



# CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS

Textbook in Political Science for Class X

## CHAPTER- 3

# NEW CENTRES OF POWER

This lesson is divided into 2 parts

Explanation as per the latest syllabus

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# European Union

- ❑ **Marshall plan** was launched under which America extended massive financial help for reviving Europe's economy.
- ❑ Under the Marshall plan the **organisation for European economic cooperation (OEEC)** was established in 1948 to channel aid to the west European states.
- ❑ The **council of Europe**, established in 1949 was another step forward in political cooperation.
- ❑ Next step lead to the formation of **European economic community in 1957.**
- ❑ **European union established in 1992**, for a common foreign and security policy cooperation on justice and home affairs and the creation of single currency.



The **European flag** symbolises both the **European Union** and, more broadly, the identity and unity of **Europe**. It features a circle of 12 gold stars on a blue background. They stand for the ideals of unity, solidarity and harmony among the peoples of **Europe**.





- ❖ **EU has its own Flag ,anthem ,founding date and currency.**
- ❖ **The EU has economic ,political and diplomatic and military influence.**
- ❖ **The EU is the world's biggest economy with a GDP of more than \$ 12 trillion in 2005, slightly larger than USA.**
- ❖ **EU currency the euro ,can pose threat to the dominance of the US dollar.**
- ❖ **EU share of World Trade is three times larger than that of the of United States.**



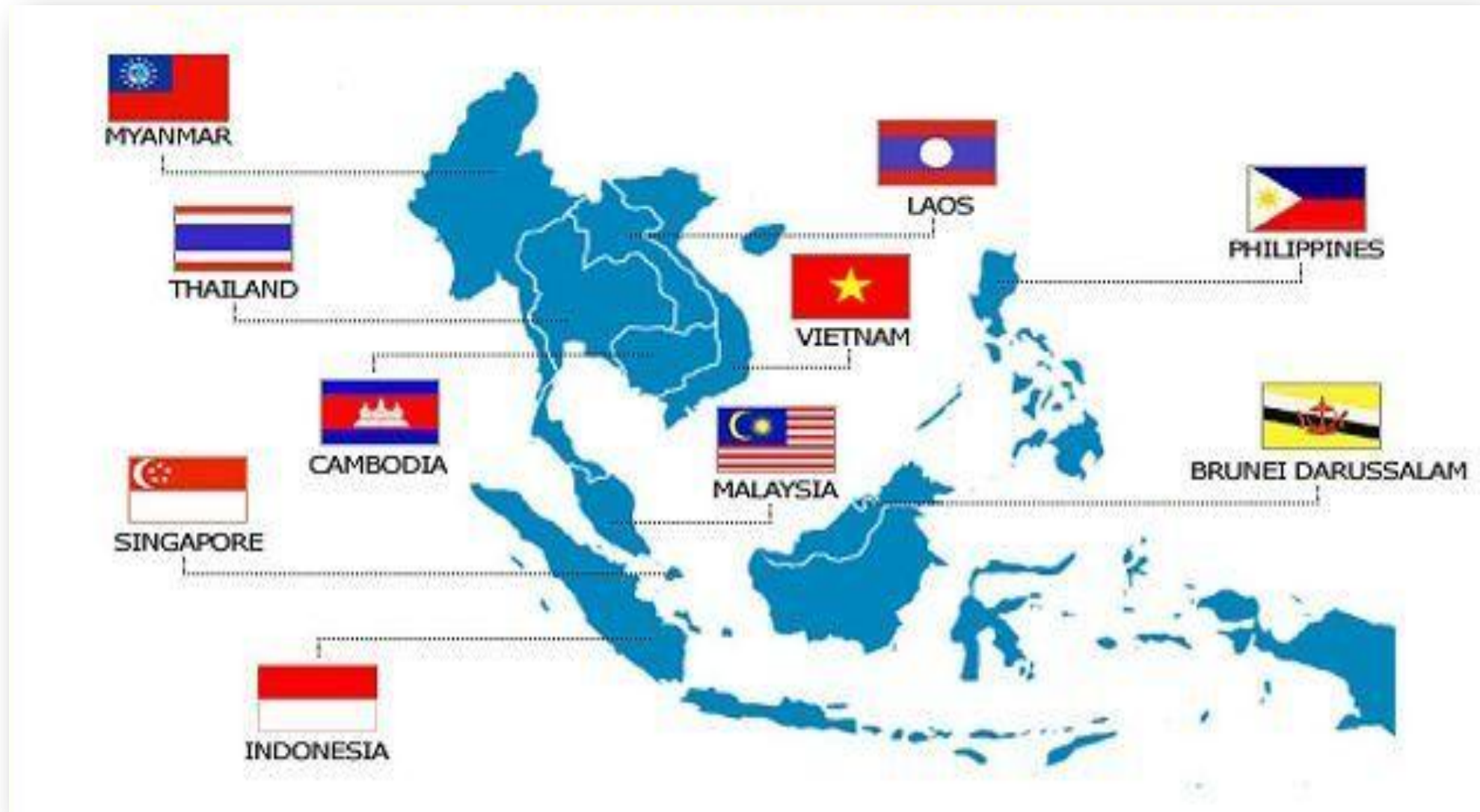
- ❖ **Two members of EU , Britain and France, hold permanent seat on the UN security council ,as well as several non-permanent members of the UNSC.**
- ❖ **Military, the EU 's combined armed are the second largest in the world .Its Total spending on defence is second after the US.**
- ❖ **EU members, Britain and France also have nuclear arsenals of approximately 550 nuclear warheads.**
- ❖ **But sometime EU member state have their own foreign policy which did not favour EU interest for example**
- ❖ **Britain PM Tony Blair was America's partner in the Iraq invasion.**

- ❑ Many EU newer member made of the US led coalition of the willing where as **Germany and France opposed American policy.**
  
- ❑ Britain former Prime Minister, **Margaret Thatcher** kept the **UK** out of the **EU market.**
  
- ❑ Denmark and Sweden has **resisted the Maastricht Treaty**, and the **adoption of the euro.**
  
- ❑ Thus, this **limits the ability of the EU** to act in matters of **foreign relations and defence.**

# ASEAN

- ❑ Association of South East Asian Nations
- ❑ **Established:-1976.**
- ❑ (five) Founder countries :-
  1. Indonesia
  2. Malaysia
  3. Phillippines
  4. Singapore
  5. Thailand
- ❑ **Existence :-** After Bangkok Declaration
- ❑ ASEAN Flag : 10 stalk ( paddy) rice.  
( solidarity and friendship)
- ❑ Circle symbolise unity









# Objectives of ASEAN

## Three Pillars

### 1. ASEAN security community:-

Territorial dispute should not escalate into armed confrontations.

### 2. ASEAN economic community:-

- common market
- production base
- Free Trade Area
- Dispute Settlement mechanism to resolve economic disputes.

### 3. ASEAN Socio- cultural Community:-

- Improving existing ASEAN.
- Promoting cultural activities and mutual cooperation in the population control, sports and education.



## **ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) [1994] :**

To coordinate security and foreign policy.

### **PRIMARY OBJ.**

Economic growth through social progress and cultural development.

### **SECONDARY OBJ.**

Regional peace and stability based on principles of UN charter.

## **ASEAN WAY :-**

Countries have celebrated , a form of informal , non- confrontantionist and cooperative intraction known as ASEAN Way.

## **ASEAN Vision of 2020 :-**

Outward looking role in international community.



# The Rise Of Chinese Economy

- ❖ China now turn to the **third major alternative** centre of power.
- ❖ It is projected to overtake the US as the **world's largest economy by 2040** .China influence regional affairs.
- ❖ The strength of its economy along with factors like population, land mass, resources , regional location and political influence add to its power in significant ways.
- ❖ The China economic **was based on the Soviet model** under **leadership of Mao**.
- ❖ And China chose to **adopt capitalist model** to establish the **foundation of an industrial economy**.



- ❖ **Employment and social welfare was assured to all citizen.** the economy also grew at the respectable rate of 5-6 %.
- ❖ **Annual growth of 2-3% in population** was not sufficient to meet the needs of growing population.
- ❖ **Agricultural production was not sufficient** to generate a surplus for industry.
- ❖ In China **major policy decision taken in 1970s.**
- ❖ China **ended its political and economic isolation with the USA in 1972.**



- ❖ Premier **Zhou Enlai** proposed the '**four modernisations**' ( agricultural ,industry, science and technology and military) in **1973**.
- ❖ In **1978**, the leader **Deng Xiaoping** announced the '**open door**' policy and **economic reforms** in China.
- ❖ To generate higher productivity by investment of capital and **technology from abroad open door policy were introduced**.
- ❖ The **privatisation of agriculture** in **1982** followed by the **privatisation of industry 1998**.
- ❖ **Trade barriers were eliminated** only in special economic zone (**SEZs**).

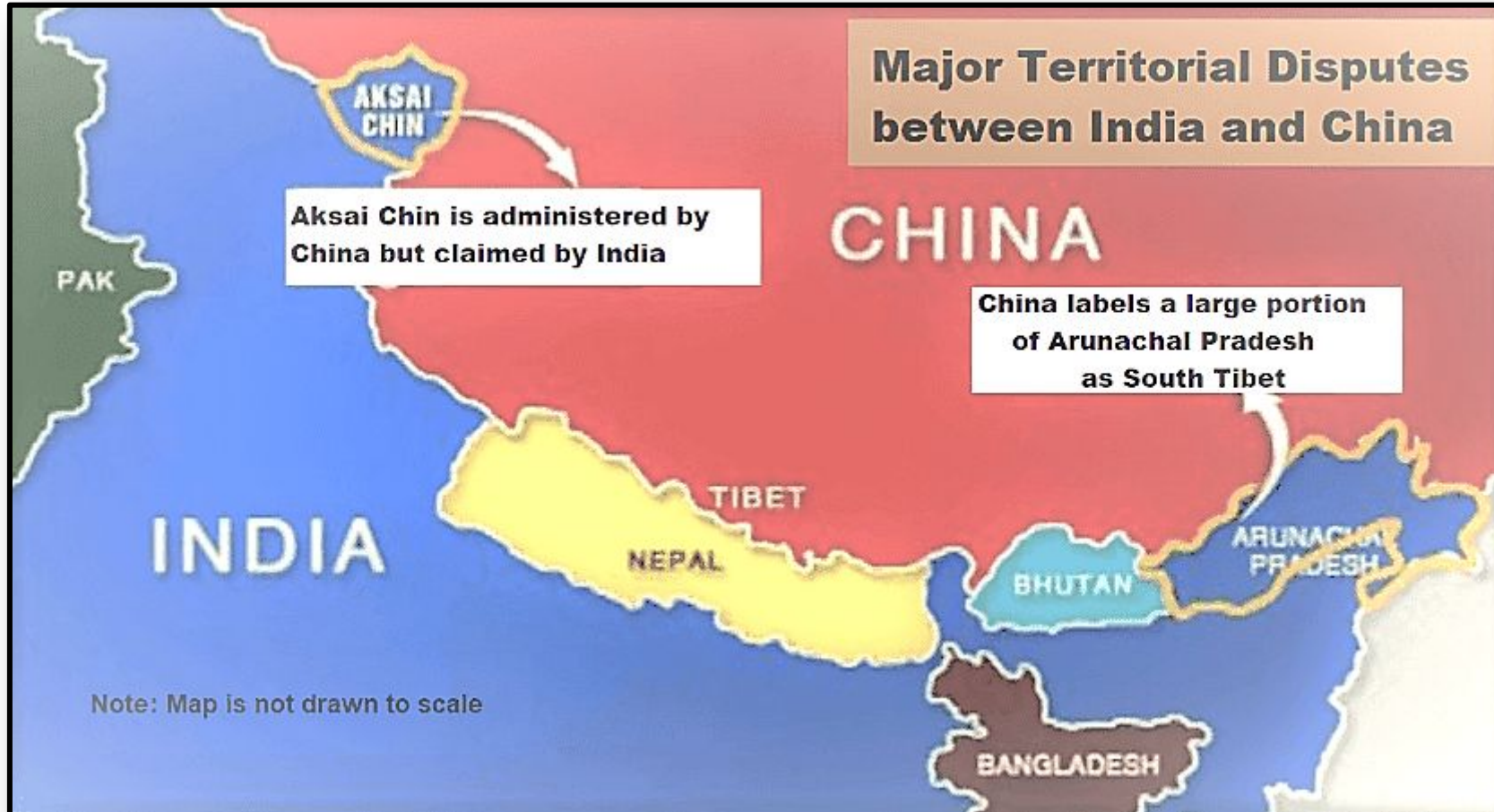


- ❖ **Privatisation** led to the **faster economic growth rate** and **rise in foreign trade**.
  
- ❖ China has become the **most important destination** for foreign direct investment( **FDI**) **anywhere in the world**.
  
- ❖ **Another step** towards opening was China **accession to the WTO in 2001** .
  
- ❖ But this economy improvement has created **many problems such as :-**
  - I. Unemployment has rise nearly 100 million people looking for jobs .
  - II. Poor females employment and working condition.
  - III. environmental degradation and corruption has increased .
  - IV. Rise in economic inequality between rural and urban residents.



# INDIA CHINA Relation

- ❖ **Military conflict** over a **border dispute** between the two countries in **1962** (**Arunachal Pradesh** and in the **aksai chin region of Ladakh**)
- ❖ **Chinese takeover of Tibet in 1950** and the final settlement of the sino and Indian border.
- ❖ **Diplomatic relation** between two countries were **downgraded until 1976**.
- ❖ **A series of talks** to resolve the border issue in were **initiated in 1981**.
- ❖ **Rajiv Gandhi visit to China** in **December 1988** to improve the Indo China relations.







- ❖ Since the both Government have taken measure to contain conflict and maintain '**peace and tranquility on the border,signed agreement on culture exchanges and cooperation in science and technology ,and opened for border posts for trade.**
- ❖ **Bilateral trade** between India and China has increased from **\$338 million in 1992 to more than \$18 billion in 2006.**
- ❖
- ❖ Both countries adopted **similar economic policies in international economic institutions like the WTO.**
- ❖ China was **seen as contributing to the build up of Pakistan's nuclear programme.**
- ❖ Thus, **increasing transportation and communication links, common economic interests establish a more positive and sound relationship between the two.**



# BRICS

❑ The term BRICS refers to

**B** Brazil

**R** Russia

**I** India

**C** China

**S** South Africa

❑ Was **Founded In 2006 In Russia**

❑ BRIC turned into BRICS after the inclusion of South Africa in its first meeting in 2009

## **Objective**

- To cooperate and distribute mutual economic benefits among its members besides non- interference in the internal policies of each nation and mutual equality.

❑ 11th conference of BRICS in Brazil chaired by Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro.



# RUSSIA

- ❖ Largest part of Soviet union was Russia .
- ❖ Dissolution of USSR ,led Russia the strong successor of USSR
- ❖ Russia 's GDP is currently 11th in the world with 2.3 % annual change (2018)
- ❖ Russia has reserves of minerals ,natural resources and gases that makes it a powerful country in the global world
- ❖ Russia is a nuclear state with huge stock of sophisticated weapons and permanent member of UN security council, called P-5.

# INDIA

- Emerging global power
  - Rising in multinational way
  - Population of 130 crores
  - Growing alternative centre of power in 21st century
  - 5<sup>th</sup> most important military in world
- 
- ❑ From an economic perspective ,India targeting the goal of a \$5 trillion economy ,a competitive huge market
  - ❑ From a strategic perspective, the military of India is self sufficient with indigenous nuclear technology.
  - ❑ Make in India scheme in technology and science is another milestone of Indian economy.

# ISRAEL

- ❑ Emerged as one of the most powerful country in terms of science and technology, defence and intelligence .
- ❑ Situated in middle of the burning politics of West Asian Countries.

## Factors of emerging power

1. Indomitable defense prowess
  2. Technological innovations
  3. Industrial development
  4. Agricultural development
- ❑ Sustaining against adversity is the principle with a Jewish Zionist nation ,Israel is contemporary alternative centre.



THANKS FOR WATCHING!



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CHAPTER-3 NEW CENTRES  
OF POWER

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