

The Political Issues Related To The Third World Countries

Posted on October 17, 2019

Introduction

Developing or underdeveloped countries face issues that can be either political, financial, social or economic (Dirlik, 2018). These problems are faced by the countries first because they are not properly developed. Secondly, they are on their way to becoming a developed country which demands many hurdles and bumps on the road. Most of the time, the problems that a developing country faces are because of the reason that they don't have proper resources.

Lack of resources gives rise to the blame game in third-world countries, which leads to the power game in which everyone wants to gain power from the other and destabilize the other (Przeworski et al., 1995). We have seen through our own eyes that the developed countries have not been involved in any serious political war, but they always tried to make their economy more and more stable so that they can give their citizens a higher standard of living with the latest modes of living.

The term "Third World" is historically dated and too broad for current comparative analysis. Countries commonly grouped under that label differ greatly in income, institutions, political stability, and development outcomes. A more precise discussion should identify the relevant low-, lower-middle-, or upper-middle-income economies and assess each political context separately. Thus ultimately leading these countries towards many economic problems like inflation, unemployment, poor management of the resources and many others. This paper is about the political issues related to third-world countries. From all the data that is available, we have developed a hypothesis.

Hypothesis: Third-world countries are more involved in political issues than the developed countries

On the basis of the aforementioned hypothesis, we will conduct further studies. To better understand the acceptance or rejection of the hypothesis. This paper will further discuss the third world countries, which are considered to be the independent variable, whereas this paper will also focus on the involvement in the political issues by these countries, which is considered to be the dependent variable.

Discussion

Yugoslavia, Egypt, and India were considered to be members of the Third World after the end of World War II (Przeworski et al., 1995). This term was introduced for the countries that were lagging behind

not only regarding financial capital but also regarding infrastructure and human development (Przeworski et al., 1995). Today, Latin America, Asia, and Africa are considered to be part of third-world countries as most of the countries in these regions are underdeveloped (Dirlik, 2018). Countries of these continents are said to be underdeveloped as these countries are still fighting with issues like water and sanitation, poverty, low income, population growth and unemployment that is further leading to unrest in the society and less industrialization.

Political instability is the major reason why some countries that are on the list of developing countries never come on the list of developed countries. Political instability is the major reason for poverty. Sometimes, political instability can lead to tribalism and ethnic tension, or it can also lead to war (Barney, 2004). The war is fought between the poor and the rich of the country for their rights. We have live examples of countries like Afghanistan, Somalia, and Iraq, which became involved in long-term conflicts, never became stable and never took their name off the list of underdeveloped countries, and still, these countries have very little development. Whereas, countries like Pakistan, India, and Srilanka which were once considered to be underdeveloped, tried their best, first of all, to end the terrorism from their country, secondly, to end the political war game from their countries so that every government can complete their tenure bringing not only political stability in the country but also economic stability (Gerard, 2006).

There comes a question of how economic stability has a connection with the political stability in the country. The answer to this question is that whenever your country is facing terrorism or political instability, no investor will be willing to invest in the country, neither foreign nor local (Cevat, 2000). The major thing that an investor wants is to earn a profit on the investment. But if your country is facing political instability in the country, that means there is no permanent policy for trading in the country. Every time a government takes charge, new policies will be made, which will ultimately affect the investor.

Political stability leads to prosperity in the country thus paving the path to making the country more developed. We have seen that the countries with developed economies are not facing any political instability, whereas the countries that are still on the list of either developing or underdeveloped countries are facing a lot of political instability (Gerard, 2006). A study was conducted on this issue and gave the following results (Dirlik, 2018).

Political Factors That Are Affecting Development In Developing Countries

Through the statistics of past studies, we have come to know that our proposition that “are third world countries more involved in political issues than developed countries” came true, and now it is evident that the countries in the list of either developing countries or underdeveloped countries are facing more political instability in their countries instead of the developed countries. Here are some of the expected factors that might be affecting the political instability in the developing countries.

Poor Management: Due to some political factors, some countries, despite many of their efforts, face poverty, and one of the political factors is bad government (Cevat, 2000). The countries where governments are not capable of maintaining the finances and creating the infrastructure for the welfare of the citizens, those countries will face poverty.

Corruption: If you are living in a country where corruption is inevitable, then you will realize how disheartening, disempowering and frustrating your life will be (Gerard, 2006). Because if you want to do something better for your country, you won't do that. Even for all the legal matters, you will have to bribe the authorities. This will ultimately hinder the way for investment, and the investors will hesitate to invest in the country, thus leading the way for unemployment, lower standards of living and creating chaos in the society.

Methodology

Through past studies, we came to know that our research question, "Are third world countries more involved in political issues than developed countries?" can be proved true if we successfully make a connection between political instability causing poor management, corruption and other factors that can hinder the way of a country from development and progress.

Consistent use of the third world term prompted the world to research the issue of involvement of third world countries in political issues. A quantitative study was conducted in which the data available through the newspapers was collected. This was the first step in the quantification of the data. The qualitative approach was also carried out after the completion of the quantitative approach. The qualitative approach was carried out to clarify two important points. The first was the narrow definition of the third world, whereas the second was how to conceptualize the broader application of the third world according to the geographical issue. This research was conducted having a sample population of 984 newspapers in that period. A simple random sampling technique was used to analyze the data.

Conclusions

Political instability is the major reason why some countries that are on the list of developing countries never come on the list of developed countries. If we look towards the third world countries, we will come to know that those countries always remained involved in the political war game in which everyone tried their best to pull the legs of the others and to keep political instability in the country instead of keeping harmony in the country and making their country a peaceful place to live. Previous studies have shown that the developing countries are more involved in political instability than the developed countries, but there were some limitations in those studies. For further research, we will keep some factors in mind by which we will further conduct our studies and gain insight into this issue.

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