becomes increasingly concentrated in the hands of fewer and fewer. This objective feature is unavoidable from the capitalist mode of production predicted by Marx to destroy the system. According to him, capitalism has two historical roles, namely the first to change the world by destroying feudalism. Second, create a social and economic foundation to move to a higher level of social development.

In Marx's opinion, when class conflict is getting worse, a social revolution will clean up legal and political arrangements and then be replaced with those that are more suited to sustainable social and technological progress. This history has evolved through the times after primitive communism: slavery, feudalism, and capitalism. The call for a revolution that ushered in a new era of socialism, which finally resulted in pure communism in Marx's communist manifesto published in 1848.

2. V. I. Lenin (1870–1924)

Lenin was famous for his role in the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the founding of the Soviet Union. He reversed Marx, placing politics above the economy when he argued that Russia had passed the stage of capitalist history and was ready for a second socialist

revolution. Lenin was also known for his views on imperialism, which based on Marx's class theory of struggle, conflict, and exploitation.

Lenin explained in his famous book *Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism* (1917) that through imperialism, the core states expanded control and exploited the underdeveloped, making them uneven with the class where others prospered, and others fell into poverty. In Lenin's view, imperialism triggered by the centralization of market forces that joined syndicates and trusts in which a dozen banks had manipulated thousands of millions.

Capitalists do not use surplus capital to increase covariates so they can buy a lot of goods and services. Imperialism is a method used for financial surpluses so that capitalism does not explode according to Lenin, and for him, imperialism signifies the monopoly phase of capitalism. Lenin's views have shaped policies and attitudes towards international trade and finance. Industrial countries that have socialist and communist parties are still affected by imperialism by viewing capitalists as profit-seeking imperatives in which the working class becomes weak.

3. Structuralism

Structuralism is rooted in the thought of Karl Marx, which is very influential in his predictions about the collapse of capitalism. It is inevitable and humanist ethics that believe that humans are mostly good, and in certain favorable circumstances, will be able to free themselves from the institutions that oppress, insult, and mislead.

Most structuralists do not believe that falling profit rates for capitalists will cause the collapse of the capitalist mode of production. Structuralism places the relationship between economics and politics as the most crucial element in seeing things concerning influencing social, cultural, and political life itself with the hope of creating justice for the whole class.

Structuralists emphasize the class-based nature of the international political economy in terms of content orders where one cannot understand the domestic economic policy or global political economy without recognizing conflicts over income derived from the distribution of economic output into profits and wages. Structuralism is considered as a critique of realism and liberalism to create a fairer world because the birth of capitalism has created an unfair gaze. The current global economic relations designed to benefit certain social classes to develop social courses from the perspective of structuralism this must eliminate. Anti-globalization structuralists call for greater unity among workers from all countries and international trade and investment arrangements that no longer expose developing countries that are vulnerable to conditions that support the core.

4. Theory, Policy and Solution

The world economy recovered from the recession due to the collapse of housing in the United States in 2007. When viewed from a Structuralist Perspective, which considers the problem as part of the structure. They argue that the financial crisis and economic stagnation result from economic laissez-faire policies. In the last 35 years,

the income of the wealthy American has increased through the industrial sector. Lower and middle-class people are easier to get credit cards, which are debt instruments without any collateral. People become spending their income just to pay debts. Thus causes the production of goods to decrease and the reduction in employees, which creates a lot of unemployment. The US economy has run based on unstable debt and inequality. In this case, the US economy also impacts the world economy.

Besides, the financial crisis mainly caused by deregulation in the financial industry, which allowed banks to engage in trading hedge funds with derivatives. The bank then demands more mortgages to support the profitable sale of this derivative. They create loans that are only affordable for subprime borrowers. The 2007-2008 financial crisis, also called the subprime mortgage crisis, was a severe contraction in liquidity on global financial markets originating in the United States as a result of the US collapse. Mortgage lenders, insurance companies, savings and loan associations; and triggered a Great Recession (2007-2009), the worst economic downturn since the Great Depression (1929-1939). Although Subprime Mortgage is the beginning of a crisis, it is a small part of the amount of loss experienced where this comes from the practice of packaging subprime mortgages into other securities traded on the global market.

In 2004, the Federal Reserve raised Fed interest rates right when new mortgage rates reset. House prices began to fall in 2007 because supply exceeds demand. Thus traps homeowners who cannot afford to pay but cannot sell their homes. When derivative values

destroyed, banks stop lending to each other, creating a financial crisis that causes a Great Recession. Deregulation in the financial industry was the leading cause of the 2008 economic collapse. They thus allowed speculation about derivatives supported by cheap mortgages that were issued, available even to those who had creditworthiness.

Rising property values and mortgages easily attract many people to take advantage of home loans. In the end, this created a housing market bubble. When the Fed raised interest rates in 2004, the end of the year, the Fed's interest rates were 2.25%. At the end of 2005, it was 4.25%. In June 2006, the figure was 5.25%. 16 Homeowners hit payments they were unable to make. This rate rises much faster than the previous fed funds rate. As a result, the percentage of subprime mortgages more than doubled, from 6% to 14%, of all mortgages between 2001 and 2007.

The consequences of an increase in mortgage payments depress the borrower's ability to pay. Because home loans are strictly related to hedge funds, derivatives, and bad loans, the collapse of the housing industry makes the US financial industry kneel as well. With its global reach, the banking industry A. The 2008 financial crisis is similar to the collapse of the 1929 stock market. Both involve frivolous speculation, loose credit, and too much debt on the asset market, namely, the housing market in 2008 and the stock market in 1929.

According to some world economic experts, it can conclude that the United States is a country affected by the financial crisis caused by prolonged budgetary deviations and the result of the development of the

property industry. It thus started in mid-2007 due to the subprime mortgage or the low-quality housing credit crisis, which had an impact on the more profound economic crisis. Where marked by many of his international financial institutions that closed down in 2008, such as Lehman Brothers, AIG, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, this crisis is also felt by the whole world and is increasingly prolonged. One impact is the decline in share prices in most countries and the bankruptcy of financial institutions in developed and developing countries.

In this case, the structuralists reject the optimistic application of liberalism in free trade and market mechanisms; these people see that in practice, there is only inequality in power, which results in exploitation, unemployment, and poverty. Structuralist thinking-anti-globalization emphasizes that there must be a union between workers of all countries, international trade, and investment arrangements to no longer expose developing countries, where developing countries felt most of the effects of this economic imbalance.

In the financial crisis, US President Barack Obama has illustrated that increasing inequality and mobility. Angel Gurría, as (OECD), has warned that “High levels of inequality produce high costs for society, reduce social mobility, damage the labor market prospects of vulnerable social groups, and create social unrest.” From this, several concerns arise, such as the gap between the rich and the poor. Every time there is a financial crisis, a glaring difference is in the economic field.

Rich people will use what they have to enrich themselves and do not care about people whose

economies are middle-low. In contrast, those whose economies are declining are greatly affected by the financial crisis. When the financial crisis in the US, many companies reduce their employees, then people from the bottom up losing their jobs. And when they lose their jobs, they can't afford to pay rent and mortgages, even to the point where they can't afford to buy their food. Equality like this will slow down economic growth and reduce social mobility. Then, it can cause divisions that threaten the stability of society and can hamper development.

To overcome this global crisis, the administration of US President Barack Obama has tried to handle it. It is done by bailout investment banks and companies so that the company will survive. In overcoming the crisis that happened in the US, Barrack Obama conducted a Bailout so that investment companies and companies remained standing so that layoffs against employees did not occur, as happened with Ford, AIG, GM, and City Bank companies.

Barrack Obama then founded the G20, which is a country with a large economy plus the European Union. This forum enables collaborative collaboration with international monitoring. At this meeting also to organize, study, study, and also encourage discussion between developed and developing industrial countries regarding policies that more directed at financial stability. The results of this meeting resulted in various systems, such as recording every world transaction, stopping giving excessive bonuses to bank officials. It can see how the bailout took by the US to overcome the crisis that occurred in his country is very interesting even though the way it takes is precarious if the US fails to overcome the

current US crisis. Of course, it will finish, layoffs, and demands from companies that become US Backup. Not only that, but there is also a possibility that the EU regime will collapse because the crisis will inevitably affect the fall of the Euro.

In this case, the financial crisis can occur in the future; even you may continue. As we can see that many countries adopt a free market system, on the one hand, this can benefit the state or society to conduct their trade freely. But on the other hand, this could be a trigger for the economic crisis. If the rich get richer, the poor will get poorer. As we can see in the middle class, you can quickly get credit cards that make them indebted. Only accept payment. Likewise, many countries develop money for their countries but cannot pay their debts, because that is only enough to pay interest only.

The issue of recession lately become much of the discourse of the international community, since the news of the economic slowdown in the United States. The downturn in the United States economy at the end of 2007 prompted speculation that the United States is on the verge of recession, especially the impact of the credit crisis that has spread from the housing sector (currently in a recession) to the manufacturing industry and towards the labor sector.

Besides, the financial crisis that was initially only experienced by America in the process has spread to other countries and turned not only into a global-scale financial crisis but has led to a global economic slowdown. Besides having a weakening in the financial sector, this also has implications for the real industry. The industry, which is related to the local business sector, as well as the actual

industry and international finance through export-import and financing activities, can already feel the impact of the financial crisis and the global economic slowdown.

Conditions faced by large financial institutions in the United States affect the liquidity of other financial institutions, both in the United States and outside the United States, especially institutions that invest their money through the instruments of large financial institutions in the United States. It is where the global financial crisis began.

The focus of economic power and class conflict is seen from a structuralist perspective to find out the basis of its logic. Highlights of the failure of free-market capitalism resulted in the global financial crisis and the failure of political influence from the economic elite where ordinary taxpayers struggled, and some received bailouts so that they aroused protests by millions of citizens in free trade and the United States imperialism.

The focus of structuralism is on what is dynamic in the international political economy. The main concepts, ideas, and policies related to Marxism and Lenin will describe and also discuss some structuralist arguments about the financial crisis. Marxism has the purpose of marrying the real market, becoming a place where capitalism practices to form a social class between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. According to him, capitalism has two historical roles, namely the first to change the world by destroying feudalism. Second, create a social and economic foundation to move to a higher level of social development.

When viewed from a Structural Perspective, which sees the problem as part of the structure, they argue

that the financial crisis and economic stagnation result from economic laisses are policies. The Federal Reserve (Fed), the United States central bank, reduced the level of federal3 funds (the interest rates that banks charge each other for overnight loans of federal funds - that is, balances deposited with Federal Reserve banks) 11 times between May 2000 and December 2001, from 6.5 percent to 1.75 percent.

Changes in banking laws that began in the 1980s, banks can offer customers subprime mortgage loans that arranged with balloon payments (hefty outstanding fees due at or near the end of the loan period) or adjustable interest rates (exchange rates that are remained at a relatively low level for the initial and floating period, generally at the level of federal funds, after that).

Contribution to the growth of subprime loans, a widespread practice of securitization, in which banks combine hundreds or even thousands of subprime mortgages and other forms of consumer debt and sell them (or pieces) on the capital market as securities (bonds) to banks and other investors, including hedge funds and pension funds. In 1999, the era of the Glass-Steagall Depression Act (1933) was partially canceled. Banks, securities firms, and insurance companies could enter each other's markets and join each other, eventually resulting in the formation of banks “too big to fail” if they failed., the failure rate can damage the entire financial system.

And finally the long period of global economic stability and growth that immediately preceded the crisis, beginning in the mid to late 1980s and since becoming known as the “Great Moderation,” has convinced many

US banking executives, government officials, and economists that extreme economic volatility is a thing of the past. To overcome this global crisis, the administration of US President Barack Obama has tried to handle it. Thus is done by bailout investment banks and companies so that the company will survive. Barack Obama then founded the G20, which is a country with a large economy plus the European Union. This forum enables collaborative collaboration with international humanitarians.

5

Feminism Perspective: A Case Study Of Gender Inequality in Saudi Arabia



Women in Saudi Arabia has faced gender inequality for a very long time. Yet, maybe in the policy changes, Saudi women can finally breathe a little bit easier. These changes certainly didn't come without great efforts of Saudi women and activists around the world, as well as endless supports from the international community.

As a country that still preserves its conservative views, Saudi society believed that women only exist to maintain the line of families (Rajkhan 2014). Being told and treated differently urges Saudi women to fight these restrictions by garnering cross-border allies, state and non-state, to oppose male dominance together. United at the front, these collaborations led to the formation of transnational activism. The attempts have been fruitful, although lots of complications happened along the way. Despite the long and rocky road towards equality, Saudi women are hopeful for the future because women are slowly allowed in public life and can contribute to society by owning businesses to having a seat in the government judicial institution.

This paper aims to comprehend how gender inequality in Saudi Arabia puts women at a considerable disadvantage even in their daily lives and Saudi government reaction to the uproar caused by activists demanding women's rights. This paper elaborates on the role and impact of civil society, as well as other countries, towards the pressing issues. The paper's results are based on library and web research that examines the lack of women's rights in Saudi Arabia. A literature review is used to obtain data and information from secondary resources such as books, articles, journals, research reports from relevant previous research on women in Saudi Arabia. To better understand the arguments presented, this paper will discuss the linkages of feminist theory and oppression and the basic definition transnational activism and civil society as a concept and theory research method to provide the framework of this paper. Then the history of gender inequality will be

elaborated as the basis of the article to put things into context. Presenting the findings of this paper is the civil society role on urging equality. Finally, this paper will end with a conclusion.

1. Between Feminist Theory and Oppression

Looking back on the history of feminism, feminist theories have played an enormous part in contributing to how society understands the unfairness women experienced every day only by being born as one. In this case, phenomenological feminism approaches (Allen 2016) will be taken to describe the linkages of the lack of Saudi women's rights and feminist theories. The classic literature *"The Second Sex"* by Simone de Beauvoir (Beauvoir 1974) captures the essence of women's circumstances, which often includes the historical, cultural, social, and economic conditions that define their existence. Beauvoir's controversial argument written in her book was that woman's psychological self is socially constructed, and she claimed that femininity is artificial concepts with few traits rooted in feminine qualities. Her most well-known phrase, "One is not born a woman; rather, one becomes one," summarizes her opinion towards femininity and its complicated origin. Beauvoir's main argument was that men occupy the role of the subject; they are the Absolute, whereas woman becomes an object, labeled as the Other. While man prided to force their will on the world, the woman is tied to immanence. The distinction between men and women was the basis of De Beauvoir's insight of oppression.

Injustice on gender equality in Saudi Arabia warranted the label of oppression. In its traditional definition, oppression means tyranny by a reigning group—which often contains a preference of conquest and domination. However, in the 1960s and 1970s, new left social movements gave a modern take on the meaning of oppression. Oppression was characterized by the discrimination and prejudice some people struggle with, not because of the pressure from tyrannical power, but caused by the normalized, everyday practices of a civilized society (Young 2014). The new explanation of the concept of oppression is structural, engraved in norms, habits, symbols, and institutional rules. This structural oppression was harder to eradicate because this oppression is systematically reproduced in economic, political, and cultural aspects. Structural suppression signifies an innate injustice; some groups suffer consequences of unconscious assumptions and reactions of common people in everyday life.

Saudi Arabia is the perfect example of structural oppression, particularly towards women. Saudi women were kept on a tight leash by their government and men. The practice of male guardianship system let a man control Saudi woman's their entire lives. Every woman needs to have a male guardian who could—and would—dictate her choices on traveling, choosing a marriage partner, healthcare, divorce, child custody, and inheritance. It's as if women are a permanent legal minor, with how restrictive the kingdom's law is and how tight the authorities apply them.

2. Transnational Activism

Transnational activism conveyed by Donatella della Porta as the movement of collective claims by actors in more than one country and approaching more than one international actor such as state and foreign governmental organization (Porta, *Activism, Transnational* 2010). Donatella De Porta and Sydney Tarrow in their book, *Transnational Protest Global Activism*, (Porta dan Tarrow, *Transnational Protest & Global Activism* 2005) define transnational collective action as “the term we use to indicate coordinated international campaigns on the part of networks of activists against international actors, other states, or international institutions.” Despite existing for several decades, it is hard to pinpoint the actual birth of transnational activism. The use of transcontinental resistance to global neoliberalism popped up in the Zapatista uprising in 1994. Transnational activism continued within the 2003 peace rally as it kept on living (Caouette 2006).

Transnational activism includes transnational actors, which are global civil society, NGOs, INGOs, and social movement organizations (Porta and Marchetti, *Transnational Activism and the Global Justice Movement* 2011). Though it focuses more on activists involved in transnational social movement organizations (TSMO) and NGOs, activists refer to those who take action to bring political or social changes for their cause. The term transnational here indicated interactions through state borders and involved a minimum of one non-state actor. Transnational activism exists for several reasons: either the problems or the actors are transnational, transnational

methods and strategies are applicable, and the activism target requiring cross-border interaction (Porta dan Tarrow, *Transnational Protest & Global Activism* 2005).

Interactions between TSMOs and NGOs, may it be international or national, frequently were tangled together and create a network. The transnational network is a system that lets organizations and activists coordinate across national borders (Smith and Duncan 2012). Transnational networks, too, supply a vessel for protests within the type of political campaign and social mobilization, with the target at a national or international level (Porta and Marchetti, *Transnational Activism and the Global Justice Movement* 2011). What indicated a transnational network are its activities and its function. Transnational networks frequently spread information, raising awareness, lobbying, and protests, to influence changes in politics (Porta and Marchetti 2011).

When activists tried to understand the interaction between domestic and international, they come up with a historic two-level game model (Porta dan Tarrow, *Transnational Protest & Global Activism* 2005). The model was a valuable tool to help assist domestic and international interaction better. Although the two-level game typically was less than beneficial within the actual mechanism rather than the social movements, seeing as social movements commonly avoid government officials (Porta dan Tarrow, *Transnational Protest & Global Activism* 2005). Alternatively, Margaret Keck and Kathryn Sikkink (Keck and Sikkink 1998) establish the "boomerang effect" in 1998. The "boomerang effect" signifies the act of activists when oppressed and lack of domestic opportunities to seize political opportunities

from their ally (state and nonstate) to influence changes to internal political area. Boomerang effect takes form in a global collective action where activists, civil society such as domestic social movements and NGOs alike, exploit information and brings local issues into the international radar (Keck and Sikkink 1998).

Civil society, according to the United Nations (United Nations n.d.), is “the third sector of society, along with government and business. The World Bank refers civil society (The World Bank n.d.) as “the wide array of non-governmental and not for profit organizations that have a presence in public life, express the interests and values of their members and others, based on ethical, cultural, political, scientific, religious or philanthropic considerations.” It comprises civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations. The UN recognizes the importance of partnering with civil society, because it advances the Organization's ideals, and helps support its work." The term came to the discussion in the 1980s and now has evolved to adapt to the changing times (Jezard 2018). Civil society is a vital part of transnational activism as civil society organizations operate across state borders.

The newfound progress for Saudi women is part of a broad campaign launched by Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman to rebuild the nation of 33 million. In principle, development is ongoing with Saudi women tireless efforts to reform the male dominance system. Still, civil society and transnational should be hugely credited in their parts of assisting Saudi women's grand attempt to bring changes within the kingdom. By spreading factual news and information, the international community has been made aware of the growing problems

and fortunately lend a helping hand. Although Saudi Arabia isn't on the same level as the rest of the world regarding what women can and cannot do, what matters now is the significant changes that are underway.

3. History of Women's Oppression

Since founded in 1924 and on the road of building the kingdom, Saudi Arabia began its long-standing search of a substantial government system. After two kings had reigned, King Fahad in 1992 based the government system on three fundamental laws (Ansary 2008): (1) The Basic System of Governance, (2) The Consultative Council Law, and (3) The Regional Law. The Basic System establishes the constitutional law regarding government responsibilities as well as citizens right, which declares the Qur'an and the Sunnah as the source of the constitution and legal system in the kingdom (Rajkhan 2014), though not codified. Strong linkages between the nation and its religious ideology were one of the many reasons why the law what it is today. Islamic law, well known as the *shari'a* law, started to spread outside of the political sphere, alongside the traditional views of gender and sex, into societal norms that affect the daily lives of its resident.

Although *shari'a* law intends to maintain justice and equality, men kept misinterpreting the law to support their selfish agendas. For example, some conservative religious scholars silence women's voices in the name of Islam by taking the *shari'a* law literally (Rajkhan 2014). As a result, traditional views of women's duties and responsibilities as housewives and looking after their

family, based on the complicated nature of gender inequality, were widely accepted and deeply rooted. Any forms of retaliation of the *shari'a* law are to be punished by mutawa, a religious police department, established to ensure the resident obedience towards *shari'a* law (Cordesman 2003).

Sex segregation in public was a result of the *shari'a* law, which leaves a massive impact, particularly for women, as it cast them out of the public eye. The lack of women's rights didn't end there; an absence in economic and political opportunities further proves how women are at a considerable disadvantage compared to men (Forsythe 2009). In addition to sex segregation, *Shari'a* law encourages the male guardian system because of its claim about women's so-called "lack of capacity" (Forsythe 2009).

In the political sphere, this country allows women to run in municipal elections in 2015. The 2015 general election is also a historic event for the election of 20 women, while the number of women voters reaches 130,000 and actively participate as candidates and voters in 2015 (Human Rights Watch 2015). This event is a definite starting point for Saudi women after the first universal election is a symbolic victory over their minor role. One of the candidates, Haifa Alhababi, said that with women on the seat changes are inevitable, and it's all about changing the conception of people (NPR 2015). There is a gender barrier that prevents many women in Saudi Arabia from taking an active part in decision making.

From an economic point of view, this affects the unemployment rate and the economy in Saudi Arabia.

Only about 15% of women are working within 8.4 million women at the working-age (Sivard 2011). There are certain limitations for women who want to work or develop their own business, based on the *shari'a* law. Before oil become the primary income for the kingdom, industrial and workplace were still sluggish, which caused women to spend most of their time as housewives. However, after the discovery of oil resources in Saudi Arabia in the 1960s, women are permitted to receive and receive tertiary education. At the same time, men start working in government institutions or other national economic sectors.

The government has allowed women to be involved in the workplace since the 1970s (Nasseef 2015), yet the segregation rule forbids women and men from working in one place. This rule is one of the main reasons for the low percentage of women working in Saudi Arabia. Until 2011, government rules allowed women to work in the same place as men to increase the country's income, making Saudi women became more visible in the world of work.

Saudi Arabia encompasses a high level of interdependence towards its male relatives, and women, unfortunately, cannot relish in individual freedom. For example, if a woman is going to the government office to complete her business, she must be accompanied by at least two men who know each other as witnesses to her personally. Not only that, before lifting the driving ban, but women also spend more time indoors than on the road. So even though female graduates in Saudi Arabia are rather high, not all women want to work and have jobs, which made the ratio of university graduates and

unemployment in this country is considerably high. At present, more than half of Saudi university graduates are women. The Saudi government also plans to increase the participation rate of women from 22% to 30% in their Vision 2030 (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 2016).

King Salman and Crown prince Mohammed bin Salman has set many alterations in Saudi's policy. He has taken drastic steps to reform and modernize Saudi Arabia to prepare the country's future (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 2016). These changes have benefitted Saudi women and are proving essential in the march towards equality. Here's a list of the new policies, activities that women are now allowed to do, and breakthroughs for women in the country (Perper and Pasley 2019).

- In August 2019, women can obtain passports and travel without a male guardian's permission.
- In July 2018, Saudi Arabia lifted its longstanding ban on women driving.
- In May 2017, King Salman allowed women to access government and health services without requiring consent from their male guardians.
- In February 2018, Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Commerce and Investment said that women would be able to "start their own business freely."
- In October 2017, The Saudi government announced in October 2017 that it would be opening stadiums for women and families in cities such as Riyadh, Jeddah, and Dammam.
- In March 2017, the Ministry of Labour and Social Development declared that women represent 30% of the private sector workforce.

- In February 2017, Sarah Al-Suhaimi became the first woman to chair Saudi Arabia's stock exchange.
- In March 2018, Tamadur bint Youssef al-Ramah was the first woman to be appointed deputy labor minister.
- In April 2017, Saudi Arabia was approved as a member of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, which promotes gender equality and female empowerment for the 2018-2022 term.
- In February 2017, the Saudi government began granting licenses for women's gyms, allowing women to exercise publicly.
- In March 2018, Saudi Arabia's military opened applications to women for the first time.
- In March 2018, Saudi Arabia granted mothers the right to retain custody of their children after divorce, without going through a petition for custody.

As seen from the list, changes are happening, and the role of women who took part in building modernization of the government is starting to become more visible. Fast adjustments began to transpire as we see the role of women sky-rocketed within the progress of the private and public sectors. This kind of emancipation and empowerment that was considered too late for feminism and women in general, yet, women in Saudi Arabia finally felt it after being repressed for several decades. Some observers of this event certainly see it as a progressive change. Still, some people, a part of ultra-conservative Saudi Arabia, referred to as Salafism,

believed that this changes things prematurely. Nevertheless, Saudi Arabia has made its point by taking a necessary step and striving towards a better kingdom.

Although feminism, which mainly comes from western culture and ideology, prominently clashed with Saudi Arabia conservative views based on the *shari'a* law, women's rights are an essential part of social life to ensure the well-being of the people. Saudi Arabia is in desperate need of a better judicial and social system that supports and endorse women's rights to make sure that men and women get the same treatment and opportunities. The changes that occurred wasn't an abrupt decision, as Saudi women have echoed their wish for equality through countless of petition and protests.

Saudi women have been fighting their sealed fate of settling into women's traditional role as a housekeeper and family caretaker since long ago. Selwa al-hazza is one of the prime examples of how women can compete fairly with men and should reach for a career in a male-dominated line of work to even the playing field. She grew up in Riyadh and went to school in the early 1960s when at that time, there was only a school for girls. Because Selwa knew that there were still many women who were less fortunate to make it to school, she decided to continue her studies to medical school, majoring in ophthalmology (American Academy of Ophtalmology 2015). She became the first female head in King Faisal Specialist Hospital and became the first woman to sit in the Shura Council (Reuters 2015). She also became a formal advisory body in Saudi Arabia, bringing impacts on Saudi governance and the economy. Like Selwa, many women should have been provided access over an excellent

education to rise above society's expectations and sets their fortune.

The changes in Saudi Arabia were possible to be obtained by the fight of Saudi women and activists, support from civil society such as NGOs, as well as women and social movement, and the views and intervention of other countries. The rapid development of women's rights could be an incentive for Arab governments to provide more freedom for women in Saudi Arabia. While many activists remain skeptical of some of the efforts of Saudi Arabian countries, reminding that the country still has a lot of work to do in terms of gender equality, the change has seen to be effective, bringing positive impact among Saudi women.

Saudi Arabia is included in 132 of 191 countries in this year's World Bank report on women, business and law, and placed first (World Bank 2020) in economies that have the most progress toward gender equality since 2017, surpassing its neighbor countries. Now, many Saudi Arabian women work in corporate offices, banks, cafes, department stores, and are doing business. The appointment of Princess Reema bint Bandar al-Saud as Saudi Arabia's ambassador to the US last year as the country's first-ever female representative (The Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 2019) is a giant step towards women empowerment. Prominent political and media analyst, Khaled Almaeena, said that the attitude of men throughout the kingdom had also leaned towards acceptance.

4. Theory, Policy and Solution

Civil society was a relatively new concept in Saudi Arabia, compared to the Western world that has known since 1962. There are many categorizations of civil society organization that operates within Saudi Arabia. According to Afif (Afif 2010), civil society organizations involving women's participation as volunteers were divided into six categories: philanthropic, cultural, scientific, advocacy, professional, and cooperative. Montagu (Montagu 2010) classify civil society as the voluntary sector, which includes associational life, specialized service charities, traditional charities, as well as activism and call for reform. Another type of NGOs, such as internet groups also exist.

Internet groups allow younger activists to connect quickly, spread their activities, and attract more people to join the cause. Change Your Life and the Young Initiative Group (YIG) are a few of non-profit organization that endorses volunteering activities and encourages positive changes regarding the increasement of gender equality (Nasseef 2015). These NGOs have Facebook pages to promote all their operations.

King Abdulaziz Center for National Dialogue is one of Saudi's prominent NGO's. Formed in 2003, it became the first organization to address the range of issues happening in the kingdom and build tolerance towards different cultures within the society (KANCD 2013). Its activities entail an annual forum with various topics and issues, workshops, and meetings. The National Dialogue opened debates on controversial and pressing issues such as women's rights, youth unemployment, and

religious extremism (Human Rights Watch 2010). Although the National Dialogue held no weight in the institutional field, the Arabian residents affirm it.

Another example of an NGO in Saudi that supports the cause of activism for women's rights is the Association for the Protection and Defense of Women's Rights in Saudi Arabia. Founded by Wajeha al-Huwaider and Fawzia al-Uyyouni, started as a movement to gain women's rights to drive, the association evolves into endorsing women's rights regarding protection from domestic violence, child marriage, and legal representation in *shari'a* courts (MEMRI 2007). The association views the guardianship system as men's disrespect towards Saudi women.

It launched a campaign called "Treat Us Like Adult Citizens—Or We'll Leave the Country" (Tønnessen 2016). This campaign includes a petition signed by 25 female Saudi activists that entail the termination of "absolute male guardianship" of women and mandates "serious measures to protect women's rights and stop domestic violence." The association also fights for the driving to be lifted, back before the reversal of the ban in 2018. The association brought the battle to social media, and it exploded as more Saudi women joined the cause (al-Shehri and M. 2019). It also struggled to protect victims of domestic violence by establishing a shelter by registering a non-profit organization. Nonetheless, the battles fought by the association lead to the short captivity of some of its activists (U.S. DEPARTMENT of STATE 2019).

In the international realm, there is CAWTAR (Center of Arab Women for Training and Research) as

another example of an international NGO empowering Saudi women through their activities and projects. CAWTAR was created in 1993; its mission (CAWTAR 2020) is to empower Arab women in economic, social, and political aspects. CAWTAR facilitates gender development and contributes to the deepening of the Arab world and committed to working in areas where women and men have the same rights. One of its recent projects, InnovAgroWoMed, seeks to increase women's participation in the labor force and entrepreneurship within the agri-food sector (CAWTAR 2020).

Like civil society, other countries have also weighed in their opinion and react towards Saudi's gender inequality. In connection with the UK being a significant partner for Saudi Arabia in delivering its 'Vision 2030' program, the British government has been critical of Saudi Arabia's human rights policy record, especially the rights of women in the Kingdom. They voiced concerns about the inability of women to contribute to society in a recent report. Prime Minister Theresa May has raised these issues on several occasions and hoped that through her visit to the kingdom, she could be an aspiration to let Saudi women realize their potential (Bulman 2017). With ongoing concerns about the lack of awareness of women's rights in Saudi Arabia, the British Government is likely to be under increasing pressure to take a further approach with its allies.

International pressure keeps increasing as more other countries address more recommendations for Saudi society to reach equality. Spain made a recommendation to end the male guardianship system (Alkhudary and Anderson 2019), backed by Iceland, Sweden, Slovenia,

Switzerland, and New Zealand. The new database of Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations recorded 104 recommendations regarding woman's rights (UPR Info 2020) by numerous countries such as United Kingdom, Canada, France, Australia, Italy, Spain, Austria, Germany, and countless more." Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a process that calls for a review of the human rights records of all UN Member States.

6

Constructivism Perspective : Europe Economic Crisis

The global crisis that hit the world has had an impact on Europe, many countries in Europe are experiencing a recession and it is difficult to rise, the European Union has not comprehensively solved the problem, so the European Monetary Union was formed to suppress recession and save the European economy



By the end of 2009, the peripheral Eurozone member states of Greece, Spain, Ireland, Portugal, and Cyprus were unable to repay or refinance their government debt or bail out their beleaguered banks without the assistance of third-party financial institutions. These included the European Central Bank (ECB), the IMF, and, eventually, the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF). It exacerbated by the global economic crisis so that the ECB cannot provide loans to countries affected by the monetary crisis, resulting in a lot of financial system destruction in several countries in Europe. The IMF itself was ultimately unable to provide loans. The global economic crisis has made the European economy that has destroyed even more destroyed. Especially Greece, which was most affected by the crisis, caused waste riots in the country.

When in 2008, the United States experienced a financial crisis, few of the ordinary people were aware of its effects on the superpower. The crisis experienced by the United States is not as bright as the monetary crisis that occurred in Asia in 1997-1998, where at that time, the crisis that initially originated from the financial world also influenced social and political turmoil, especially in Indonesia. The crisis experienced by America also has a significant impact on its population, although it does not end in looting and burning or even rebellion.

At least, like data released by the PEW Financial Reform Project, US economic growth slowed, as evidenced by a drop in GDP of 5.4 percent in the final quarter of 2008 and 6.4 percent in the first quarter of 2009 (year on year) which was the worst six month period for US economic growth since 1958. Unemployment rose

rapidly level trust the government. The government has decreased, as well as several other indicators, losses suffered by households in the US shown in the figure below.

At present, 17 member countries enlisted as members of the Euro area, namely: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Spain. By pressing the agreement as a member of the Euro Zone, all member countries required to fulfill the obligations required to be able to maintain a stable economy in the region. Not all EU countries are in a "prosperous" financial situation. States with the most reliable economic systems are Germany and France, while those in weak positions include Portugal, Italy, Ireland, Greece (Greece), and Spain.

The five countries, unfortunately, must then be willing to be nicknamed by the acronym PIIGS which comes from the first letter of each country. Based on data released by Eurostat, the ratio of government debt to GDP from European countries increased from 74.4% in 2009 to 80.0% in 2010. As expected as a trigger for the European crisis, Greece is the country with the highest debt ratio namely a ratio of 142.8% of government debt to GDP, followed by Italy (119.0%), Belgium (96.8%), Ireland (96.2%), Portugal (93.0%), Germany (83.2%), France (81.7%) Hungary (80.2%), and United Kingdom (80.0%)

During the monetary crisis, Europe experienced functional pressure due to institutions that not included as tools for crisis management, so this could lead to the third dissonance described earlier. Which was supported by

banks in Europe that were not liquid in ensuring financial stability, so this becomes difficult for the national government of a country which has plagued with lots of debt? When viewed from another perspective, the European context, the crisis that has revealed, among others, is that European authorities have no way of stopping the debt crisis of European countries.

Specifically, there is no availability of European fiscal mechanisms in dealing with the global crisis, so that each crisis management and more reliable institutional integration measures have taken place to relieve the pressure from the functional. Included a pool of resources to manage the crisis and ensure economic and financial stability, adjustments to fiscal and economic coordination rules. They are specific to the Eurozone, together with the laws governing the regulation, supervision, and resolution of existing banking institutions.

1. European Economic Integration

Supranational institutions overseen by the European Union must show that they have a capable policy in reducing the economic crisis in the region. Its potentially integrative role concerning the Commission, the European Parliament, and the European Central Bank, which share clear preferences for substantial actions leading to the integration of the economy throughout the European region. The whole process leading to further integration during the monetary crisis that occurred will not arise at the same level without the involvement of these important actors.

The first is the European Commission, which seems to play a relatively limited role in managing the overflow of pressure from the crisis and seems to have little determination to mobilize ideas in supporting and encouraging further economic integration in Europe. Especially in the early years of the monetary crisis policy, which quickly expanded throughout Europe.

Thus it is possible to happen soon because the management of crisis solutions such as the EFSF and ESM is highly intergovernmental, which has limited the rights and initiatives of this Commission. In a discussion on the Fiscal Compact, the Commission has succeeded in positioning itself on the winning side. Still, often the stated interests differ from the coalition led by Germany so that it fails in realizing its preferences. The commission will indeed continue to push for integrative solutions suppressing rational functionalist spillover.

Thus, EMU also plays a more proactive role after heads of state in Europe who broadly agree to move forward with the formation of sustainable integration, such as by putting forward ambitious legislative proposals, specifically for the two main pillars of the banking union, the Supervision Mechanism Single, and Single Resolution Mechanism. However, this is skepticism firmly over his proposal by several Commission member countries. Then, there is the European Parliament, which has made a significant contribution to the drive for economic integration in Europe, and even sometimes, the European Parliament plays great wars in areas where it has no significant power. As with the Commission, there are EFSF, ESM, and Compact Fiscal negotiations, so Parliament fenced in

because the head of state or government in Europe decides to conclude an intergovernmental contract in Europe.

The law from being made accessible by paying attention to the Commission's role, so that a higher degree of automaticity in the procedure and thus member wars will be more limited. Although the European Parliament only has the right to make joint decisions with four of the six legislative proposals, MPs have been able to 'sell' to the Council as a package that requires Council officials to negotiate with the European Parliament regarding the overall package. Here Parliament ensures the same approach taken with SSM, by getting a de facto decision together with the Council on SSM regulations that assign supervisory tasks to the European Central Bank by treating it as a package with the European Banking Authority (EBA). In the end, the European Parliament not only seeks to strengthen its supranational competency institutions, but the European Parliament also aims to get a comparable role in new accountability regarding an institutional or institutional solution.

Then, the third is the European Central Bank (ECB), which is the European Union Institution that most attracted attention during the monetary crisis in Europe, so they are called the center of economic regulation in Europe (Banks in Europe). Thus makes the European Central Bank the most influential actor in handling cases in Europe, apart from the European Monetary Union itself. The European Central Bank has a big challenge during the monetary crisis, which is to maintain price stability for the Eurozone.

Then, regarding non-standard measurements, while Sinn and Wollmershäuser (Sinn, Hans-Werner,

2014) claim that the use of the European Central Bank's balance has exceeded its competence. De Grauwe even criticized him for doing too little, as was the case with claiming that he had failed in acting as the last business lender.

So, aside from these monetary policy measures, the European Central Bank is an initial supporter of integrative deepening to sustain the European Monetary Union. Thus was done at the Van Rompuy Task Force in 2010, which legal opinion regarding legislation relevant to the European Monetary Union, and through its interaction with fiscal authorities in forums such as the Euro Group and the European Council. Thus has contributed to the four Presidential Reports. Moreover, it is reminiscent of the reliable interconnections between different policy domains under the European Monetary Union. Therefore also plays a role in shaping the economic resuscitation program in Europe, which is funded by the European Union and, at the same time, monitors the financial institutions in Europe.

The role of the European Central Bank in advancing integration is perhaps most evident in developing a banking union, which can go straight with a proactive attitude towards developing financial inclusion. It closely related to the transmission of effective monetary policy through the banking system in Europe continues to advance. The European Central Bank can thus support the establishment of SSM and can take on the role of a single supervisor, which, if possible, is not the only principle of the solution.

The fact is that most of the empirical story sounds like a calm mission story, but it still creeps strong. They

further claim that officials are dedicated not only to saving their single currency, the Euro, at any cost but also fostering a fiscal union. Thus, in turn, it advocates the European Central Bank to adjust and deepen the need for a European Monetary Union framework. To be understood in terms of terminology of neo-functionality, which is also a way to resolve functional dissonance between different policy domains, which are under the European Monetary Union.

2. Europe Monetary Crisis

The leading cause of this economic crisis began in the United States, which found to be depended on "rotten" assets because the mortgage industry provided funds to borrowers who were unable to repay; this caused the rate of economic growth in Europe to slow down until 2009. Because Europe is a collection of industrial countries, most of them were affected to the point that their economic growth shrank to -3.4% per year. An additional cause is that the EMU made stimulus improvement measures as a rescue measure of \$2.5 trillion in the Eurozone.

Still, this step requires a lot of costs, so that complicated the situation of Eurozone countries whose debt levels are already unsustainable, especially Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Italy, Spain, and Cyprus. Tensions occur in Greece due to IMF tightening on other European governments, resulting in massive riots in Greece, and spread to other countries. Countries have begun not to use the Euro as their common currency, and the IMF said the

Eurozone banking sector would continue to weaken in the next few years.

Until the end of 2009, Eurozone peripheral member countries such as Greece, Spain, Ireland, Portugal, and Cyprus were unable to repay or refinance their government debt or redeem their obligations towards their banks, which had surrounded without the help of financial institutions. On third parties in Europe, which includes the European Central Bank (ECB), the IMF, as well as the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF). The country most affected was Greece, which, in 2009, the Greek government revealed that the previous government reported too much of its budget deficit during the reign.

Some of the countries in the Eurozone region, including Greece, Portugal, and Ireland, have downgraded the country's debt to junk status by international credit rating agencies during the crisis, which has exacerbated investor concerns about the concern. Until 2012 the US Congress stated that the Eurozone debt crisis that began in late 2009 when Greece had just revealed that the government had previously misrepresented government budget data. Where deficit levels were higher than expected, had eroded investor confidence, causing spread bonds to rise to indefinite levels. Thus has also sparked fears of quickly spreading that the fiscal position and debt levels of many countries in the Eurozone are not sustainable, as seen at first. Until early 2010, there were developments reflected in the increasing spread of state bonds and among affected member countries, such as Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, and Germany as well.

3. Functionalism Theory

The functionalism perspective initially set by Emile Durkheim, where he studied a lot about social structure and order and said that people could live in peace and harmony. The theory of Functionalism focuses on macro-level social structures. Some sociological thinkers who are influenced by Durkheim's functionalism theory are Talcott Parsons and Robert K. Merton.

The thought of functionalism means seeing every innovation that is part of a society that is in a large-scale social system. This social system works to create stability in the social structure and structure of society. Emile Durkheim saw for himself that the community is like an organism. Organisms are composed of several components that play their respective roles, and if the body moves independently and does not integrate, it will experience dysfunction or failure to function. Functionalism theory is closely related to functional structural, which sees social institutions or institutions as components of social systems, where each institution designed to carry out its functions.

If seen from the perspective of functionalism, social institutions will form if they succeed in carrying out the functions as they should, because if not, then these institutions or social institutions will disappear and cannot be integrated automatically. From the perspective of sociology, there are several social institutions in question such as economics, media, religion, and so on. If an institution or social institution cannot work and achieve its goals, then the social system will be destroyed and

requires a long time so that it can recover as before. Many other aspects of social life were neglected and eventually disappeared. This functionalist structural theory looks at the destabilization and destruction of a social system. If explained further, it said that functionalism theory works in forming a system, where for example, there is a social structure built based on resolving a financial conflict in a region or region. Where the establishment of an agency or institution that seeks to help and overshadow them, as well as preparing them for difficult times to recover their country's economy. So finally, these countries can improve their savings.

From this example, functionalist structural theory can work well as it should, namely related agencies that help these countries, so that they can overcome their domestic problems, thus making the socioeconomic system will be in a stable condition. Functionalist structural theory guides every component of human society to function as the aim of an integrated social system and structure.

Functionalism, which subdivided into the concept of functional abundance, is an essential indication in the formation of a good social structure. Where the mechanism is the significance of the initial goal, which determines the strength of functional pressure for further action, functional independence between problems that are in the original destination, and the question to follow up, where changes so far that occur in an area, it will have a significant impact on other cities in the region, so that this requires more collective action, the availability of functional solutions that will determine what is the next step in a particular problem to a field needed to achieve

the initial goal and whether there are other alternative solutions to the existing problem, because if the initial goal cannot obtain by other means, then existing functional connections are likely to be reliable, and functional dynamics are only as strong as felt by the main actors if relevant policymakers have used a technical argument in the politics of discourse repeatedly and strengthen the existing useful rationale.

The key to this interaction is policy, which has usually taken place at the same level of government, which has allocated at different levels of government under the design of the Maastricht Agreement on the formation of the European Monetary Union (EMU). In contrast, monetary and exchange rate policies can say to be exclusive competencies from the European Union. There are also regulations in the financial sector that are determined by Europe and the states within it. In contrast, the supervision and structure of the financial sector policies loosely coordinated at the European Union level, which implemented at the national level of every country in Europe.

4. Regional Economic Integration

The monetary crisis that occurred in Europe has caused many economic problems for countries in the region. But this has led to socio-economic integration in countries experiencing crises so that to resolve monetary issues in their respective countries. There is a dependent variable, which is the level of economic integration formed in Europe, where there is an institutional framework that was created by the European Union before

the crisis was very advanced in all fields. Such as the policy of forming the European Monetary Union, which is an integrative step launched European Union governments that follow the chronology of the order by reflecting the characteristics of economic unity in Europe.

The facts show that in some cases after the crisis, the European Monetary Union is very much needed and has reached a functional point that has suppressed the crisis. Financially, the initial reaction to the economic crisis that occurred in the European Region in 2009 was a form of appointing committees responsible for coordinating micro-prudential supervision and regulation to authorities with greater autonomy and power. Besides this, this matter also equipped with a new European Systemic Risk Council (ESRC) for macro-prudential policy.

However, when functional dissonance increased further through the public and private coupling of debt into the nexus bank-sovereign, a response in the financial sphere was seen to go also with the formation of the Banking Union. Each formed the centralized banking supervision at the European Central Bank (ECB) and partner resolution, the Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM) with the Single Resolution Fund (SRF) at the Commission. The steps formed to deepen the level of economic integration in the European Region, which has improved in a relatively short amount of time. Some experts and observers of the financial crisis in Europe suggest that banking unions who represent the integrative steps formed since the beginning of the Euro in Maastricht.

Three functional dissonances can identify, which can produce substantial integrative pressures during the crisis period in Europe. First, its substantive conflict that manifests something between supranational monetary policies. Intergovernmental budgeting, structural system, fiscal policy, which results in negative externalities. If seen, this externality intended to be contained by the SGP and the non-bailout clause of the agreement and loosely follows structural policies that have been coordinated by a framework that has proven to be non-adequate and provides incentives for free use behavior.

Second, there are monetary unions that depend on adequate supervision by governmental authorities in a single financial market credit institution, even though the number of those who expose their balance sheets has crossed national borders and is being systemically important. If the distance expanded, the level of financial market integration would increase substantially with the introduction of the Euro as a single currency in Europe. However, interim activities taking place across national borders in the European Union banking sector and developing financial markets have been carried out by supervision, most of which continue to investigate the national level of each country without the intended institutional adaptation.

Then the third dissonance is by manifesting itself through an interactive relationship between two things, namely in what is known as the Nexus Bank-Sovereign. The public collapse and debt from the private sector are increasing nationally, either because domestic banks are over-exposed to local debt failure, or because the institutions are owned by the state to save systemically

important credit institutions. There is a close relationship between government and bank debt with the implications of financial instability in all regions of Europe, which at the same time has disrupted the smooth transmission of any monetary policy by the banking system that put forward. Thus, Nexus has endangered broad public goods such as the European Union and other Euro-regions, which has an impact on financial stability and a single currency.

Thus, in the end, this will trigger the necessary integration steps, which, if observed that this process took place after the introduction of the single European currency, the Euro, in 1999. During a period of positive economic development, which widely distributed in the years in the early years of European monetary union, there were also functional logics that were largely ignored and did not create enough integrative pressure on the region. However, the useful dissonance described earlier, can be used not to respect SGP's fiscal rules, increase financial imbalances, and loss of competitiveness in several countries that have failed to achieve a 'healthy' economy. Wage and structural policies in line with monetary policy and a single exchange rate in Europe. So, with at least some elements that cause a crisis can assemble with the first two functions of dissonance.

5. Theory, Policy, and Solution

The European Union's policy in overcoming the economic crisis is the establishment of the European Stability Mechanism treaty in place of the European Financial Stability Facility. On July 11, 2011, which is a

policy aimed at providing financial assistance to ESM member countries that are experiencing a monetary crisis. Especially for Greece, the European Union made a policy of cutting Greece's debt to 120% of GDP by 2020. It made policies and agreements with the private sector £ 109 billion from the European Union and the International Monetary Fund because Greece is very influential with the countries around it. ESM itself will provide bailouts of up to 500 billion Euros to countries affected by the monetary crisis, so ESM is also called the European Monetary Fund. ESM itself has the policy to eliminate the involvement of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the European Central Bank (ECB) from the European crisis to prevent crises that have occurred in Greece, Spain, and Ireland.

EMU's primary solution regarding its policy to form ESM is the first step to resolve the crisis in the Eurozone after seeing that the Euro currency has abandoned by most of the countries in Europe. And countries in Europe are implementing their economic policies by using their country's currency to reduce the financial crisis domestic. The Euro currency, with its plans, does not come fully in with countries in Europe because not all have the same economic resilience. One system can be beneficial but detrimental to other parties.

If the initial goal of the European Monetary Union in maintaining the Eurozone cannot or is not enough to reduce the crisis in the region, then there is a spillover logic that functionally tends to be more reliable. Thus is described as maintaining the status quo, the Eurozone break-up, and the return of European countries to their respective national currencies, or some other intermediary

scenario, such as dividing the European Monetary Union into the North Euro and South Euro regions, and so on. Here it can be explained that this alternative solution is considered politically and economically too costly and has a high risk by policymakers at the Eurozone. There is also a dependency on pointing the path in a different direction. It can say that, first, the economic crisis that occurred convincingly that the status quo cannot be maintained. Second, describing the spillback scenario is considered highly improbable.

Changes to the Euro currency and a supranational monetary policy came to broadcast that there were 'high sunk costs' for several countries and companies in European countries. In addition to that, as indicated that the European Monetary Union strengthens integrations of capital markets. There is thus interdependence between countries Eurozone. So, in the end, it will have an impact on the breakup of the European Monetary Union or the exit of EU member states, which will cause a dangerously high cost. There is also a different view here so that it expressed in the national politics of each country. Such as sporadically by representatives of the Christian Social Union and the Free Democratic Party in Germany, which are welcomed with sharp criticism from European society, because overall, elite policymakers at the Eurozone strongly reject it.

Another solution is that important actors in Europe must also make reasonable, logical functional considerations and insist that crisis-affected countries are also substantially open. So that the crisis, a result of reinforcing the operational pressures that occur in Europe, seems to have fostered active learning and thus expressly

can strengthen the logic of functional abundance that exists. Thus, although functional spillover dynamically originating from the European Monetary Union has been articulated since the late 1980s, this has given rise to a bit of traction in political discourse during the crisis. So that through a crisis, functional spillover arguments become more dominant politics, which are relatively fast in dialogue. This discourse is evident in almost all countries of government and institutions in the European Union.

The functional relation between the European Single Market currency, which repeatedly referred to in a crisis, led to a refutation from Germany, which said that, of course, there was a significant risk if there was a collapse of the Euro. Spanish Prime Minister Rajoy denied that Euro was on a path that could not return and that his relationship with all projects in Europe, starting with the stock market, could not be completed or resolved. Chancellor Merkel suggested that the European Monetary Union needs to renew to create a joint fiscal and economic policy. The President of the Barroso Commission also believes that all this is just an illusion to think that we can have a common currency and a market that integrated with the national approach to economic and budget policies.

Still, the political union came afterward, so this is a step that follows the fiscal union, banking union, and social unity. The political union, which is an indispensable result of a single currency, is also seen as not controversial, so it is not surprising seen in many parts of the European Parliament and European Commission. As stated by Commissioner Almunia, that it is legal to pursue national interests, but until in the end, each country

in Europe needs to do what required to save Europe as a whole, not just domestic problems are resolved.

So, this means that Germany is right in encouraging political unity after achieving economic and monetary unification. These steps towards the European financial market union have mainly formed and built as a logical outcome, regarding functional constraints in a proposed political discourse. Thus also seems to have been followed by governments in Europe, namely politicians, which people would expect to advocate for the sovereignty of their national interests.

If we look at the opinions expressed by the British Minister of Finance, Osborne, he said that they always offended the banking union because this is an essential part of a single currency that is more stable for the Eurozone. So it can be said that these things indicate a functional logic has found an increase in acceptance in the political discourse of senior policymakers in the European Union and its member countries during the monetary crisis that occurred in the European region. And so that it seems implied that functional pressure during the development of the crisis will increasingly felt and increasingly convincing political elites in the European Union because discourse tends to have hampered and limited the freedom to act with decision-makers in a political process. It can conclude that this political discourse must also be proven correct in a decision that contains political consequences.

Europe is a region that was initially very prosperous and full of history, diversity of the population, human resources, and natural resources that are very capable. But it appears that the global financial crisis that

emerged in 2008 has taken that glory from the European region. Thus precisely began to have an impact on the European economy in 2009 because there are a series of very complex European local factors with various dynamic economic changes that are taking place rapidly. Because of the failure of various institutions with government institutions, there made them understand and began to take steps to merge economic and political diversity in the European region, during the crisis, especially for countries. This country is already in debt. Until now, the financial situation in Europe, internationally and nationally, has entered the systemic level, which means focusing on existing European maritime affairs and building capacity for collaborative problem solving and resolution at local, national, and the European Union level.

The institutions are at the center of the formation and management of European monetary policy. It is the most crucial thing because they are the key to resolving the ongoing crisis, such as EMU. Although most of these institutions are under the auspices of the European Union, there is still a strong sense of identity in each country as opposed to a stronger sense of national identity with the European Union. Thus leads to a lack of commitment to the European Union and its member states, there is often tension between the EU concept and the specific policies and decisions of its countries. In addition to the lack of shared fiscal policy between countries, there is also growing inequality between rich countries and developing countries in Europe.

In the context of rich countries, which are mostly Northern European countries, have higher wages and

lower taxes, so that the country's debt is not too much, the unemployment rate is also flat, and the level of competitiveness is high. It makes a difference that leads rich people from the North to feel less robust and not concerned about emerging countries dominated by European countries in the south, which in turn leads to strengthening social, political, and economic inequality between rich and poor.

Social problems have also affected individuals and the state of self-esteem. It has created uncertainty about a series of social issues, so that even in times of economic crisis. The government and community groups could not work well together, resulting in many institutional and institutional failures in Europe because there is a concept of social structure thinking in Europe where when people are unsure about the future of their economy. They will protect themselves by saving as much as possible so that to save; they will spend less and maintain their economic level.

Until now, Europe is still in the grip of a monetary recession, but they don't realize that they still have a lot of debt to pay. When Greece experienced a crisis a decade ago after the global financial crisis, there was an event that created an existential crisis for the Euro, so that European leaders often extended the danger by not agreeing to a useful rescue package. Even when crises in their own countries attacked Italy, Spain, and Portugal, international investors demanded an increase in interest rates for sustainable loans, so that European policymakers were increasingly depressed and things got worse. Amid this event, the fundamental difference in value from the Eurozone, in which Germany, which is the largest

economy holder in Europe, and other Northern European countries such as Finland, has maintained a deep cultural aversion to debt. They have also implemented the crisis as a platform to teach nations around the Mediterranean about ways they are considered wasteful. On the one hand, countries in Southern Europe feel disappointed with this picture while lamenting the Eurozone spending limit, which has limited all growth in some fields in the states of Southern Europe.

Rare earth mine in Mountain Pass, once supplied almost all of the rare earth in the past, a position currently owned by the Chinese unique earth mine in Bayan Obo. The development of existing technology expected to overcome the environmental pollution of the rare earth mining process. The reason for this pollution is in addition to the low price of rare earth that made the Mountain Pass mine shut down in 2010; China has no significant problems with environmental pollution because environmental protection regulations in China are not as stringent as in the United States.

The rare earth restriction policy, which carried out with consideration of cost and benefit and national interest, was motivated by confusion, economic, and political factors. The Chinese government must bear several fees that classified as many of them, including costs during the mining process, the impact of severe environmental damage caused by this mining activity, and the price of rare earth, which is always at a low price level. The Chinese monopoly of ownership of limited land, China, will have a strong "Bargaining Position" in the international world because the dependence of rare earth

importing countries such as the United States and Japan is very high on rare earth.

7

Environmentalism Perspective: Facing Sharks



The emergence of shark predator capture cases is an important issue to know. This issue for environmentalist is very interesting to be researched and to be considered. Why is that because catching sharks, including protected animals, makes the balance of the ecosystem under the sea unstable and could be a threat to the sea ecosystem. Besides, the problem is that shark fins are used as food in several countries.

Nature is vital for a human being, and the earth also plays a ton in human life. Ecological issues present significant difficulties, particularly those identified with the job and significance of a nation and the idea of sway in it; at that point the connection between the global and household condition of political exercises; and the relationship between information, qualities, qualities and interests in deciding results in universal procedures (Greene, 2001: 398).

Numerous discussions have happened for specific gatherings of individuals because of ecological issues, which thus prompted hypotheses to clarify the concerns about the earth itself. The assumption that rose in the investigation of Global Relations because of this environmental issue is the Green Hypothesis. Start with the 1960s; there were numerous worries about contamination and the safeguarding of the typical habitat in the global world, these worries principally emerged in created nations (Greene, 2001: 390)

These day's numerous human activities that straightforwardly or in a roundabout way can pulverize the condition that is home and has numerous advantages for people themselves. In reality, the ecological issue isn't an issue that has simply occurred in the global world; however, the rise of industrialization and populace development has expanded the scale and power of over-misuse of average assets. Thus over abuse causes natural debasement with the goal that it impacts the rise of new issues in the dire, worldwide, and worldwide world. Jackson and Sorensen (1999), in his book, qualified Presentation for Universal Relations contends that Green Governmental issues developed and was available to give

his perspectives on International Relations since the 1960s or around the twentieth century. The hypothesis at first seemed to censure the point of view of progressivism and see the main problems when the virus war had done unreasonable harm to the earth (Jackson and Sorensen, 1999: 322-323). The green hypothesis has an objective that is through collaboration set up by nations and afterward expected to make a reasonable domain and government assistance of living things.

1. History of Environmentalism

The environmentalism movement is driven by people who are devoted to improving the global environment. The saviors of the environment are called environmentalists. Adherents of environmentalism reject the anthropocentrism perspective that has rooted in society. Anthropocentrism is the thinking of human thought which focused on humans without thinking about other elements. They try to change the anthropocentrism view to an eco-centrist view where the idea places the environmental aspect. They carry out various activities such as street actions, political lobbying, environmental education, which is undoubtedly to remind people of the effects and consequences of global warming and natural exploitation. They care about issues regarding water and air pollution, species extinctions, energy-hungry lifestyles, the threat of climate change and genetic engineering in food products.

Environmentalism emerged after the industrial revolution in France. Emerging after a growing number of factories and industries are developing, these factories and

industries cause environmental pollution as it is now. The emergence of large factories and then the exploitation of large quantities of coal because at that time just discovered a steam engine. Then the exploitation of fossil fuels is then followed by massive chemical waste disposal. Also, efforts to improve the economy are accompanied by increased urbanization to big cities, causing a concentrated population and density.

The formation of the British Alkali Acts in 1863 became the first step in minimizing and limiting the impacts that caused environmental damage. This British Alkali Acts seeks to regulate adverse air pollution (hydrochloric acid gas), which is the result of a Leblanc process used to produce soda ash. Environmentalism at that time overgrew as a reaction to industrialization. The growth of the city so that water and air pollution worsened. The high activity of capitalism at that time then influenced the emergence of this movement. From 1850 to 1950, most of the causes of environmental damage were air pollution. The Coal Smoke Abatement Agency formed in 1898. "Smoke Control Areas" were then applied in several cities in the world where there was only smokeless fuel or filtered smoke from factories. Besides that, the power plant which moved far from the town also applied. This action forms an essential impetus for the modern environmental movement, which can influence rethinking or new ideas about the dangers of ecological damage to people's lives.

Long before awareness or movement began to form as an attempt to minimize the impact of civilization development on the environment, King Edward I of England, through the proclamation in London in 1272,

banned coal burning because it caused smoke, which later became an air problem at that time. If seen, since the middle ages when the church was still power at that time, efforts on the environment have been made though not in a broader scope.

Issues regarding the environment itself have highlighted in the world community around the 1970s. Still, new environmental aspects emerged in the study of International Relations, which was marked by the convening of the UN conference at Rio de Janeiro in 1992 with the theme of Global Warming. Direct awareness of the natural crisis itself began to emerge after the publication of a book titled "Silent Spring" in 1962. This book is the result of a study by a female scientist named Rachel Carson. Although this book only shows the effects of pollution by the chemical industry on the natural environment and displays explanations related to the problem, it succeeded in making people aware of the importance of protecting the world from the increasingly widespread natural crisis caused by the development of science and technology in modern times.

In the late decades of the 20th century, the Environmentalism movements became a movement that developed rapidly, the most effective transnational tool changing global environmental views and regulations. For this reason, a global environmentalist movement can include in one of the hegemonic counters of globalization. These limitations can see from the movement's involvement in the political arena of the environment. Changes like these have local social roots. Transnational movements will not have an established base and strength. Therefore, the people involved in the transnational

campaign are those who engaged the local ties and communities and are driven to desire to advance these members.

2. Climate Change Skeptics

Some experts remain skeptical about the extent of global warming and climate change. For example, Richard Lindzen, Professor of Atmospheric Science at MIT, shows that even though carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere have increased 30 percent since the turn of the last century, these claims "neither of these exists. Support for alarms or assign human responsibility to a small number the warming that has happened." Current weather patterns only reflect natural variability. Very high volcanic activity between 1940 and 1975 can help explain the release of abnormal amounts of sulfate particles. Others argue that carbon dioxide is more durable than other greenhouse gases because half absorbed by oceans, greenery, and forests (called carbon sinks).

Scientists also recently concluded that warming of ocean temperatures is reducing the ability of the ocean to absorb carbon dioxide. If temperatures continue to rise, the inability of the beaches to absorb only greenhouse gases exacerbating the current situation. However, even if the ocean does not lose them the ability to absorb greenhouse gases, increase levels of carbon dioxide in the oceans have caused ocean acidification, which threatens coral reefs and many other ecosystems and food sources throughout the world. Acidification hinders the ability of many sea creatures to shape their shells properly. If these creatures cannot survive, there will be a great disturbance

to the ocean food chain. Coral reefs also thought to protect the land from storm surges and tsunamis Hurricane.

Aside from climate change, environmentalists were also discussing animal welfare. As we know, usually people would say why we protect animals? Why should we fight for their rights? Even some individuals think that we humans should not believe in useless matters such as animal welfare. Animals of all shapes and sizes play an essential role in the maintenance of the balance in the ecosystem.

The environmental, human, and animal welfare movements have many features in common. They campaign for conservation - whether of environments, natural resources, or species. They are committed to more caring values in society and the alleviation of stress and suffering. They reject over-consumption and the exploitation of living beings or the environment. The problem is some people in various places in this world who were still exploiting animals, some of them do that for the sake of tradition. This chapter in the book will discuss more the exploitation of shark, especially shark finning and shark's importance in the ecosystem and community (Wheeler, 1993: 36-38).

In this case below, the environmentalist group has made statements about animals that continue to exploit on a large scale. Not only trees and other natural resources but also living things (animals) are of concern to this group, how not, the modern world that is now becoming unbalanced as a case of catching sharks and consuming parts of fins. Sharks now threatened with extinction due to illegal activities like that. Wealth disparities often occur in countries that exploit their nature. The exploitation of

the natural environment only brings prosperity to a handful of people and becomes a disaster for the natural conditions in it; in other words, illegal activities that have disrupted the natural ecosystem and the environment other than that by exacerbating the extinction of animals that occur.

Singer's argument implies that, where practicable, we must avoid inflicting any suffering on sentient beings. Accordingly, supporters of animal liberation advocate the prohibition of the hunting and slaughtering of all sentient beings (the result of which is vegetarianism). The ban on vivisection, and the "factory farming." Although Singer's primary focus has been the abuse of domestic animals, his argument also justifies the protection of the habitat of wild animals, fish, birds, and other sentient fauna. That is, forests and wetlands ought to be protected where it can show that they are instrumentally valuable to sentient beings for their "comfort and wellbeing" in providing nesting sites, breeding habitat, and sustenance (Eckersley 1992).

In the Environmentalist theory, namely Peter Singer, there is a statement about Animal liberation that aims to protect animals from discrimination. That would threaten a habitat or ecosystem of living things, especially animals, in their discussion, one of them is animal rights and also eliminates suffering or hunting carried out against wild animals by humans.

Singer concluded that the most practical solution was to adopt a vegetarian or vegan diet. Not so different from Singer's argument Eckersley says that every being has the right to live and grow. If all creatures have a *prima facie* right 'to live and blossom,' then we need to know in what circumstances this *prima-facie* right might be

overridden by humans (as the only moral agents) in causes of conflict. The profound ecology principle of 'vital needs' provides a useful starting point for determining the general circumstances whereby human interference with nonhuman life may be justified. According to this principle, humans have 'no right' to reduce the richness and diversity of life-forms except to satisfy vital human needs (Naess, 1989).

There is, of course, plenty of room to argue over what constitutes a 'vital need'-a debate that would need to take account of cultural variability. However, the principle places the onus on humans to justify any interference – a shift that is quite revolutionary. Moreover, it suggests, at the very least, that where humans (both individually and collectively) have a range of different possible courses of actions or technologies from which to choose, they ought to select the course of action or technology that provides the least interference with the richness and diversity of life.

Based on the preceding general argument, a case could be made that certain fundamental rights of nonhuman species (such as the right to exist). Should be incorporated and entrenched alongside fundamental human rights in a constitutional bill of rights to ensure that they are not 'bargained away' by a simple majority in Parliament. Indeed, this would seem to be the only way in which nonhuman interests might be incorporated into the ground rules of democratic decision-making. The upshot would be that any legislation, or any administrative or other decision, that authorized action that posed a threat to the survival of endangered species could be a challenge as constitutionally invalid (Eckersley 1995).

3. Shark Finning

This case originated from the illegal capture of sharks that caused the extinction of animals; this was done in business activities by several companies and several countries. The fins of sharks are the focus of these global issues. Over the past two decades, the value of shark landings has drastically increased (Musick & Musick, 2011). Shark populations over the last 50 years have decreased dramatically. From habitat degradation to overfishing and finning, human activities have affected their people and made certain species all but disappear.

Shark finning is an important and serious issue for us to know and to understand. The act of shark finning itself is an act of animal cruelty, not only brutality. Still, it can cause severe damage to the sea ecosystem, making the sea ecosystem unstable, damaging the underwater food chains, and also could affect the economic situation within states and regions. Shark finning is an act of animal cruelty. Usually, the shark fin hunters caught the shark, and cutting their fin alive, didn't care if it's a baby or a grown-up mother sharks. After they found it and cut the spine from the shark, they usually put the sharks again to the sea and to live again with suffering. This situation makes the sharks become weak and making themselves more vulnerable to be attacked by other sea predators.

At least for two decades, they have done this by cutting shark fins, which is done because of market interests in China, because it makes it as a shark fin soup type of food. This global issue attracts the attention of many parties in various countries because it cannot be

justified and damages an ecosystem in the ocean or damages the food chain in underwater life. With roughly seventy million sharks caught annually, this problem becomes a global issue, affecting many ocean ecosystems (Myrick & Evans, 2014). That is data that can take in this case. It's terrible if this hunt continues. One of the main reason for sharks extinction is probably can be caused by shark finning, aside from climate change, and underwater pollution.

Convincing the public to help protect and preserve all shark species continues to be a challenge mainly due to the negative reputation of sharks as "violent killers" that the media continuously establishes (Myrick & Evans, 2014). According to the two experts, it is an obstacle in reducing shark hunting because of its nature, which can be said to threaten humans as well. However, the character has its own life; of course, we as humans must not be selfish. Still, we must continue to prevent the hunting of sharks and fins. Laws have to make on an international level, with emphasis on coastal nations implementing local laws, which protect shark populations. Furthermore, a large proportion of the world's ocean "lies outside of national jurisdiction limits; no one state has the power to impose rules and restrictions or implement integrated conservation efforts, leaving much of the open ocean virtually unprotected "(Dick & Jefferies, 2013). The data is an effort to reduce shark hunting.

Universal understandings are vital instruments in setting worldwide measures for nations to receive and report. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) could be a broadly acknowledged, legitimately official enactment that characterizes a few

boundaries and sets up limitations on financial action based on sway. The Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species and Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) centers on ensuring eight imperiled shark species through observing of exchange in these species and usage of consequence and send out licenses (Sybersma, 2015).

The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) strives to protect shark species throughout their migratory range to maximize conservation efforts between countries (Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 2015). Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) are international organizations composed of countries with fishing interests in a particular area. They play an essential role in controlling shark finning and fishing through quotas and high sea vessel regulation (Dick & Jefferies, 2010).

By taking sharks out of the coral reef ecosystem, the larger predatory fish, such as groupers, increase in abundance, and feed on the herbivores. With fewer herbivores, macroalgae expand, and coral can no longer compete, shifting the ecosystem to one of algae dominance, affecting the survival of the reef system. In arrange to report on the decision-making handle and capable performing artists in shark angling control, it is valuable to analyze distinctive levels of locale and administration. Common understandings, national and common enactment, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and shopper belief systems regularly related to societies all play a regular part in impacting the worldwide effect of overfishing on shark populaces.

Sharks such as the scalloped hammerhead have been put on the IUCN red list as an endangered species, due to shark finning. “Hammerhead shark species *S. Zygaena* and *S. Lewini* found to represent at least 4-5% of the fins auctioned in Hong Kong, the world’s largest shark fin trading center” (Clarke *et al.* 2006). As indicated by the EU Ocean, sharks' command over species beneath them in the evolved way of life in a roundabout way influences the economy.

An examination in North Carolina indicated that the loss of the incredible sharks expanded the beam populaces beneath them. Accordingly, the ravenous beams ate all the narrows scallops, constraining the fishery to close. Without scallops to taste, the poles have proceeded onward to different bivalves. Austin J. Gallagher and Dr. Neil Hammerschlag of the R.J. Dunlap Marine Preservation Program at the College of Miami study have gathered information from a sum of 376 shark eco-tour activities across 83 areas and eight geographic locales. Oceania, The more prominent Caribbean and North America positioned at the top for the most elevated extent of the various regions offering shark visit administrations, and the Bahamas alone contained over 70% of all shark ecotourism in the more noteworthy Caribbean and produced over \$78 million in income in 2007. The Maldives saw comparative numbers, and in 2010 restricted shark angling because of shark-based ecotourism contributing and evaluated 30% towards their Gross domestic product.

The problem is that sharks hunting in some places like China are a tradition that has passed on ages. Hong Kong-based ecological protection bunch Wildlife Risk

said it had discovered a whale shark butchering plant in the city of Pu Qi in Zhejiang territory, China. The association has been observing its exercises for a long time. The whale sharks are butchered and handled, for the most part, for oil. Shark oil typically expended as an enhancement for wellbeing. What is increasingly tragic is that a shark is gotten, and afterward, its balances are as yet alive. Sharks without scales, at that point, dumped into this ocean. The procedure is called Shark Finning. Attempt to envision! Imagine a scenario where we could feel sharks like people do. The principle appendage and utilized for swimming must be lost. He was harmed and tossed into the ocean. Have you at any point felt torment in saltwater? Also, given trouble swimming, sharks at that point bite the dust gradually. Actually how firm, personal injuries. Indonesia is a nation that is appalling, things being what they are, the most significant number of shark gets on the planet. The interest in shark balances is exceptionally high.

Shark balances exchanged for handling into rich nourishment, one of which is shark blade soup. In Chinese culture, shark blade soup is a sovereign's dish. Since shark balance soup is a materialistic trifle of an individual, anybody that expected to engage with this nourishment shows that he complimented, productive, and fair. In China, shark fin soup originated during the Ming dynasty around the 14th century. Initially, it was a rare delicacy only enjoyed by the nobility and aristocracy. Sharks were scarce and hard to catch, so it was only served on special occasions and to honored guests. It was considered one of the eight treasured foods of the seas and signified wealth, power, and prestige. However, during the Qing Dynasty,

in the 18th and 19th centuries, shark fin soup began to be consumed by more people. As commercial fishing and trade increased the quality of lives of even rural peasants, shark fin soup became highly sought after and more available food.

The popularity only increased as shark fin soup became part of Chinese traditional medicine. Shark fins believed to prevent cancer, heart disease, and lower cholesterol. They also thought to help rejuvenate the body, improving the quality of the skin, shark fin soup also used to help improve appetite and boost sexual potency. Some people even believe it to be beneficial to the health of kidneys, blood, lungs, bones, and other major organs. It also thought to improve qi or a person's vital energy.

There is no medical evidence to support that shark fin soup helps with any of these health concerns. With its long cultural heritage and perceived medicinal value, the demand for shark fin soup has been steadily increasing. In 2001, demand for shark fins had double and grown steadily at 5% every year. This demand has increased as the Chinese middle class has grown. This demand has led to the brutal slaughter of millions of sharks every year. Why do people participate in such cruel practices? The application and prestige of shark fins make finning incredibly profitable. It estimated that the global shark fin trade valued at 1.2 billion dollars. Shark fins themselves cost \$400 per kilogram. Exotic shark fins, like those of the whale shark or the basking shark, can fetch anywhere from \$10,000 to \$20,000 per find.

4. Opposing Shark Finning

The European Association is likewise giving genuine consideration to sharks due to its vast advantages to global environmental change during its inexorably jeopardized status. The European Association Guideline on the Evacuation of Balances of Shark on Board Vessels is one of the guidelines in power in the European Association. In 2003 guideline No. 1185/2003 of 26 June 2003 concerning the evacuation of shark balances on ships, the European Board endeavored to preclude the act of expelling shark blades on boats and discarding remaining shark bodies adrift. This arrangement viewed as the best and practical way because by applying this guideline to forbid the act of shark finning and is relied upon to diminish the quantity of shark gets. The European Association is starting to be apprehensive about decreasing the number of sharks the same amount of their nations effectively participate in tremendous scope shark fishing.

Spain is a nation that is reliably among the five countries to be the top positioning shark angling on the planet. The first EU part state to receive a restriction on shark finning (2002) and the one in particular that gives national assurance to all types of hammerhead sharks and thresher sharks. Spain is positioned first in the European Association and third on the planet for the average catch of sharks (counting shoe sharks and beam sharks) from 2000 to 2008, with an all-out find arriving at 60,000 tons. Spanish anglers take sharks from the vast majority of the world's seas, yet the more significant part of their catch is from the Atlantic. The waters of the European Association

(Upper east Atlantic, Mediterranean, and Dark Ocean), uncovered that the trick of Spanish anglers upwards of 35 types of sharks, particularly blue sharks and shortfin make. Different sharks and stingray species are regularly assembled in one classification, not by animal groups. With these gets, Spain encountered an expansion in its fares from 2004 to 2007.

An aggregate made out of 80 philanthropic and preservation associations wrote and stamped a letter to the United States Congress, asking that administrators pass the Shark Fin Trade Elimination Act of 2016, in actuality restricting the exchange of shark blades in the United States. While it is unlawful to partake in sharking finning in U.S. waters, the offer of such balances keeps on unfolding the nation over and the world, with blades from an expected 73 million sharks advancing toward worldwide markets every year.

The Shark Fin Trade Elimination Act of 2016 bolstered by over 200 organizations, non-benefits, affiliations, and logical associations and would help spare types of sharks from going wiped out. Explicit supporters incorporate the American Sportfishing Association, the Recreational Fishing Alliance, The Billfish Foundation, and Guy Harvey Foundation, the International Game Fish Association, Discovery Channel, Landry's Inc., Sea World, and numerous others. NGO Oceana, who additionally underpins the boycott, said it gathered information that discovered eight of every 10 Americans said they bolstered a national prohibition on the buy and offer of shark balances.

Oceana praises the over 200 associations that are going to bat for sharks and requiring an exchange boycott

now. These gatherings join the 81 percent of Americans who bolster this bipartisan bill to help end the interest for shark balances, which is wrecking shark populaces around the world, over and over, Americans are revealing to Congress that we don't need shark balances in the United States.

Associations that marked the support letter, sent on 22 September, incorporate (with supports of the bill from every association in citations):

1. The American Sportfishing Association: "The 11 million Americans who go saltwater angling each year generally spend USD 27 billion (EUR 24 billion) in a quest for entertainment only and fish. That spending powers 450,000 occupations in the U.S. Unmistakably, saltwater sportfishing is a large business. Continuing this degree of saltwater sport fishing and the business, it siphons into our beachfront networks in New Jersey, and the past requires important, science-based fishery the executives and protection of our assets. Shark finning and ownership of shark balances have no spot in this nation and are the kind of training that can debase the nature of changes required for saltwater sportfishing to keep on flourishing."
2. Jim Abernathy's Scuba Adventures: "Like a shark-jumping endeavor, Jim Abernathy's Scuba Adventures, situated in South Florida, our business depends straightforwardly upon a flourishing shark populace. Our organization benefits more than 4,400 guests yearly on shark-jumping undertakings and is an innovator in associating with a portion of the world's biggest

ruthless sharks. We here at Jim Abernethy's Scuba Adventures bolster the Shark Fin Trade Elimination act and accept that Congress ought to follow the lead of 11 states (Texas, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Massachusetts, Maryland, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, California, and Washington). Three domains (American Samoa, Guam, and the North Mariana Islands) that have just ventured up to boycott the exchange of shark blade items.

3. SeaWorld Parks and Entertainment, The Humane Society of the United States, and the Guy Harvey Ocean Foundation: The Shark Fin Trade Elimination Act would reinforce government laws against the terrible and inefficient act of shark finning and steps toward shielding sharks from brutality just as protecting our seas delicate biological systems. We promise our joined help to the Shark Fin Trade Elimination Act and offer our assistance to instruct administrators, only as a general society, about this cruel practice and the positive effects of a robust shark populace around the world.

6. Theory, Policy and Solution

From the explanation above, we can conclude to the case of sharks, which define that sharks not only have an essential role in the ecosystem, but nonhuman beings like sharks also have the right to live and grow. There is also a plan to preserve sharks finning and sharks killing

the International Plan of Action for Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPAO-SHARKS).

The International Action Plan for Shark Conservation and Management (IPOA-SHARKS) developed through a meeting of the Technical Working Group on Shark Conservation and Management in Tokyo from 23 to 27 April 1998 and Consultations on Management of Capacities, Sharks Fisheries and Incidental Seabird Catching in Longline Fisheries held in Rome from 26 to 30 October 1998. Its preparatory meeting held in Rome from 22 to 24 July 1998. The overall objective of the IPOA-SHARKS is to ensure the conservation and management of sharks and long-term sustainable use. Some of the things emphasized in the IPOA-SHARKS are as follows.

- States should adopt and implement a national plan of action for conservation and management of shark stocks (Shark-plan) if their vessels conduct directed fisheries for sharks or if their vessels regularly catch sharks in non-directed fisheries. When developing a Shark-plan, the experience of sub-regional and regional fisheries management organizations should take into account, as appropriate.
- States, within the framework of their respective competencies and consistent with international law, should strive to cooperate through regional and subregional fisheries organizations or arrangements, and other forms of cooperation, to ensure the sustainability of shark stocks, including, where appropriate, the development of sub-regional or regional Shark-plans.

- States which implement the Shark-plan should regularly, at least every four years, assess its implementation to identify cost-effective strategies for increasing its effectiveness.
- States which determine that a Shark-plan is not necessary should review that decision regularly, taking into account changes in their fisheries. Still, as a minimum, data on catches, landings, and trade should be collected.
- Where transboundary, straddling, highly migratory, and two or more States exploit high seas stocks of sharks, the States concerned should strive to ensure effective conservation and management of the shares.
- States should strive to collaborate through FAO and international arrangements in research, training, and the production of information and educational material.
- States should report on the progress of the assessment, development, and implementation of their Shark-plans as part of their biennial reporting to FAO on the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

IPOA-SHARKS itself has not been able to show a positive impact and progress towards its appeal, which sovereign countries have the absolute right to implement or not. Thus is why shark hunters are still very lively, especially in the high seas where no country has any sovereignty over the sea area, as recorded in the UNCLOS agreement. IPOA-SHARKS itself must push to become an international agreement like UNCLOS to overcome

shark hunters besides if IPOA-SHARKS must have a bright legal umbrella. Not just be an appeal so that relevant parties can act decisively or provide the best solution for the problem of catching this shark.

Another solution aside from regulations, law, and international Convention through ecotourism. What does this ecotourism mean, and what are its benefits towards protecting the ecosystem? Ecotourism is an effort to protect wildlife or the ecosystem by preserving and providing a good income not only for the habitats but also for the local communities around the world. The certain benefits are clear that ecotourism, if it managed sustainably and well, that not only the habitats and the ecosystem are protected, it also can be beneficial for the economy. Ecotourism can also open people's mind to see that environmental issues are more important than we think, ecotourism can also cause a new passion for the tourist, to preserve nature and more sensitive attention to protecting it. With the right precaution and well-managed Eco tourists can come, visit and also donate for sustainability in the ecotourism itself.

But ecotourism must be done with the right procedure and strict management, or it also could affect the ecosystem negatively. The negative side, if not being managed well, is the habitats in the area could be disturbed and become dependent on tourists for its sustainability. It can also cause the habitat to be stressed because of too many presences and contact with humans and may impact their natural behaviors. So the thing is ecotourism needs a severe amount of management and energy to develop.

The examples of shark ecotourism that we can see are in Raja Ampat, Indonesia. Raja Ampat has become the first shark sanctuary in Indonesia. On 20 February 2013, the Raja Ampat government officially announced that it had declared its entire 4 million hectares of coastal and marine waters a shark sanctuary. It means that all harvesting of sharks prohibited in its waters. The refuge also gives full protection to several ecologically and economically essential ocean species, such as manta rays, dugongs, whales, turtles, dolphins, and ornamental fish species.

From the clarification above, we can characterize that environments are a delicate system where every entertainer assumes an exceptional job. Researchers have discovered that when one on-screen character (for instance, a pinnacle predator, for example, a shark) expelled from the biological system, the following in-line on-screen character will bloom, however just briefly. Their populace would rise so rapidly that they would indulge their prey, to the point of eradication. A dangerous chain of occasions would prompt an expansion in green growth, which would stifle coral reefs and, in the long run, slaughter them. On the off chance that coral reefs pass on, many species will lose their living space. Other than the direct ruinous ramifications for the marine environment, it would remove a significant wellspring of nourishment and pay for nearby anglers and beachfront networks.

Shark finning is a severe issue for us to care, although the case is somehow unfamiliarly heard in traditional society, this issue is exciting and vital for us to know. Shark is known as an Apex predator in the sea, sharks hold significant influence and power in the

undersea food chain, and if it is in danger, it could affect the ecosystem underneath the sea. Not only for the ecosystem but also the economy and income for the local communities around it. Fishers may not collect any fishes, or even they often raise a little amount because of the unbalance in the ecosystem. Without top predators, ecosystems can be altered and become less productive in some cases; they can even collapse. Any changes to an ecosystem will ultimately affect local fisheries, and therefore the food and livelihoods of local communities.

For certain individuals, sharks are savage predators that can hurt people, yet as long as we don't upset or undermine the endurance of ruthless creatures, doubtlessly they won't likewise hurt people. Nature has its own uniqueness and consequently we should keep up the uniqueness, the conservation of nature is the safeguarding of people too.

8

Quo Vadis IPE ? Theory, Policy and Solution



There are examples of cases discussed using theories in International Relations but not all theories of International Relations are used. And through research conducted it turns out many economic problems occur in the international world with various causes. Then regarding the food crisis that occurred, it turns out that until now the food crisis is still occurring due to unexpected factors for example because of the plague that caused the economic hampering in an area even almost in the whole world.

1. Quo Vadis IPE?

The dynamics of the international political economy globally have made many thinkers of International Relations experts in the past and present express their theories by examining issues of International Political Economy based on various viewpoints of International Relations. Through this book, these have been explained with several examples of cases in it and their relationship with theories of international relations.

Realism takes the example of a rare land export case study imposed by China. It has been explained how the Chinese government exports land and relations with recipient countries. Then the advantages and disadvantages of all parties especially China, what is the basis of their exports of rare earth. China has turned out to be an important actors in the rare earth industry since the 1950s and has brought good profits to the present. China does various ways to survive by protecting natural resources and looking for ways to make as much profit as possible through rising prices for scarce land. From the benefits obtained by China, it turns out that the Chinese government must bear several costs that are classified in large amounts, including costs during the mining process, the impact of severe environmental damage caused by this mining activity, and the price of rare land, which is always at a low price level.

Liberalism takes the example of Britain's Corn Law case study which is a case study of classical international political economy in the conflict between liberalism and mercantilism, markets, and the state. According to liberalism, this case shows the dynamic

interaction between state and market which can be controlled by certain groups and seems to have essential social and cultural strengths. For the part of liberalism this might be quite difficult for the reader to understand because the writer has difficulty in finding data to explain the case study examples used. However, it has been explained as best as possible about the case study, because there are reliable sources and the core of the case has been listed.

2. The Food Crisis

In the period of the pandemic and the accompanying economic crisis, food security is a major concern for governments around the world, including Indonesia. As the first level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs, physical and economic availability and access to food must be guaranteed. The increase in agricultural trade has helped countries meet their diverse population food demand more efficiently. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that global agricultural trade is more than triple its value from 2000 to 2016. For Indonesians, it means being able to enjoy garlic from China, beef from Australia and one of the foods that Indonesian people like tempeh made from soybeans from the United States, while other parts of the world can enjoy coffee, chocolate and Indonesian palm oil.

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused major disruptions to world trade, including in food and agricultural products. Production has slowed down, transportation and logistics have been a challenge,

distribution channels have been hampered because the border has been closed. Now countries must carefully devise strategies to ensure their own food supply, not only to get past the pandemic but also to control inflation. This is certainly true for Indonesia, which is still struggling with hunger at a "serious" level, according to the 2019 Global Hunger Index report. Food shortages or food inflation will endanger the population, especially vulnerable poor people, who even on ordinary days can spend up to 60 percent of their income for food.

The latest FAO inventory of cereal supply and demand released in March 2020 says that the global cereal market in 2019/2020 is expected to remain well-available. For the benefit of Indonesians and other rice-eating countries, there is a surplus in world rice stock. The FAO also stated that the prospect of other main staple crops in 2020 is positive. At face value, food security will not be a problem for all of us throughout 2020. However, the Corona crisis will undoubtedly bring other complex problems to food security, namely those related to global coordination and trade. The exporting countries must continue to export their commodities, and the importing countries can also help facilitate that by reducing trade barriers. This will encourage global food and agriculture trade to continue, even with logistical challenges. Extra preventive health measures will be needed to ensure workers throughout the value chain stay healthy, but must not stop trading activities.

Global cooperation needed is potentially at risk now with countries struggling to reduce pandemics in their own countries. Vietnam has ordered a temporary suspension of new rice export contracts due to concerns

over domestic supply. The Indian government has allowed major ports to stop operations due to coronavirus. Indonesia imports onions and beef from India and has made an agreement to import 130,000 tons of sugar in early 2020 to meet demand. Closing exports has the potential to cause a global food crisis due to an arbitrary supply shortage and an immediate increase in global food prices. Meanwhile, Indonesia wants and needs to import other food commodities, but is still struggling to import because of our self-imposed protectionist policies which cause expensive delays.

Now, in the midst of the COVID-19 crisis, we cannot afford to buy another food crisis. Countries must work together to ensure a stable food supply for everyone when we face a pandemic. For Indonesia, that means lowering our trade barriers to imports. Even in the worst case scenario, namely that other countries do not cooperate in global trade, Indonesia can still benefit from faster imports that allow us to buy when prices are still low. Reducing trade barriers can also help Indonesia diversify import sources to protect the value of trade risk if other countries decide to stop exports.

3. Theory, Policy and Solution

Regional organizations are organizations whose area covers a number of specific countries. Regional organizations have regional activities, and membership is only given to countries in certain regions. Regional organizations are organizations located in the same region as the Southeast Asian region forming ASEAN, the European region forming the European Economic

Community (EEC), the Asia Pacific region forming APEC cooperation. As an example of the role of international organizations: European Economic Community.

The establishment of the European Economic Organization

1. Integration by establishing economic cooperation, improving living standards and expanding employment opportunities;
2. Promote trade and ensure free competition and balance of trade between member countries;
3. Remove all obstacles that hamper the speed of international trade;
4. Expanding relations with countries other than EEC members. To realize its goal, the EEC established the European Common Market (Common Market), uniformity of tariffs, and freedom of movement in terms of labor, goods, and capital.

The MEE organization has an organizational structure including the General Assembly or the European Parliament, the Council of Ministers, the Daily Board or Commission, the Court of Justice.

International Theory

Feminism takes a case study of the roles of transnational activism in the western state on women's rights in Saudi Arabia. It turns out that women in Saudi Arabia have faced gender inequality for a long time, but there has been a change due to the efforts of women and Saudi activists around the world and of course the support of the international community. The author has explained

why gender oppression can occur against women in a country, namely because of the pressure that comes from government structures and social norms that develop in the communities of each country. For cases that occur in Saudi Arabia occurred due to several factors, one of which relates to the economy. This case also subsided because of the things mentioned earlier, namely changes in policy both from international and non-international elements. Because of the awareness of the Saudi government, the country is now a safe country and more respect for equality for female citizens.

Marxism takes the case of Analyzing the Financial Crisis of the United States in 2008 Using Marxism Theory. This case is one of the financial crisis cases that occurred not only for developed countries but also for developing countries. The author has explained the beginning of the US economic crisis and its effects. It turned out that the crisis that was initially only experienced by America spread to other countries which caused a global scale crisis. In this case Marxism has a goal for the real market and makes it a place for capitalism to form a social class between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. Because according to Marxism, this capitalism has two historical roles. To resolve this case, the government has carried out various methods, one of which was during the administration of President Barack Obama who founded the G20. The forum sought the best way even though it turned out that the financial crisis could still occur in the future.

Constructivism takes a case study of the Economic Crisis in Europe. Previously, Marxism discussed the financial crisis in America, for constructivism discussed

the financial crisis that struck almost all countries in Europe. The author explains that the economic crisis in Europe began in late 2009 which began with a massive financial crisis in Greece, which made the euro zone unstable. Then the EMU was formed as an extension of the European Union and the European Central Bank, after the IMF and the ECB could not provide loans to countries experiencing crisis, and the euro zone policies that only benefit countries in Europe such as Germany, France, Poland, the Netherlands and etc. The EMU policy has suppressed the monetary crisis in the euro zone and some countries do not use the euro as their currency by the argument of saving their country from a prolonged economic crisis.

The environment takes a case study on Shark Finning. The environmentalism are people who are devoted to improving the global environment, usually called saviors or environmentalists. For this reason the case of sharks is taken, because the capture of shark predators is an important issue to know especially for environmentalists who must be very interesting to study. The shark itself is a protected animal, because it holds a significant influence and power to the underwater food chain, and if this case is not stopped it will affect the underwater ecosystem. Not only ecosystems but also the economy is disturbed for fishermen because it affects local fisheries.

4. Robots and Internet of Things

This book does not explain current technological developments, we only include a few recent cases such as

the latest food crisis in the previous sub-chapter. For that reason, in this chapter we also discuss a little about Robots and the Internet of Things (IoT).

It turns out that many people often think of the Internet of Things (IoT) and robotics technology as separate fields, these two niches seem to grow simultaneously because some people who have done research find new ways to engineer each one. The IoT community and robotics unite to create the Internet of Robotic Things (IoRT). IoRT is a concept where intelligent devices can monitor events that occur around them, combine their sensor data, utilize local and distributed intelligence to decide on actions to be taken and then behave to manipulate or control objects in the physical world.

IoT is a network of things connected to the internet, including IoT devices and physical assets that are activated by IoT ranging from consumer devices to connected technology equipped with sensors. These items are important drivers for customer-facing innovation, data-based optimization, new applications, digital transformation, business models, and revenue streams in all sectors. IoT devices are usually designed to handle certain tasks, while robots must react to unexpected conditions. Artificial intelligence and machine learning help these robots deal with unexpected conditions that arise.

Along with the development of the current era, of course in some countries and cities have developed enough about the IoT and Robots because of the very rapid development of technology. Like the use of the internet that has various ways of using it then in some

countries currently have robots to help their work, some are still in research. Of course we don't know how it will go in the future because there are issues about the use of robots everywhere, all work will be done by robots and there will be those who agree and not because of the possibility of lack of employment. Maybe for a more detailed discussion can be included in the next book if many are interested because maybe every year the issue of Robots and the Internet of Things will grow.

From the case examples discussed above with research from various theories in international relations, it can be concluded that many economic problems occur in the international world with various causes. Then the discussion about the food crisis that occurred at this time, it turns out that until now the food crisis is still happening because of unexpected factors. Furthermore, the discussion about Robots and the Internet of Things, which along with the times is also likely to continue to grow because there has been a lot of research done to develop it all.

Maybe there is still a shortage of this book, because the authors struggle to find information about existing cases, the available resources are limited so there is not enough detail in the explanation. If possible and the reader is interested in this discussion, it might be possible to continue or try to make a book further by discussing other theories of international relations that are not included in this book and about the development of the times in the millennial era.

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The image features a white grid background with several Polaroid-style photographs arranged in three rows. The photos are mostly blurred portraits of people. In the top-left corner, there is a piece of crumpled orange paper. In the bottom-left corner, there is a piece of dark grey, textured paper. On the right side, there is a large, horizontal brushstroke in shades of purple and blue. The text 'Author's Profiles' is written in a large, black, handwritten font across the center of the image, overlapping the middle row of photos.

Author's Profiles

Profiles



Andrew Michael

I'm Andrew Michael Effendi, I'm a second-year student majoring in International Relations and English Literature from Universitas Kristen Indonesia. I am born in Bandung who sought knowledge in Jakarta. While studying in university, I am interest in International Political Economy issues and concentrate on the Europe and Asia Pacific region. At present I also serve as deputy chairman of the International Relations Student Association at the UKI Social and Political Sciences. My passion is building a business and reading books, where I invest my time and energy for a better future.

My name is Catherina S. R. Henderson. I was born in Bitung, on September, 19th 1999. I'm from Papua but now I live in Jakarta because I am a student at Christian University of Indonesia and active as member of student Senate. On the other hand, I am a person who have pleasant personality. I am friendly but i am shy if I meet new people.



**Catherina Septiar
Rosalinda Handerson**

My name is Christalia Sowo, I was born in Manado August 8, 2000. The things I like to do is listen music, read novels, webtoon and others stories. There's one quote is my favorite says *"everybody wants happiness nobody wants pain, but you can't have a rainbow without a little rain"*



Christalia Sowo



Claudia Putri Yustania

My name is Claudia Putri Yustania. My friends usually call me lala. I was born in Surabaya 02 December 2000. From small to large I lived in Jakarta, and now I am a student at the Indonesian Cristian University. I took two majors, namely international relations (S1) and English literature (D3). I have a hobby that is singing, sports, and traveling. From this hobby I have won several competitions, and the most often is singing.

Profiles

I am Clinton Makapele. I was born in Jakarta. I'm a student majoring International Relations, Universitas Kristen Indonesia. Interested in being active in student activities such a various organizations. I also serve as a representative in the field of inter-institutional relations in the Purna Paskibraka Indonesia Organization. I am confident in my ability to come up with interesting ideas for new experience.



Clinton Makapele



**Eber Evendi
Kristian Sumarre**

I am Eber Evendi Kristian Sumarre, my friend called me Eber. Currently studying in Jakarta, Christian University of Indonesia majoring International Relations. Not just education, I also focus on making music (cover) on Instagram and content creators around automotive motorcycles on YouTube with channels; Hello Silver.



Elda Rina Wakur

My name is Elda Rina Wakur I was born and raised in wamena. I was born in a humble family on July 07, 2001, from 7 siblings in wamena Papua Indonesia. I migrated to Jakarta in 2018 and began studying at Christian University of Indonesia, majoring in International Relations. Thank you

Elsafani Daniela Kaburuan is a student at the Christian University of Indonesia majoring in International Relations. Born and raised in Bogor, she lives with her parents and their dog. When she isn't glued to her computer screen, Elsa enjoys singing for her dog, reading fantasy novels, and ice skating.



Elsafani Daniela

I'm Elsha Mariah, I'm a second-year student majoring in International Relations. I love all about international politics and also love to learn something about feminism theory. I am born in Jakarta, my hobby is eating, makeup, skincare, playing video games, as a human being, I don't care about what others think because what I feel is enough, and you should too.



Elsha Mariah

Profiles



**Endrina Ria
Priyanka Saselah Pugu**

My name is Endrina Ria Priyanka Saselah Pugu was born in Jayapura, Papua 16 January 2001 I'm an only child, who doesn't have siblings I'm from Papua, I am a student at Christian University of Indonesia. My hobby is listening to music, traveling & play games I love being friends with anyone but I am also wise in choosing friends, because friends can be opponents

My name is Faye Figo, usually called Figo, I'm 20 years old. I live in North Jakarta or rather Tanjung Priok. My hobby is playing music, playing games and traveling. I served as head of music in my church. Not an easy thing to be a leader in a place especially if I am the youngest in that place, but my friend always said to me, do the best and let God do the rest.



Faye Figo

I am Jeff. I was born in Palangka Raya on 1st June 2000. When I was in my elementary school I participated on pre Indonesia science olympiad and ranked 89th out of approximately 816 students from all over cities in Indonesia on the mathematics and science subjects.



**Jefferson
Winata Bachtiar**

Profiles

Profiles



Jovi Honnest Fedron

Hello guys, my name is Jovi Honnest Fedron. I was born in Jakarta on July 14, 2000. I currently live in East Bekasi. I am Bataknes and as the first born in my family, i need to know the family trees and the culture. I am currently studying at the Indonesian Christian University Faculty of Social and Political Sciences on semester 4. And I also studying in Faculty of Literature especially in English Language for my Diploma . My hobbies are probably different than most guys as i love to sing, draw, playing basketball and swimming. Because for me, hobby is something that makes you happy and healthy. You can be yourself and enjoyable.

Karmelia Sriyani is my name, the author and editor of the book. I am an International Relations student in Christian University of Indonesia since 2018. I was born in Jakarta and now I am 20 years old. I stay in East Jakarta, but my parents in Flores. Although, I have a great deal of friends, family, and person that always support me. I really enjoy listening to music and reading books. If I have a free time, I usually take my time to watch a movie or learn foreign languages.



Karmelia Sriyani



**Ketcha Tati
Caroline Precila Clara**

Hey all. My name is Ketcha Tati Caroline Precila Clara, people used to call me Clara. I was born in Jakarta 24 February 2000. I was born from an Indonesian mother and an Cameroon father. now I'm studying in the Christian university Of Indonesia majoring in international relations. I really love reading books and singing, I'm also interested in things related to nature and culture. and I also one of the writer in this book. Hope you guys enjoy and can get new knowledge from this book...!!!! :))



Lecya Gaby Melianti

My name is Lecya Gaby Melianti. My friends usually call me Lecya or By. I was born in Bekasi 12 May 1998. I am a student of International Relation Bachelor Degree at Christian University of Indonesia. My hobby is singing, dance (traditional dance and also modern dance), and travelling. Thank you.

Hello, my name is Lyan Ivangel J Peday, but my friends call me Lyan. I was born in Manokwari, October 25th 1997. I live in Manokwari, but i'am currently a student at Cristian University of Indonesia in majoring Internasional Relation (S1). Travelling is my hobby because i'm very interested in different culture.



Lyan Ivangel
Joanne Peday

Profiles



Meilinda Gregoria Bari

My name is Meilinda Gregoria Bari, I was born in Merauke, Papua 18 May 2000. I was born into a very religious family and obeyed the traditional values, as the first child of both my parents educated me strictly and instilled the norms of life in my raising one of which is to always cherish and respect older people and others.



Melky Sarwuna

My name is Melky Sarwuna. I was born in Merauke on January 19, 1998. I am a 6th semester student of the Department of International Relations, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences at the Indonesian Christian Union. I am also a non-academic (basketball) organization at the faculty and university level, where at the faculty level I am a member and at the university level I am the chairman. For me, achievements in lectures are not only about academics, non-academics must also make achievements.

Hello everybody, greetings! My name is Pietro Santiago Felix Abaddi Towoliu, I was born from mixed parents, Talaudnese and Javanese. One of my hobbies is playing music and doing sports, or mixed martial arts. Not only that but I also love to hike, and I also love culture very much, I love to learn cultures from all over the world. Nature has been a part of my life, I love mountains, sea, rivers, and caves, basically all things that mother earth created.



**Pietro Santiago
Felix Abaddi Towoliu**

My name is Selviana Stefani Djong, birthplace of Haeain 4th September 2000. I really enjoyed reading books, listening to music and watching Korean dramas. Now I am studying at the University Christian of Indonesia, Faculty of Social and Political Science, International Relations, semester 4 and hopefully graduate on time.



Selviana Stefani Djong

Profiles



**Syafa Yolanda
Putri Bunda**

Hi! My name is Syafa Yolanda Putri Bunda, usually my friends called me Yoland, I was born 12th April 2000. I have big motivations to gain and learn new knowledge and I want to be active and more involve in social activity to increase and be able to work better with teamwork. Highly passionate to design, music, animal, plant, and social activity. Nature and everyday life are my inspirations for most of my work.

Hello guys ,my name is Theresia Shamenta Novianty Kowirop Kaipman. My friends usually call me Shamenta. I was born in Nabire, 12 November 2000. I'm from Merauke Papua, and now I am a student at the Indonesian Christian University. I took one major, namely international relations (S1). I have a hobby that is dance traditional, playing basketball, and traveling. From this hobby I have won several competitions, and the most often is basketball tournament. Thank you



**Theresia Shamenta
Novianty Kowirop Kaipman**

My name is Tiara Ellora Nonutu, international relations student at Christian University of Indonesia. I am active in organizations on campus, serving as Deputy Chair of the Student Representative at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences. I come from the province of North Sulawesi, born in Tondano, 7 April 2000. From childhood I lived in the city of Manado. I am the youngest of 4 siblings. I am a sociable person, a little shy, people say I'm fussy when I'm close to the person, my shortcomings are easy emotions. I like singing, and I was very happy to join organizations.



Tiara Ellora Nonutu



Winarni Hondo

My name is Winarni Trimadani Hondo. I was born on June 2, 1999 and originally from Nias, Tello Island. My hobbies include listening to music, swimming, watching, and playing music. On campus, I am a student fellowship committee in my own faculty and in church I am a tambourine player.

Hi ! I'm Yonathan, people usually called me Jon. I was born and raised in Bekasi, April 25th 2000. Currently I'm a student in Christian University of Indonesia majoring International Relations, focusing International Security. I really love into designing, music, and filmming. Thankfully I'm one of the persons who in charge to the designs of this book (hail to mr. Verdinand) and also one of the writer. Enjoy the book!



Yonathan Louis Marthin

I am Yosua Cahya Prasetya, born in Jakarta on June 3, 2000. I live in Kelapa Gading, North Jakarta. I am active in campus organizations, serving as Deputy Chair of the Student Senat 20/21 also a futsal administrator at the FISIPOL. I have been surrounded by people who always support me. *"Success must be with sacrifice and luck"*, that's the motto for me and of course I try to apply it in my daily life.



Yosua Cahya Prasetya



Yunisi

My name is Yunisi, I study at the Universitas Kristen Indonesia faculty of social and political sciences. My major is International Relations. I was born in West Kalimantan, January 17, 2000. I am the fifth child of six siblings and the one girl in my family. My religion is Christian. I like reading books and listening to music. I live in Matraman.



Profiles