Urban reform gets going

Why does capitalism succeed or fail in capitalist nations and fall in so many others? This is an old question, long argued by ideologues from the left and the right. But it is making it difficult for others to start building the state. What should they aim for? Does it — do the so-called "uber-liberal" advocates of the market reject any state or any role of the government? The answer is no. Instead, they believe that the state should play a limited role in the economy and society, with the market determining prices and allocating resources. This position is sometimes called "minimalist" or "slavish" capitalism.

Today, the market seems to be the dominant force in many economies, especially in developed countries. However, in the past, the state has played a much more active role in shaping the economy. For example, in the United States, the federal government has implemented various policies to promote economic growth and social welfare. The government has provided subsidies and grants to businesses, invested in infrastructure projects, and implemented regulations to protect workers and the environment. In addition, the government has been involved in providing public services such as education, healthcare, and transportation.

The role of the state in the economy and society varies widely across different countries and historical periods. Some countries have a more market-oriented economy, while others have a more state-oriented economy. In recent years, there has been a trend towards reducing the role of the state in many economies, especially in developed countries. However, the role of the state in shaping the economy and society is likely to remain significant in the future.

The question of whether capitalism succeeds or fails in capitalist nations and falls in so many others is a complex one, and there are many factors that contribute to this outcome. Some of the factors that may influence the success or failure of capitalism include the quality of governance, the level of corruption, the effectiveness of regulatory systems, and the role of the state in the economy and society.