

# **Development**

*Roberto Garrone*

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## **Preface**

The violent manifestation of globalization in the World War II determined the end of colonialism and the rise of a new Bipolar Order that ended only after three decades of Cold War. The ideologies behind the Cold War provided the moral justification for sustaining globalization in the third world through the modernization and industrialization's attempts to provide the values missing in the former colonies. However, decolonization did not happen, but an informal political, economic, and military influence determined an unexpected form of neocolonialism. In the end, globalization succeeded and the movements of resistance reflected only the elites' concerns for their autonomy and influence through a subtle marginalization of entire generations.

Development is a process relieving a country from a state of underdevelopment through economic growth; specifically, such a variable is related to schooling, life expectancy, lower birth fertility, justice, and to an increasing level of political rights. However, the consideration for the role of institutions is a specific attribute of development. Although Smith, Ricardo, Malthus, and Marx could have not perceived the real impact of technical change and innovation on economic development in the consolidating capitalist economy, they have provided a framework of analysis capable of describing economic changes and development as well as to justify the economic impact of political actions. A general critique of development initiatives,

as finalized at promoting their success rather than social change and progress, is well funded with respect to the underlying problematics given their intertwined character. Furthermore, such a critique is conceptually linked to the dichotomy discourse of developed and undeveloped, rich and poor, technology and tradition, social and economic development, and to the historical context of a new world order based on capitalism, its core-periphery dynamics, globalism, and expansionary processes. In general, the change required to integrate in the actual world economic order cannot be induced with centralized policies or forced integration; whenever it occurred it was the result of progressive and cumulative steps that in turn enabled change in social, cultural, economic, and politic forms of aggregation. On the other hand, States' foreign relations evidence the increasing inter-dependence of nations deriving from interlacing political, social, economic and military interests. Such inter-dependence evolved to a requirement for international coordination through International Law as an instrument to explain governments' conducts. Notwithstanding, the destruction of cultural property is still an open issue to the extent it relates to the political strategy of cultural annihilation of the opposing alternative obtained by destroying the symbols defining the alternative's cultural heritage, as in the case of the Khmer Rouge regime. Although the reliance of development on economic growth and