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Theoretical and Operational Framework of Geo-economics: Some Insights on US, China, Russia and India

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Abstract: *This study revolves around the basic question: What are the nature and essence of the modern economy? Is geopolitics replaced by geo-economics? What are the leading geo-economics tools used by states in modern times? The nature of rivalry and competition is changing. Traditional geo-politics is replaced by geo-economics. The new dimension of this turn suggests that geo-economic has emerged as one of the top policy concerns in respect of the modern nation-state system. Geo-strategy, geopolitics, and national operational as well as declarative foreign policies in the context of mega or grand design are all turned around into geo-economics. The nature of state competition is also replaced, molded, and changed by the dawn of geo-economics as a major policy variable. The subject matter of geo-economic revolves around the utilization of economics for geo-political means. Thus, geopolitics and geo-economics go hand in hand. Combining political and economic strategies and grand frameworks of major's powers in today's world can be termed as geo-economics. The political strategy is solely revolved around economic aspects and major drivers of states' foreign policy behaviour.*

Keywords: Geo-economics, Competition, Geo-strategy, Foreign Policy, Geopolitics

Introduction

In the post-Cold War era, the term Geo-economics becomes popular but there is a wide academic disagreement on the scope and nature of the term. The Bulk of the literature explains the geo-economic wide scope, area, and academic position. Simply geo-economic is defined and understood as the strategy of using economic means to advance the geopolitical objectives of the states. Geopolitical objectives depend on geo-economic means, methods, and muscles. Generally, one can draw inferences that geo-economic is the interplay between geopolitics, operational foreign policies, and strategy. It is important to mention the grand strategy of great powers in Eurasia, the Middle East, and Central Asia. The Russian-Ukraine conflict is part of efforts in this direction too. It will be relevant to argue that the world has entered into the era of geo-economic and the dawn of later is upon the state and the world. Internal economics become a major driver and player in both geopolitics and strategy in the immediate post-Cold War era. The advent of geo-economics is further theoretically and empirically enriched by the notable book of David Gulala, Haris, and Blackwill Title as "War by Other means. The seminal work practically describes traces and projects the future of world conflict and rivalry arguing that it will be based on geo-economics means and methods. The authors also discussed the impact of economics on strategy by arguing that modern political and military strategy revolves around the term geo-economics.

The world has also entered into economic warfare. These include economic activities including trade, politics over finance, investment, FDI, and the use of currency as a weapon and tools for disruption. The tightening and shrinking budget of third-world countries and social cuts under the IMF SAP are the key tools through which the Western economic powers project and their geo-economics influence as means and methods to achieve geopolitical interests side by side. The role and agenda of MNCs are also important tools in this context (Leonard, 2016).

The second most important development in geo-economic is the weaponization and politicization of international financial institutions to achieve great power interests. China and Russia on their part are trying to turn themselves into responsible command and centralized economic systems. The Western-led initiatives and neoliberal economic system are the antithesis of Russia and China's views.

Defining Geo-economics

The American scientist George T. Renner used the term geo-economics in 1942. The American author Edward Luttwak (1990) theoretically explain and enriched geo-economics in his seminal article titled "From geopolitics to geo-economics: the logic of conflict, the grammar of commerce". According to Luttwak, the pattern of warfare and battlefield changed, and economics emerged as a major tool and preference over military means. Economic sanctions become and taken place of direct military strikes, and different competing economic regimes and blocs replaced military alliances. The era of currency warfare replaced the direction of occupation of foreign territories. Energy security and uninterrupted oil supply have become a substitute for conventional arms race (Leonard, 2015).

For Luttwak, the state and the world entered into the era of geo-economics and the latter becomes a new battlefield between and among states. The major sources of competition include the redistribution of international resources, goods, services, and energy means. Furthermore, the states should reconsider their mode of interaction and policies in order to support strategically important and significant sectors of their economies (Luttwak, 1999). The states should view financing, economic support, energy security, and their economy as geo-political weapons through the cover of economics. This will lead to unintentional competition between states over absolute and relative advantages at the international level. It is true that although traditional military balance exists in the world subjected greatly to economic means and methods.

Globalization brings liberalization of the political and economic policies of states. This resulted in the connectivity of the global economy and economic relations and mutual dependency between and among states. Thus, the variables of geo-economics are in constant flux, change and become dynamics in nature. These geo-economics variables include capital, currency, exchange rates, national economic system, inter-dependency, and hyper-globalization. All these variables enrich the subject matter of geo-economic at the operational level. It is important here to mention that both geopolitical and geographic variables also play important role in the geo-economic analysis and policies and investigations.

Geo-economic can also be viewed through the prism of soft power as mentioned by Nye arguing that geo-economy/geo-economics resemble weather. It means that everyone (states) depends on it and is conscious of it. But as a field of academia, few understand it (Kvinikadze, 2016). The point raised here is that the subject matter of geo-economic is still under development and needs an academic intensive scholarship to develop the traditional means and methodology of the subject. However, the major contributor to geo-economics is considering Edward Luttwak whose contribution is currently under assessment.

Luttwak and the Geo-economics

American political scientist Edward Luttwak significantly contributed to geo-economics both theoretically and methodologically. His most prominent work of his includes "From geopolitics to geo-economics: The logic of Conflict, the grammar of commerce. (1990). He argued that the main battlefield in the future will be geo-economics rather than direct military confrontations. He further argued that the traditional military approaches and means like sanctions replaced direct attacks, strikes, competing for trade regimes, and economic integration replaced or replaced military alliances. The era of direct war and occupation has to be minimal evidence in the future and will be replaced by a currency war. The manipulation of processes especially of the oil and natural gas resources will replace the conventional arms race, means, and methods (Leonard, 2015: 4).

Kvinikadze, (2016) argued that at present time, states are using different strategies as compared to their past because of a shift from military to geo-economics. States can't simply rely on military means and confrontation to achieve their ends and solve the problems. He used the term "golden billion" states and pointed out that they are facing a crisis linked to demographic aspects and will not or cannot use their young population in the war or to become the commodity of war. Therefore, the geo-economics means are more appealing as compared to the traditional military means. For achieving the ends in the international comparative and open market, the tradition in the western countries is based on two important competitive ways. The first is to boost and support investment in their own production and technology sector. Secondly, to monopolize these advanced technologies and hold onto access that the competing countries cannot achieve or surpass their monopoly and development.

For Luttwak, states are inherently stuck in constant competition for competitive advantages against each other. The MNCs, large goods and services companies, technological giants, and big data corporations also contributed to the emergence of geo-economic in world affairs (Luttwak, 1999). The entities within states also manipulate sometimes states control over geo-economics aspects. The emergence of the corporate sector indeed is a big challenge to states' authority from within.

It would not be wrong to argue that geo-economics is a new dimension and edition of rivalry between and among states. For example, foreign direct investment (FDI), supporting state capital flows, currency stabilization, and mega infrastructure have become equivalent to providing arms and weapons. Product developments, transfer of technology, and advanced research in the economics sector become important parts and parcels of modern geo-economics policies. Similarly, the majority of the state in the twenty-first century carries and achieved their geopolitical ends through geo-economics means and adaptabilities (Luttwak, 1999). Direct military combat although still in practice and evidence in various parts of the world but to a minimal extent replaced by geo-economics. In this context, trade, investment, energy pacts and deals, exchange rates, and economics rapprochements are important tools to formulate diplomatic alliances and to get an edge over adversaries. The inferences can be drawn that geopolitics is replaced by economization and the term is a new dimension in regard to states' policies and approaches.

States and Geo-economics

The states behaviour is also subjected to geo-economics orientations and policy measures. Speaking in geo-economics context, states outdo each other interest in economic domains. The structural imperatives of the world are revolving around geo-economics trends and transformations. The raison *d'etre* becomes geo-economics interest for states. In this context, the first and foremost responsibility of states is to provide greater benefits, services, infrastructure and security to their masses and uphold economic advantage over other states. The inter-states competition entered into the arena of geo-economics. The shift in global world order and influence is dependent on the economic growth of states. The greater the economic stability, prosperity and creativity of a state, the greater their role and influence will be there in the world stage.

It is important to mention that although direct military confrontation exist and will be practiced in the foreseeable future, but the major tilt is going towards geo-economics. Geopolitics is not surpassed by geo-economics nor it will but as geo-strategy revolves around military strategies, geo-economics is also based on economics means.

Geopolitics and Geo-economics Relations

Developments and relationship between Geo-politics and Geo-economics

The concepts and power of geography, natural resources, history, geo-political locations and routes, access to the seas and oceanic perspectives, power, interest and both human and natural resources are key determinates of modern-day concepts of geo-economics. The term “geo” represents the geography of modern states and economics is the means and major source of concerns relating to resources.

The tradition and concepts of geo-economics have historical roots in dating back to Swedish political scientist Rudolf Kjellen (1864-1922) when he coined the term geo-politics. Kjellen was basically an evolutionist and major controversial figure and strategist. He highlighted the organic nature of state by arguing that state is like living individual who need resources for survival and prosperity. He argued for states expansion and control of the foreign territories in order to control natural resources and energy supplies routes. Later on, Hitler adopted the policy of *Lebensraum* as policy of expansionism base don Kjellen thoughts. The legacy and subject matter of geo-economic continued to develop. In this context, one of them was the famous German political geographer Friedrich Ratzel (1844-1909). Rutzel stated that in efforts to understand man and the role of his destiny, it is important to picture him on the land where is set the scene of his action (Tunander, 2001). Alexander von Humboldt also contributed to the subject of modern geopolitics. He is credited as the founder of modern geopolitics. Initially, the focus of geopolitics was the country’s location, geographical setting, size, natural resources, borders and along with population and infrastructure (Dicken, 1998).

To further support the return of geo-economics, it is argued that geo-politics, geo-strategy are all revolve around geo-economics. In Clausewitz terms “war is the continuation of politics by other means” signifies that both war and polices are dependent on the motives of the underlined strategy. It means that what are the purpose of war which according to Clausewitz is also political. If we analyse politics which simply means the management of order, it will difintly mean the managing and securing states economics interest. In this context, the overall goals of any strategy are economics goals perused by political methodology and aspirations. We cannot ignore politics and political goals behind geo-economics imperatives. For example, geo-economics is concerned with states' reputation in global hierarchy, internal economic stabilization which is linked to political stabilization and security, and regional and global position in the family of states. This is also true in the structural realist explanation that states relative economic and military capabilities greatly influence their behaviour in the community of states. The stronger states both in economic and military terms will have a wider agenda of interests and influence across the globe. This signifies that states behaviour is subject to their economics power and stability.

States conduct is shaped by economic actions of other actors they are confronting. For example, if a state economically reacts to aggressive action, the tit for tat approach is also used by their opponents. These activities to a greater extent leading state and the world to their verge of geo-economics war. All these previous actions can be linked with total war. The Russia-Ukraine war is the most recent example in this context. Hence, the purpose of war traditionally aims at getting supremacy over rivals. The same is true in the context of geo-economic war in the recent world. The relationship between war, economy and national security is interlinked. Kvinikdze (2016) highlighted that for military strength, economy is a precondition. Economy becomes the just reason for war. He further pointed that economy is become the main instrument and variables of war (161).

Great Powers and Their Geo-economics

The changes and modifications in Geo-economic continued after the Luttwak publication in which he argued that the traditional military power of military will be replaced by geo-economic power and means. The underlined discussion is part and efforts to understand a pattern of the selected powers operational aspects of foreign policy, geopolitics and geo-economics.

US and Geo-economics

The US practiced geo-economics since long. The Big Stick Diplomacy of Roosevelt, the Monroe Doctrine, Marshall Plan and the Truman Doctrine are the prime and historical examples of geo-economics and traditions in US foreign policy and statecraft. The US geo-economics traced back to the shale revolution which transform and affirm their role in the world. The US dominated the world energy market, chain of supplies and restructured the world geopolitics. Energy security, self-sufficiency and dominance resulted in greater flexibility and transformations in the US foreign policy.

The tradition continued during the Cold War as ideological war based on geo-politics and ideological war termed as war between Capitalism and Communism. The US policy towards Middle East, Central Asia and rest of the world is solely based on geo-economics (Baru, 2012). The US successfully managed all the geo-political choke points of the world starting from Strait of Hurmuz, Strait of Malacca, Panama Canal, Red Sea and South China Sea and the Indian Diego Garcia Island. US both practiced oceanic and continental geo-economics.

However, the revival of the geo-economics in the US foreign policy becomes evident from President Donald Trump Presidency. The election campaign and manifesto of President Trump was based on the narrative that "makes America great again." The President Trump stance was clear i.e. the trade deficits of the United States threaten the national security. After taking charge as US president, Trump imposed tariff on steel and aluminium imports from China, Canada and European Union despite opposition from his advisors. Many observers argued that this would lead to reciprocatory measures and steps from various states and hints at the beginning of international trade war. Trump's economic policies were criticized for two reasons and grounds (Wigell, Scholvin and Aaltola, 2018). The first was the thinking that a nation is in comparative advantage and mutual beneficial aspects of interactions. This is the basic premise of classic economics from which Trump deviated his policy. Secondly, in the era of globalization and complex interdependence, one side approach will annoy the other trading partners which consider these trade relations as win-win situation.

This aggressive, one sided policy and tit for tat approach was problematic in the highly interconnected economics of the world. This affected the global supply chains and resulted in the increase in the process of the above-mentioned goods. Furthermore, Trump also justified his steps on the basis of geo-political gains and political motives. This polices and geo-economics initiatives were considered as economic statecraft which means the use of economic means and methods to achieve geo-political and foreign policy objectives. This practice and tradition marked the return of Jacksonian foreign policy school of thought in US foreign policy. These actions of Trump can be regarded as a significant deviation from the founding fathers of US and the long-standing statecraft and practice which were based on the survival and maintenance of Liberal international order based on mutual cooperation and win-win situation. It rejects the idea and interactions of mutual advantages. This leads to the belief and policy options that international relations and interactions are not win-win but zero sum game and the pattern of self-interests. His policies were clear that it would only serve the US interests. Even the longstanding allies were ignored in this direction and context. Although the change in the presidency and the return of Bidden Administration marked some hope in their allies but it will be a test case of the current president that how he can manage liberal international order and pattern of international trade. The ban on Chinese technology and

Hawaii Company are the prime examples which show that the geo-economic will remain the main policy variables and catalysts for future in US foreign policy (Winter, 2018).

China's Geo-economics

The things turn around as the Chinese economic power emerged as one of the leading challenges to the US economic and military power. China becomes the economic giant to challenge the US dominance as world power. The fear still persists that China will use or currently using geo-economics means and methods to checkmate and challenges the US hegemony across the world (Baru, 2012). China

The Chinese geo-economics and geopolitical efforts are practical in terms of its foreign policy. The Chinese BRI and String of Pearls policies can be described as a "New Marshal Plan" which provides a rationale for geopolitics and geo-economics interests. China's sphere of influence growing around the world ranging from BRI, Central Asia, Africa, Eurasia, South China Sea, Two Ocean Strategy and CPEC, which means or can be interpreted as China's Monroe Doctrine.

China's strategy is based on Mackinder and Mahanian arguments. Mackinder considered Eurasia as a great continent. The quest for heartland will shape China's geo-economics interests. On the continental (Eurasia and Central Asia) side BRI is operational while on maritime, the string of pearls policy and development in South China Sea are operational geostrategic and geo-economics concerns. The basic question is how Central Asia or the world will look under the Chinese influence or geo-economics order. All these efforts are part of and policy of reaching out to Central Asia (heart land).

In this context, the fourth wave of globalization interlinked and depended world more on the each other and self-sufficiency is not possible. The mutual economic dependency is the most viable and practicable in context of geo-economics. The states owned capitalism and along with the deep-rooted levels of globalization compel the world to enter into the era of geo-economics. The deep integration of global financial, trade and transit and means of communication and energy dependency has resulted in the geo-economics tools more relevant and obvious in today's world.

In China's context, the current state in the world and its policies can be regarded as one of the key practitioners of geo-economics tools. For example, over dispute on South China Sea, Beijing cut imports to Tokyo in order to weaken and pressurize the later over territorial issue. The most import initiatives are the BRI and OBOR, CPEC and the Chinese investments and infrastructure, projects in Africa. All these efforts are part and parcel of geo-economics (Hussain, 2021).

Russia

Moscow's behaviour in both foreign policy and strategic contexts acting with the geo-political dynamics across Europe is shaped by energy/geo-economics and natural resources. Putin initiated to restore Russia's status as a great power are continuation of geopolitics and geo-economics simultaneously. The flank for Russia is dependency on oil and gas exports. Russia's leverage will continue as far as the world economy (particularly) Europe depends on oil and gas. The turn towards green/renewable and alternative power is an option but the world has to wait for decades. These transformations may be visible in the next two or three decades. Rethinking to the East (China) and pivot to the Middle East are strategic cum geo-economics moves of Russia. The drivers of Russia's foreign policy can be summed up as Moscow needs markets and the world needs energy.

Russia's strategic manovers are shaped by geo-economics interest and the Putin are advancing tis interest under the cover of geo-economics (Wigell and Vihma 2016). In these efforts, in 2008, Russia shut off supply of natural gas to parts of Europe subjected to geopolitical conflict. The Crimean crisis was the main geopolitical reason due to which Putin initiated geo-economics means and methods (Gens, 2019). After Russia annexation of Crimea and the recent attack on Ukraine, the NATO and Western states did not respond militarily, but imposed sanctions. It means that direct military confrontation is not viable option in current circumstances but opted for geo-economics to punish the Russian economy. The US dominance of the world economic system and dollar value suggest that their sanctions have a lot of influence and financial bite. When Donald Trump was President he initiated geo-economics measures against Iran, Russia and trade and tariff measures on China.

The purpose was clear to advance US strategic interests and advantage over their competitors economically because the latter is closely linked with geostrategic goals. But it is true and in the foreseeable future the world will hear and noticed in practice the geo-economics means and methods for the pursuing national interest and objectives. After Russia's attack the West respond with the sanctions instead of direct involvement and military response. As a response and to counter the Western sanctions Russia choked off gas supply to parts of Europe.

The pattern of energy as a weapon suggests that energy has become a weapon when economically a weaker state is dependent on other states it has to pay the price in the disruption of supply. It is further founded that diversification of energy supplies is linked with energy security. In the era of hyper globalization, the world is interconnected that any disturbance and shock transfer and impact immediately. The world witnessed the immediate shock of Russia-Ukraine war. This suggests that the geo-economic pattern reinforce itself and states and policy makers should be concerned in the upcoming era.

India's Geo-Economics Via Connect Central Asia

The Indian foreign policy in the twenty-first century is witnessed many trends and transformations. The geo-economics interests of India at both regional and international levels are the key policy dynamics that mold and guide their foreign policy agenda. The Indian foreign policy towards Central Asia, Iran, and Afghanistan is important in this context. India views the Central Asian states under the lens and policy of their extended neighbors with massive economic and natural resources and energy needs. With the diversification of energy supplies and achieving energy security, India is actively practicing geo-economics. The huge consumer markets of Central Asian states, the homeland growing energy demands, and the western sanctions on Iran also compelled India to pursue viable foreign policy agendas to achieve their interests (Kuszewska, 2020).

The Indian government's geo-economic vision can be traced back to the emergence of a discourse of "energy security" in 2002s. The Indian government publishes and formulated its hydrocarbon vision 2025 and set out basic plans including energy security, meeting domestic consumption requirements, self-reliance, oil security, and diversification of energy imports. For this purpose, the Indian planning and developmental commission 2006 developed a vision named "Integrated Energy Policy (IEP). For this purpose, the ministry of foreign affairs established an energy security unit and the ministry of natural gas and petroleum with aims of geo-economics considerations (Madan, 2010).

Central Asia is the centre stage of the *New New Great Game* which aims to pursue economic interests. The terminology of The New Cold War is also used in the academic literature. But the aim is clear and that is to pursue geopolitical interests on the basis of geo-economics. The central Asian state's natural resources and the rising influence and demands of consumer's demands of the growing economy are the major foreign policy options that New Delhi is constantly keeping in its operational policy. The perspective even goes beyond the energy demands only and links India's Strategic and foreign policy perceptions with the growing influence of China in the context of OBOR and BRI which basically centred on the geo-economics lines. Here it is important to mention that "Indian foreign policy speaks for theirself". The recent examples are the Indo-Russian agreements over oil and gas, despite the US pressure.

Discussion

Geo-economics is significant in a sense that is evident in the prime example "War Peace and

Wheat" becomes relevant. If the world or any particular region persists in a conflict or is on the verge of war, it directly affects food supply, security, and chain of supplies. The recent Russia-Ukraine war sent economic shocks across the world. It would not be wrong to argue that the world and modern warfare revolve around geo-economics. What happened in the Middle East or what happened in the heart of Eurasia is part of the geo-economic return in global politics. The world or states can ignore the geo-economic but the latter imposed its significance. Sanctions, economic and fiscal policies, global economic and financial shocks, petrodollar, energy security, technology, and diversification of the energy flows are the basic parameters of the current economic world order and setting.

The geneses and history of using economics as a tool of geo-political objectives go to the 1973 Arab-Israel war and Oil Embargo from OPEC. The imposition of Oil Blocked resulted in a 300% increase in oil prices across the world.

The recent in geo-economics is that it attracted worldwide attention and posed foreign policy implications for various states. The Putin war on Ukraine also gives importance to geo-economics and related issues. It would be argued that Putin's war goes beyond bombs and rockets in Ukraine. This was also termed by western mainstream media as an energy war. The shocks and impacts of the Russia-Ukraine war were felted across the world and particularly in Europe. The first and immediate impacts were the increase in the electricity bill, the soaring prices of essential commodities, and electricity bills. After the start of the war, there was fear that Europe is going to be dark.

Both regional and global security is linked to the economic environment and the changing nature of globalization. The latter linked economic sectors and states so closely that there is no exit from the impacts and implications of any disruption in the global economy and the process of globalization. The deep relationship between globalization, states economies, and foreign policies can't be overlooked. Take an example of the oil prices dropping and increasing, all states affect at domestic levels along with the soaring inflation. If the oil supply drop, the economic giants and oil-based economies suffer. Any speculations in the world economy directly affect states' imports and exports. This also created policy thinking in state circles to end overreliance on oil and hydrocarbon. Indeed, the turn of green perspective and renewable energy is also part and efforts towards geo-economics. The emergence of the multipolar world and the establishment of a world, economic order by the US suggest that the US will try its best to achieve a geo-economic edge in the current changing world. Geo-economic brought complex nature, system, and picture of the world order. It is important to mention that globalization needs world peace and commercial stability. The rise of state capitalism as today's leading geo-economics pattern created the risks of a greater financial crisis and resource scarcity. Although the world is moving toward alternative energy resources which will mark a new era in geo-economics. I will also argue that if oil dependency is replaced with green energy and other sources of power, the final words will be that the golden era of oil-based economies will be in greater flux and dilemmas. The international trade, investment, and pattern of economics are shifting towards a zero-sum game. This portrays the problematic picture of the future economic pattern and order.

Geopolitical conflict over natural resources directly affects states' economies and national security policies. The financial markets, stock exchanges, and investors' trust are linked and influenced by the political rumours and threats, and risks of wars. Take an example of global oil supply and demands, only a 1 % decline in oil supply leads to a 10 to 15 % increase in oil prices. The same is true for the increase in the demand for oil supply. The shocks greatly impact the rising economies as well as the poor economies. The greater the import bill, the greater economic difficulties will be for the growing economies. Recent examples are Pakistan and Sri Lanka and many more. The overall economic growth is slowed down due to oil prices, increases or decrees.

To conclude the overall discussion, it is founded that geopolitics is subject to the pattern of geo-economic interests. The state's internal security environment, social cohesion, economic growth, and mass opinion are linked with the economic prosperity of states. The security policy, foreign policy outreach, formulation, and objectives are intertwined by geo-economic interties. The order also has no exemption from geo-economics and the re-enforcing pattern of geo-economics. The re-emergence of regionalism, emerging economies, and their stance on world issues matter e.g. China, Germany, India, Turkey, and Brazil. The will also raise debate about the grater reforms in UNSC and the management of world order. The shift and shocks of geo-economics will be felt and will witness in the near future.

Conclusion

It is founded that the discipline and pattern of geo-economic are emerging and replacing geopolitics. The state's behaviours in the post-Cold War era are greatly influenced by geo-economics. The pattern of geo-economics is supported by major financial and economic institutions. All major powers and emerging states are practicing geo-economics in one way or the other. Regional and global economic integration along with hyper-globalization change the pattern of international relations between and among states. The pattern of geo-economics is both regional and global. World economies and states are intertwined by mutual economic dependency. This further intertwines states into the more globalized world. The energy, security, uninterrupted flow of trade and transit, negotiations for energy deals, climate change, and the oil supply and demands, the hyper-connectivity projects are the important frontiers of modern geo-economics.

The state's behaviour, foreign policy, diplomacy, and strategy are subject to geo-economics as a major determinant. The states pursue, formulate and execute geo-economic oriented approaches and policies. The war and pattern of war are also reshaping. Control of natural resources, precious metals, oil, natural gas, silicon, information means, speedy means of transportation, and the emergence of meta-economics are important frontiers of wars in the twenty-first century. The states and the world have no exemption from geo-economics. As a discipline and operationalized and practicable concept, geo-economic reinforced itself as a major determinant of world politics.

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