



Income and Inequality Outcomes of Arms Exports: Where Does the Marxist Argument Stand?

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Abstract

Although in 21st Century not a single country could be classified as a purely capitalist or socialist state, but history still remembers the old politico-economic block (Bi Polar) formation of some countries as the proponents of capitalistic economic system and some as the followers of socialism. It is thought that the reason behind two World Wars was no other than the effort to dominate one economic system over the other. The enmity between the proponents of each of these systems is still alive today and the allies of both the sides are claiming rivalry to each other, especially the main champions of the systems. After the world wars, both the groups have not only economically and politically maltreated each other in the era of cold war, but have also started a race of militarization and weaponization to protect themselves from the potential fears from each other. By presenting the situation regarding exports of arms as well as by portraying the situations of per capita income and income inequality for previously been socialist (China and Russia) and capitalist (US and UK) states, the current study intends to view these two blocks from the Marxist lens. The main question of research tried to answer in the current study encompasses the following sub-questions, whether or not the capitalist economies are: a) exhibiting a butter versus gun trade-off in terms of allocation of scarce resources, b) a cause of low per capita income, c) demonstrating equal distributing of income?

Key words: Arms Export, Inequality, Marxian Ideology, Socialism, Capitalism

1 Introduction

Based on the revolutionary movements started in mid-18th century in the reaction to the social issues confronting the societies due to capitalism (Lamb & Docherty, 2006) the socialism emerged as a system in opposition to the capitalism and as an advocate of an economic system based on a kind of social ownership of the factors of production (Gasper, 2005; Giddens, 1998). Hence, stood as the most prominent secular movement of the 20th century (Kurian, 2011). Socialist ideas and parties ruled as a political force over the countries and continents with varying degrees of power and influence.

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Capitalism is characterized by the private ownership of the factors of production and their utilization for profit-making (Gilpin, 2018). Critically, capitalism is seen as a system that it is inherently exploitative (Engels, 1845), alienating (Steven, 2009), creating massive economic inequality (King, 2021), leading to the violation of human's rights (Abeles, 2006), and as a system incentivizing imperialist expansion and war (Blakeley, 2009).

At the end of 2018 USA exports the weapons of worth amount of \$200 billion to more than 150 countries of the world. There are more than 30 countries who purchased weapons of amount at least \$1 billion. The export of weapon share of USA that is a big capitalist economy of the world controlled more than 36% share of arms exports. The second large exporter of arms is Russia whose share is 21% and it is the champion of socialist block (Thrall, Cohen, & Dorminey, 2020).

Times gone by remembering the old disaggregation of the world into two poles (bi-polar) that is, the politico-economic block formation of some nations or states as the proponents of capitalism and some as the followers of socialism. Though in the 21th century not a single country could be classified as a purely capitalist or socialist state, yet it is thought that the effort to dominate one economic system over the other was the real ignition behind the two World Wars. The enmity between the proponents of each of these systems is still alive today and the allies of both the sides are claiming rivalry to each other, especially the main champions of the systems, i.e., previously been the socialist (China and Russia) and the capitalist (US and UK) states. Due to previous enmity, both the blocks have economic and political threats from each other. Hence, even after the world wars, both the groups have not only have passed through an era of cold war and have also started a race of militarization and weaponization to protect themselves from the potential threats from each other. By presenting the situation regarding exports of arms as well as by portraying the situations of per capita income and income inequality for previously been socialist (China and Russia) and capitalist (US and UK) states, the current study intends to view these two blocks from the Marxist lens. The main question of research tried to answer in the current study encompasses the following sub-questions, whether or not the capitalist economies are: a) exhibiting a butter versus gun trade-off in terms of allocation of scarce resources, b) a cause of low per capita income, c) demonstrating equal distributing of income?

Synonymously, the study intends to answer the question whether there is effect of arms exports on per capita income (or working class of an economy), if it is then where the Marxist argument stands that capitalist economies are a cause of low wages in society. In this way, the main objective of the current study is to estimate the association between arms exports and per capita income as well as the prevalence of income inequality within (the previously been) capitalist and socialist countries.

2 Literature Review

This section overviews the earlier studies conducted on the same topic and highlights the literature gap.

Liodakis (2020) investigated the evolution of capitalism throughout history and the continuous confrontation between capitalism globalization and national sovereignty and a rising socialist/communist globalization that employs a dialectical materialist technique as a dialectical counter-tendency. The rejection of the oneness that exists between producers and their means of

production, the immanent emergence of a communist tendency as a dialectical negation of the negation, as well as capitalism's class war, are all repercussions of capitalism's intrinsic contradictions. The law of value, which propels capital expansion, places a premium on labour force alone, while considering nature to be a free gift to the capitalist, reflecting society's and nature's unique capitalist metabolism. The 20th century revolutions' failures do not reveal fundamental flaws in Marx's concept or rather than proving communism's feasibility, they are a reflection of the challenging situation and ineffective practises in relation to the relevant attempts. According to the findings of that research, the approach for overcoming capitalism is set in a global perspective, offering a challenge to the current capitalist globalization.

Noesselt (2014) examined how China's relations with communist countries have evolved over time. The study relies on Chinese academic articles to provide an insider's perspective on Chinese foreign policy and to identify key socio-cognitive elements influencing China's foreign policy. The study examined four mutual relationships: Cuba, North Korea, China, the Soviet Union/Russia, and Vietnam, and examined how they changed over time in light of China's reformulation of its socialist role theory. The study's data ranged from 2012 to 2013. The paper claims that the success of sustaining the statuesque will be determined not only by China, but also by the attitudes of the numerous players involved. Internal Chinese debates revealed that a variety of overlapping domestic–international links are now used to judge the country's foreign policy. Official political discourse and think tank publications point to the flaws and failures of other socialist systems that led to their eventual disintegration and transformation, such as Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, to justify China's economic reforms, despite their flaws and negative side effects.

Cheng (2018) examined Marxism's many meanings, variety, and holism, focusing on a correct interpretation of Sinicized Marxism's meaning. The estimates, which are based on objective facts and statistical data, explain the two economic miracles now incorporated into the constitution, namely, the great economic achievements registered under Mao Zedong's thought and the even greater economic achievements registered under the theoretical guidance of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Marxism contains a lot of substance, and understanding it requires multi-level distinction based on theoretical connotations, temporal range, and spatial scope. China's economic might, as well as its prominent positions in science, education, culture, health, and sports, as well as its role in Selling the Belt and Road Initiative for International Cooperation, as well as BRICS, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, have demonstrated that China is now the global economy's quasi-center.

Jalil (2016) investigated how to control and limit the \$100 billion-a-year global trade in conventional weapons, with the goal of alleviating human suffering caused by illegal and irresponsible arms transfers. The treaty covers battle tanks, armored fighting vehicles, large caliber artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles and missile launchers, as well as small arms and light weapons. Pakistan has always been a strong supporter of the Treaty's fundamental principles. At a UN summit in July 2012, Pakistan's representative stated that any compromise on arms trading must cover both the supply and demand sides of the industry. Any agreement that focuses just on arms transfers and ignores research, manufacturing, or deployment will be unfair to countries who do not produce such weapons on a global scale. It fails to strike the right balance of interests and obligations between exporters and importers, as well as the countries affected. The findings of the study back up the Realist theory that

institutions are a reflection of the world's power distribution. In its current form, the ATT is a weak deal with multiple flaws that favors arms-exporting states over arms-importing states. It also doesn't have any form of enforcement mechanism in place.

Suzuki (2007) looked at how the importation of massive armaments by the dominating parties affected the availability of civil and ethnic warfare in the past globe. From 1956 to 1998, this study looked at the world's top 100 most powerful kingdoms. This examination focused on the forensic investigator of the Statistical Model of the Civil War (Revolution) and the Civil War's Beginning. The two most dependable distinctions are the beginning of the civil war (of revolution) and the beginning of the civil war. These factors were detailed in the State Failure Project. When importing enormous weaponry from a dominant state, the age, politics (military, democracy, and political power), economics (economic development), demographics (demographics and heterogeneity), and location are all taken into consideration (mountains, and dependencies). in other countries as a variable control) The importation of large arms from mainstream forces had no visible impact on civil war statistics, according to the data. According to the Onset Model, huge weaponry deployment had a negative but statistically big impact on the possibility of civil war at the onset ethnic hostilities and the Civil War's outcomes. Among political causes, political instability has a significant impact on the onset of civil war (democracy, military, and political instability). The start of the civil war had no impact on economic growth. Demographics and ethnic diversity had no bearing on the civil war (population). The selling of enormous armaments has no effect on the commencement of a civil war, according to the conclusions of the Ethnic War Model. Democracy had a significant impact on the onset of the national war. Economic improvement has a smaller impact on the battleground of ethnic minorities.

According to Smith and Tasiran (2005) import tariffs on weapons will be in demand. As a proxy for military spending and per capita income, the export demand functions were computed using data from 52 countries from 1981 to 1999. The data was compiled using the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) and the World Miliza Expenditure and Arms Transfers Database (WMEAT). Three seemingly simple empirical problems were solved using the demand function. What does an arms embargo mean in terms of (1) military usage, or the right to threaten; (2) per capita income, a measure of development; and (3) the cost of weapons importation? As a result, the military's cost is expected to rise: more soldiers mean more weapons. The impact of measurement inaccuracy, measurement choice, inequality, dynamic specification, and hypothetical price elasticity on pricing were also investigated in the article. Despite the fact that affluent countries import less military equipment at the same level, the forward line model implies that a large price effect with a strong first round effect has a significant influence on military spending of less than one and no fixed effect on earnings. There is no evident role for any individual's income in the pricing.

Kadri (2021) examined the underlying sociological underpinnings of the Yemeni war and demonstrated why, according to Marx's rules of capital, the Yemeni conflict is an aim in and of itself for Imperialism. Marx postulated a law pertaining to the dichotomy between production and consumption in the Grundrisse., Marx proposed a law relating to the contradiction between production and consumption (leading to a crisis of overproduction and a crisis of under-consumption). The consumption of value is inextricably linked to the production of value. A production cycle cannot be repeated if the value generated is not consumed in the circulating realm, especially since the production cycle, in order to produce value, necessitates the

consumption of inputs produced elsewhere. Production and consumption are inextricably linked, with American militarism playing a central role in the economy. It aids in closing the value gap between production and consumption. The dissolution of the Yemeni state and other strategic states allows for continuous war and militarism, resulting in the exhaustion of monopoly-financial capital's economic excess. That conflict between capital and work, which is the motor of capital formation and, as a result, of capital accumulation. The Houthis remain the major adversary, but the Americans must maintain their good name.

Mirza, Jaspal, and Malik (2015) Mirza et al. (2015) the relationship between a country's military spending and its economic growth was investigated. Military spending either boosts or stifles economic growth, and there are no causal ties between the two, according to three schools of thought. Military spending does not all go down the drain as part of the planned outlay, according to the report, and it has had a significant indirect impact on Pakistan's economic growth. The Fauji Foundation, Bahria Foundation, Shaheen Foundation, and Army Welfare Trust (AWT) are among the military ancillary organisations that are directly contributing to the state's economic growth through technological innovation, security, and social uplift programmes that improve the economy's health. According to the study, defence industrial capacity and efficiency can be improved to increase output, benefiting the state's economy by generating millions of dollars through international arms sales and ensuring the continued supply of necessary equipment to its armed forces, particularly during times of crisis.

Pamp, Dendorfer, and Thurner (2018) the relationship between military spending and arms exports was explored. Surprisingly, the analysis ignores the impact of defence product transfers on domestic military spending. That study used data from the Cold War and post-Cold War decades to assess our model predictions, as well as a novel measure of external security based on UN voting records regime type. The outcomes of the study strongly suggested that democratic and non-democratic governments cannot coexist. The empirical investigation used dynamic estimating approaches for a large panel dataset, and the conclusions were quite different. The major finding is that exports reduce domestic military investment as long as suppliers expect positive security externalities. The analysis found a clear substitution effect only for weaponry given by democratic governments to other affiliated democracies throughout the post-Cold War years. There was no such effect during the Cold War era. In any timeframe, there is no evidence of a substitution effect for non-democratic providers. Exports of democratic arms to allied democracies cut military budget at home.

Marsh and McDougal (2017) to enable such inferential econometric research, the Small Arms Data Observatory (SADO) and the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) have assembled two new datasets on illicit small arms prices. The first dataset, "Illicit Small Arms Prices – Transactions," contains an observational unit of arm(s) sold in a single transaction. The 'Illicit Small Arms Prices – Countries' (or iSAP-C) dataset is based on the iSAP-T and employs a country-year observational unit. Even if a country imports and exports a significant number of weapons, local price is unlikely to be changed if the numbers are roughly equal. In that study, the iSAP-T and iSAP-C databases on illicit small weapons prices around the world from 1960 to 2015 were introduced. We've highlighted some of the advantages and disadvantages of each option. Finding an appropriate instrumental variable to distinguish the relationship between certain demand variables (such as levels of violent conflict) and small arms costs is a key difficulty.

Yang (2020) examined the factors that impact China's arms transfers, with a focus on political considerations and the acquisition of energy resources. The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute produced statistics on China's arms transfers from 2001 to 2014. The PRI, CPI, and DEMI are only a few examples of political factor assessments that produce reliable results. According to a study, China is more likely to sell and transfer arms to countries with less political freedom, as well as those that are more corrupt or autocratic. Political issues are masked in arms transfers. China's weapon exports are also fueled by a desire for energy and natural resources, according to the research, political considerations play a role in whether autocratic governments or resource-rich low-income countries purchase weapons from China because the arms trade is a mutual decision

Zubair (2018) looked into the link between the armaments trade and economic growth. used a balanced panel of 26 high- and upper-middle-income countries as the overall sample, as well as 19 high- and 7 middle-income countries as sub-samples The researchers used fixed effect and random effect models after utilizing the appropriate diagnostic tests. The study's focus remained on worldwide weaponry transfers in the aftermath of September 11th. The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks revitalized the global armaments trade, which had been on the wane since the end of the Gulf War. Total armament sales in 1997 were barely \$23.6 billion. SIPRI is a non-profit organization that collects data on arms exports and imports. The World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) dataset provided all other statistics, such as GDP per capita, savings, and population growth. Estimated results provide valuable details. The armaments trade has a positive influence on economic growth for the entire sample of 26 high and upper middle-income countries, according to our data. The study showed, however, that the impact of the arms trade on growth is beneficial for high-income countries but has no effect on upper-middle-income countries.

Akerman and Seim (2014) From 1950 to 2007, the Global Arms Trade Network was investigated. To investigate the link between politics and the arms trade, we use SIPRI data on all international transfers of significant conventional weapons from 1950 to 2007. This research creates gravity models of trade likelihood at the bilateral level and examines the evolution of the global network over time to discover if states trade weaponry inside their political limits. During the Cold War, we found a consistent negative relationship between polity differences and the likelihood of arms trade, but not in recent years. According to this research, the global arms trafficking network evolves significantly over time in a variety of ways: it becomes denser, concentrated, and decentralized. The contrasts between the NATO and Warsaw Pact sub-networks support the view that the Warsaw Pact was more focused on the Soviet Union than NATO was on the United Kingdom, the United States, and France.

Turner, Schmid, Cranmer, and Kauermann (2019) analyzed their own military equipment; the majority of countries' military systems rely on weapon imports. The structure of the global defense technology exchange network, as well as the factors that influence its evolution, are still unsolved mysteries that require further investigation. Based on a political economy model of arms supply, the study presents a new network-oriented explanation for worldwide transactions of main conventional weapons in the post-World War II period. Using temporal exponential random graph models, the dynamic approach demonstrates how network linkages and the relative weighting of economic vs security aspects evolve over time

Bromley (2018) In the Middle East and North Africa, growing arms shipments and SALW restrictions are particularly critical. According to the study, much has been accomplished in the Middle East and North Africa, but states in the region are unable or unwilling to seek for assistance or participate in activities. Transfers of weaponry to non-state actors, as well as enormous ongoing military buildups, diversion, and stockpile leaks in post-conflict situations, highlight the need for more effective limitations while also posing considerable challenges to their implementation. When these difficulties are compounded by the region's general political instability, states' willingness and ability to participate in international assistance efforts is reduced, the effectiveness and long-term impact of aid delivered is limited, and the scope of regional cooperation and confidence-building measures is limited. There has been a lot of cooperation and support in recent years focused at helping states strengthen their arms transfer and small arms and light weapons (SALW) rules. Civil society organisations have focused their efforts on improving the ATT's implementation in the Middle East and North Africa, particularly with the Saudi-led coalition operating in Yemen.

Campbell (2021) examined the concept of evaluating any existing or proposed policy only has relevance in relation to some goal, according to the research. It is common for people all over the world to assess Cuba's economic policies in terms of claimed effects on the country's GDP growth rate. However, research has revealed that Cuba has stated unequivocally that its economic goal is successful, long-term socialism; thus, such concerns cannot be used to assess the country's programmes. That study used six of Cuba's most fundamental and widely discussed economic policies

Shelley (2020) The nexus between terrorism and illegal trade was studied. According to the study, terrorism's involvement in illegal trade is about more than just making money. It serves a variety of aims, including the destruction of history, the demoralization of communities, the weakening of social cohesion, and the harming of people's health and well-being. It also covers the costs of terrorist organizations' social services. Terrorist organizations are technologically adept, and they have recently relied increasingly heavily on technology and crypto currencies to enhance their illicit arms and drug trafficking operations, increase secrecy, and reduce risk.

Cops, Duquet, and Gourdin (2017) investigated Traditional military equipment exports have traditionally been kept hidden from the public and political eye. Since the introduction of Common Position 2008/944, Member States have been legally required to publish an annual report on arms exports inside the EU. In that study, we analyze the amount of transparency on arms exports in eight Member States using qualitative criteria such as frequency, comparability, comprehensiveness, and disaggregation. The transparency findings are then related to the amount of legislative supervision over arms export control policies. Finally, the analysis shows how legislative supervision and levels of transparency on arms exports interact.

Thrall et al. (2020) According to law and executive branch policy, any decision to export American weapons abroad must be based on an assessment of strategic objectives, economic reasons, and risk. However, there has been little research done to determine the relative impact of each of these factors in making such selections. That research looked into post-9/11 arms sales and found evidence that strategic interests and economic factors have a significant impact on sales, but no evidence that risk assessment does. The report concluded with suggestions for how

to better incorporate risk assessment into the decision-making process for arms sales by making cost-benefit trade-offs more apparent.

Valenti, Mtonga, Gould, and Christ (2014) According to law and executive branch policy, any decision to export American weapons abroad must be based on an assessment of strategic objectives, economic reasons, and risk. However, there has been little research done to determine the relative impact of each of these factors in making such selections. That research looked into post-9/11 arms sales and found evidence that strategic interests and economic factors have a significant impact on sales, but no evidence that risk assessment does. The report concluded with suggestions for how to better incorporate risk assessment into the decision-making process for arms sales by making cost-benefit trade-offs more apparent. The ATT's mission is to "reduce human suffering." It forbids the sale of weapons if it is known that they would be used in genocide, human rights violations, or war crimes. The health community has a critical role to play in ratifying and implementing the ATT.

Schmidt (2018) investigating Marxist political economy critique is crucial to comprehending the evolution of twentieth-century socialisms and the current state of global capitalism. Despite the fact that such a project necessitates involvement with Marxist political economy in all parts of the globe, that study concentrated on Marxist political economy in imperialist centers. In particular, the imperialism ideas of Hilferding, Luxemburg, and Lenin in the years leading up to World War I and the Russian revolution, as well as neo-Marxism and new readings of Marx's Capital during the long post-World War II boom. A re-reading of Marx's Capital focusing on capitalist development from Marx's time to the present will be possible thanks to critical readings of these various theoretical approaches

Literature gap

The existing studies focus arms exports on national interest of the nations and to the best of researcher knowledge after reviews of above literature no study focus of the individual welfare for their basic rights as mentioned by the Karl Marx.

3 Data and Methodology

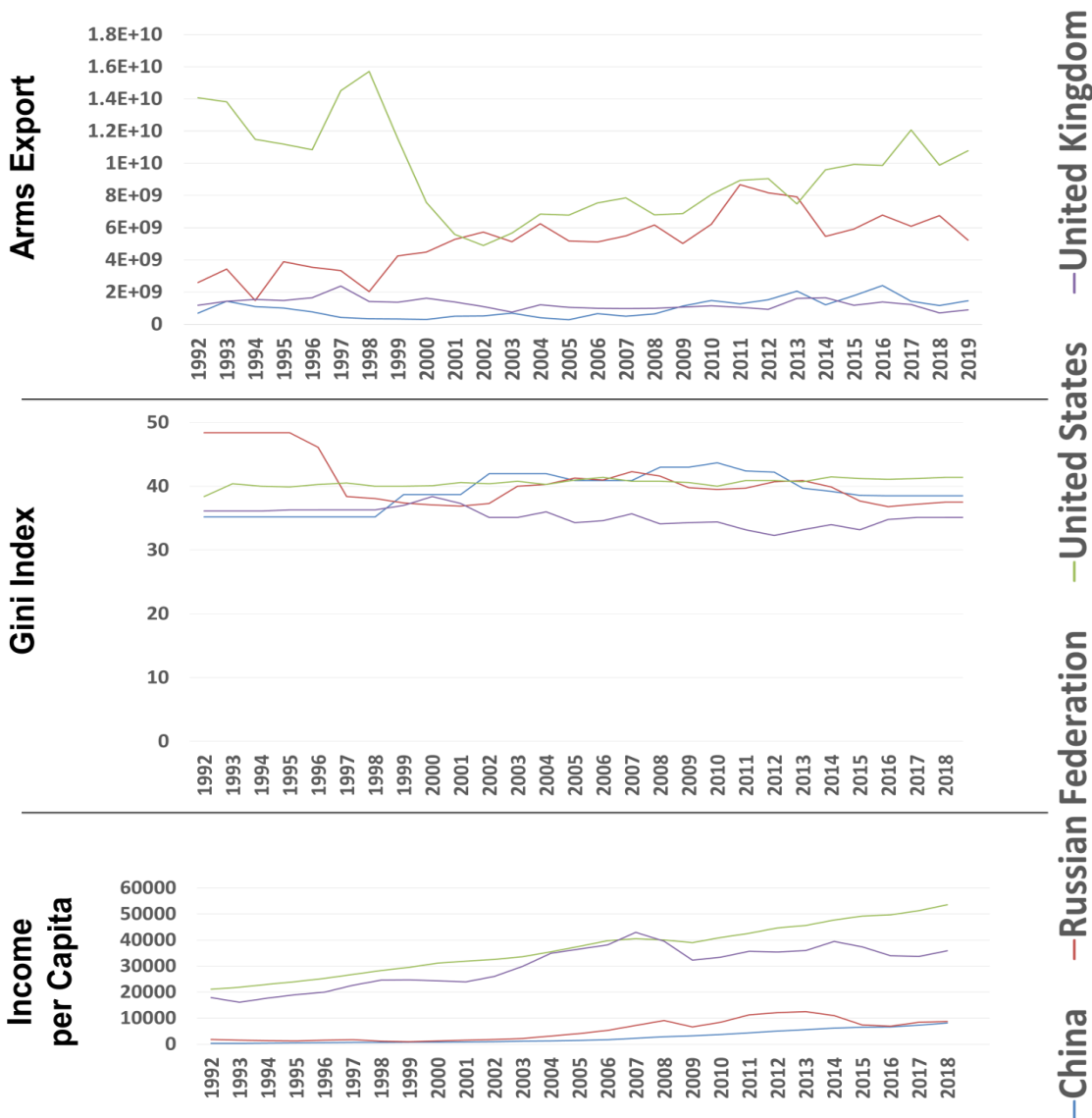
By using time series data from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) for the time span of 27 years, i.e., from 1992 to 2018, line charts have been drawn for the previously been declared as socialist (China, Russia) and the capitalist (United States, United Kingdom) states. In the line charts, the socialist (China, Russia) and the capitalist (United States, United Kingdom) states have been compared in terms of time series trends with respect to their situation of arms exports, Gini index (a measure of income inequality), per capita incomes. In the line graphs, for each of the three variables, blue, red, green, and purple lines are respectively representing the time series trends of China, Russia, United States, and that of the United Kingdom.

There are few, if any, developed countries today that are not completely capitalism or socialist. In fact, most countries' economies incorporate features of both socialism and capitalism. The government provides healthcare, education, and pensions in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, all of which are considered socialist countries. Private property ownership, on the other hand, results in some income inequality. A hallmark of capitalism is that only ten percent of the population owns 65 percent of a country's wealth. China, Cuba, Russia, Vietnam and North Korea have economies that combine elements of socialism and communism. While

socialist parties are dominant in nations like the United Kingdom, France, and Ireland, the majority of enterprises are privately owned, and their governments provide several social support programmes, as a result of which they are fundamentally capitalist (Longley, 2020).

The United States, which has long been regarded as the model for capitalism, is not even among the top ten most capitalist countries, according to the Heritage Foundation, a conservative think tank. Because of its extent of government regulation of business and private investment, the United States slips in the Foundation's Index of Economic Freedom. Indeed, one of the nation's aims is to "advance the general welfare," as stated in the Preamble of the United States Constitution." To do this, the US uses social safety net measures that are similar to those used by communist countries, such as social security, Medicare, food stamps, and housing aid are just a few examples (Longley, 2020).

Figure1
Income, Inequality, and Arms Exports Comparisons: Formerly Socialist and Capitalist Champions in Retrospect



The both graph shows the behavior of arms exports remains upwards in the beginning of 2016 and a declining trend observed in 2019-2020. While the per capita income remains smooth or increasing during 2016-20.

Table 1
Comparison of Socialist and Capitalist States

<i>Block</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Arms Exports</i> <i>(in Millions current US\$)</i>	<i>Gini</i> <i>Index</i>	<i>Per Capita Income</i> <i>(in current US\$)</i>
Socialist	China	986.64	39.20	2766.28
	(USSR) Russia	5204.32	40.78	5209.63
Capitalist	US	9477.00	40.56	36562.9
	UK	1267.25	35.21	30094.12

Mean values of the time series data from 1992 to 2018

4 Conclusion

Regarding exports of arms for previously been socialist (China and Russia) and capitalist (US and UK) states, the situation is quite clear form the figure as well as from the table given above. Based on the data collected for a time period of 27 years, i.e., 1992 to 2018, on an average basis the US is the most dominating amongst the whole panel of the four countries. USSR comes after US, then comes China, and UK is in the last. Similarly, a comparison based on the per capita income ranks US at the top with an average per capita income of 36562.9 US\$ followed by the UK with an average per capita income of 30094.12 US\$. The comparison based on the per capita income ranks USSR and China at third and as the fourth respectively amongst the panel. In order to compare the situation regarding prevalence of income inequality in the formerly socialist (China and Russia) and capitalist (US and UK) states, the value of Gini index⁴ has been gauged for the last 27 years for each of the four states included in the panel. Amongst the four states, the UK has exhibited comparatively less inequality by scoring 35.21 value of Gini index, followed by China by having an average score of Gini index 39.20. The US, by getting an average score of Gini index 40.56 is demonstrating the situation of income inequality slightly better than USSR (scoring an average value of 40.78 at Gini index). Hence, on these empirical grounds it could be concluded that the Marxian ideology, based on the perception of socially injudicious use of the scarce resources as well as claiming the inequality based distribution of the wealth under the capitalistic economic system, does not prove true. The current study suggests more profound investigation of the same association among the variables but for longer panels of the states formerly belonging to both capitalist and socialist blocks. In order to accomplish the same objective, this study also suggests that the future investigations must cover / undertake a longer time span for better understanding of the association among the variables for both blocks.

⁴ The Gini index was developed by the Italian statistician Corrado Gini in 1912. It is used as a measure of the distribution of income across a population. It is often used as a gauge of economic inequality, measuring income distribution or, less commonly, wealth distribution among a population. The value of index ranges from 0 (or 0%) to 1 (or 100%), with 0 representing perfect equality and 1 representing perfect inequality.

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<https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/capitalist-countries>

Appendix

Arms Exports				
Year	China	Russian Federation	United States	United Kingdom
1992	700000000	2605000000	14079000000	1180000000
1993	1436000000	3439000000	13819000000	1436000000
1994	1103000000	1475000000	11489000000	1547000000
1995	1008000000	3891000000	11194000000	1479000000
1996	766000000	3550000000	10855000000	1661000000
1997	427000000	3345000000	14513000000	2384000000
1998	350000000	2032000000	15714000000	1413000000
1999	329000000	4256000000	11544000000	1368000000
2000	295000000	4486000000	7571000000	1630000000
2001	513000000	5271000000	5589000000	1387000000
2002	523000000	5730000000	4891000000	1100000000
2003	698000000	5138000000	5664000000	754000000
2004	411000000	6252000000	6847000000	1216000000
2005	285000000	5186000000	6787000000	1060000000
2006	664000000	5126000000	7545000000	997000000
2007	510000000	5500000000	7864000000	984000000
2008	651000000	6175000000	6807000000	987000000
2009	1137000000	5027000000	6879000000	1080000000
2010	1475000000	6214000000	8062000000	1157000000
2011	1271000000	8676000000	8940000000	1055000000
2012	1526000000	8180000000	9056000000	929000000
2013	2067000000	7919000000	7485000000	1608000000
2014	1212000000	5469000000	9604000000	1651000000
2015	1780000000	5922000000	9937000000	1180000000
2016	2410000000	6790000000	9868000000	1393000000
2017	1438000000	6088000000	12070000000	1237000000
2018	1169000000	6753000000	9895000000	703000000
2019	1472000000	5226000000	10788000000	907000000
2020	760000000	3203000000	9372000000	429000000

Income Per Capita (in current US\$)				
Year	China	Russian Federation	United States	United Kingdom
1992	321.6788134	1776.313984	21146.72653	17903.47138
1993	328.1359402	1564.036206	21839.08064	16107.7627
1994	412.0442615	1336.541564	23032.56777	17676.33524
1995	523.653881	1298.717483	24102.10356	19007.67582
1996	608.7659207	1575.618697	25320.40314	20019.58484
1997	671.4375801	1727.595203	26815.46669	22656.60821
1998	707.2649784	1175.927377	28286.76174	24654.79499
1999	748.0397922	956.2108403	29584.91686	24711.37209
2000	817.9363953	1277.680589	31195.07007	24323.1425
2001	901.6741683	1563.626008	31880.99535	23943.18871
2002	994.1798805	1780.795488	32534.92263	26045.63251
2003	1117.386868	2212.144748	33615.49363	29907.2479
2004	1291.52559	3143.207594	35531.67342	34949.78083
2005	1484.277326	4070.566291	37543.13651	36555.32089
2006	1768.806273	5338.642242	39741.04426	38138.84341
2007	2259.037411	7246.5297	40505.88271	42968.54771
2008	2837.619646	9122.33678	40046.04789	39610.89193
2009	3206.480042	6690.833049	39039.0491	32307.54773
2010	3693.336062	8429.468931	40995.93539	33450.3289
2011	4373.43064	11260.18188	42619.07115	35659.62648
2012	5070.900825	12133.10707	44727.35917	35451.94425
2013	5625.024374	12517.96771	45665.50683	35955.07229
2014	6204.669435	11004.90262	47701.37423	39485.53991
2015	6525.796604	7390.845363	49219.52785	37434.61513
2016	6662.556048	6899.374529	49653.91027	34036.57679
2017	7356.450662	8408.120927	51313.85553	33744.73529
2018	8177.556975	8758.719411	53540.3508	35834.96527
2019	8393.680725	8940.212947	55419.38641	..
2020

Gini Index				
Year	China	Russian Federation	United States	United Kingdom
1992	35.2	48.4	38.4	36.1
1993	35.2	48.4	40.4	36.1
1994	35.2	48.4	40	36.1
1995	35.2	48.4	39.9	36.3
1996	35.2	46.1	40.3	36.3
1997	35.2	38.4	40.5	36.3
1998	35.2	38.1	40	36.3
1999	38.7	37.4	40	37
2000	38.7	37.1	40.1	38.4
2001	38.7	36.9	40.6	37.3
2002	42	37.3	40.4	35.1
2003	42	40	40.8	35.1
2004	42	40.3	40.3	36
2005	40.9	41.3	41	34.3
2006	40.9	41	41.4	34.6
2007	40.9	42.3	40.8	35.7
2008	43	41.6	40.8	34.1
2009	43	39.8	40.6	34.3
2010	43.7	39.5	40	34.4
2011	42.4	39.7	40.9	33.2
2012	42.2	40.7	40.9	32.3
2013	39.7	40.9	40.7	33.2
2014	39.2	39.9	41.5	34
2015	38.6	37.7	41.2	33.2
2016	38.5	36.8	41.1	34.8
2017	38.5	37.2	41.2	35.1
2018	38.5	37.5	41.4	35.1
2019	38.5	37.5	41.4	35.1
2020	38.5	37.5	41.4	35.1

Note: Values in **bold** font are representing the missing values supposed by the authors for uniformity