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Summary Paper

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Introduction

State refers to the nation or territory whose borders are organized into a political community under one government. On the other hand, globalization is when an organization expresses international operations or influence beyond its territorial boundaries. Also, development can refer to a state of improvements or advancement towards the upper stages of a given process. Therefore, the state, globalization, and development can be combined and referred to as a process where various governments express international influence beyond their territorial boundaries to enhance their citizens' and authorities' socio-economic and political status.

What Ever Happened to Development?

- Since world war II, only five countries have moved from third-world countries to developed ones: Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Qatar.
- **Third world countries**: Refers to the developing countries with a wide array of living differences among their citizens. Also, they are countries that did not participate in the cold war but had attained their independence from their respective colonizers.
- **The optimism of colonization:** This talks about the situation surrounding third-world countries after world war II. Each country was fighting for decolonization, with the main message being allowed to form an autonomous government that could develop such countries.
- **The hope of development:** during the fight for decolonization, the third world countries had high hopes of developing their countries.
- But surprisingly, the desired development has not been witnessed to date because these countries tend to copy everything from their colonizers and are highly attached to their master countries.
- **Neoliberalism:** This is a political approach that favors the reduction in government expenditure, deregulation of various activities and operations within government, and promotion of a free market capitalism economy.
- Through this, third-world countries were advised to protect their nations' serenity and legal protection of private properties while delegating welfare services, coordination of development projects, counter-cyclical policies, and public goods and services to the private sector.
- This neoliberal theory is projected to help increase the development level of third-world countries.
- To bring real development in the third world countries, the downsizing of states where international institutions prioritize the private sectors such as NGOs to be in charge of various mega projects in those particular states should be abandoned.
- The states can carry all these developments projects into their citizens as it was in the 1950s.

Does US Prosperity Depend on Exploitation? By Arthur MacEwan.

- The slavery which created the availability of free labor to the US, the disruption of social order in the countries that the slaves were obtained from, and depleting the labor force from the developing countries from which the slaves were brought increased immense wealth for the US. A factor that made them develop tremendously.

- Lands obtained from the native Americans had a significant economic role in the development of the US.
- Since the slaves could work in the US open lands to grow cotton, the country was a significant exporter.
- **Dependence of government support**: There is a tendency where the US takes advantage of their developed states and offers military Aid.
- By so doing, the country spreads its dominance and influence to other countries and states worldwide.
- The US has tended to look for ways to access raw materials and natural resources heavily guarded by hostile local governments or policies that favor regional economic growth.
- By so doing, their companies spread worldwide, taking the profits obtained back to their country, leaving the local governments poor. This habit is dominant in the oil sector.
- **Varied impacts**: In as much as some people may argue that the US steals from developing countries, in the oil business, for example, is undertaken under a well agreed upon contract between the US firms and the local stakeholders.
- This, therefore, somewhat rules out a claim that the USA steals resources from developing countries. Notably, people who work for and supply US firms with products earn much better than they could do if they worked for other companies.
- In consideration of the pillar of prosperity, it is also fair to comment that the prosperity of the US has largely depended on the exploitation of developing countries.

Puerto Rico's Colonial Economy by Arthur MacEwan.

- Puerto Rico is a colony of the United States and, like any other colonies is run and administered to the best interest of the mother country, the colony.
- Everything seemed right in terms of the economy since funds for development were ever coming from Washington to help the island develop until it was reported that the country was in a serious economic mess with slightly over 100% public debt above the GNP.
- Puerto Rico cannot fully develop because of the following reasons;
  - i) They have no representation in congress to enjoy federal rights such as voting the president.
  - ii) It is assumed that the US government is over-generous to the state.
  - iii) High taxes rates.
  - iv) They suffer various adverse effects of colonial status as a nation, violating fundamental human rights and the economy.

"Tied" Foreign Aid by Arthur MacEwan.

- Other developed countries provide by far much more development aid than the government of the USA.
- The Aid provided by the US to other countries is tied such that after you have been provided with such Aid, you must buy goods and services from the US firms.
- The tying of Aid is done by US more than any other donor country.
- Such aids are more recognizable as US foreign policy to countries where the US has special interests.

Conclusion

States are sovereign, so that they are expected to protect their citizens' private properties and borders against external aggression. However, free-market capitalism reduces the size of the state to the extent that the IMF and World Bank advise international institutions to involve private sectors like NGOs to enhance mega-development programs in various countries. Through these development programs, the US government has developed foreign policies tied to their Aid programs to developing countries to show a sense of exploitation to them. Puerto Rico has not witnessed any recognizable development change as a US colony because they suffer the same adverse effects of colonialism. Therefore, the four readings connect how states can influence others through the pretense of giving Aid to them with the help of globalization.

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