

# PLAY

28

Chapter

02



WORLD IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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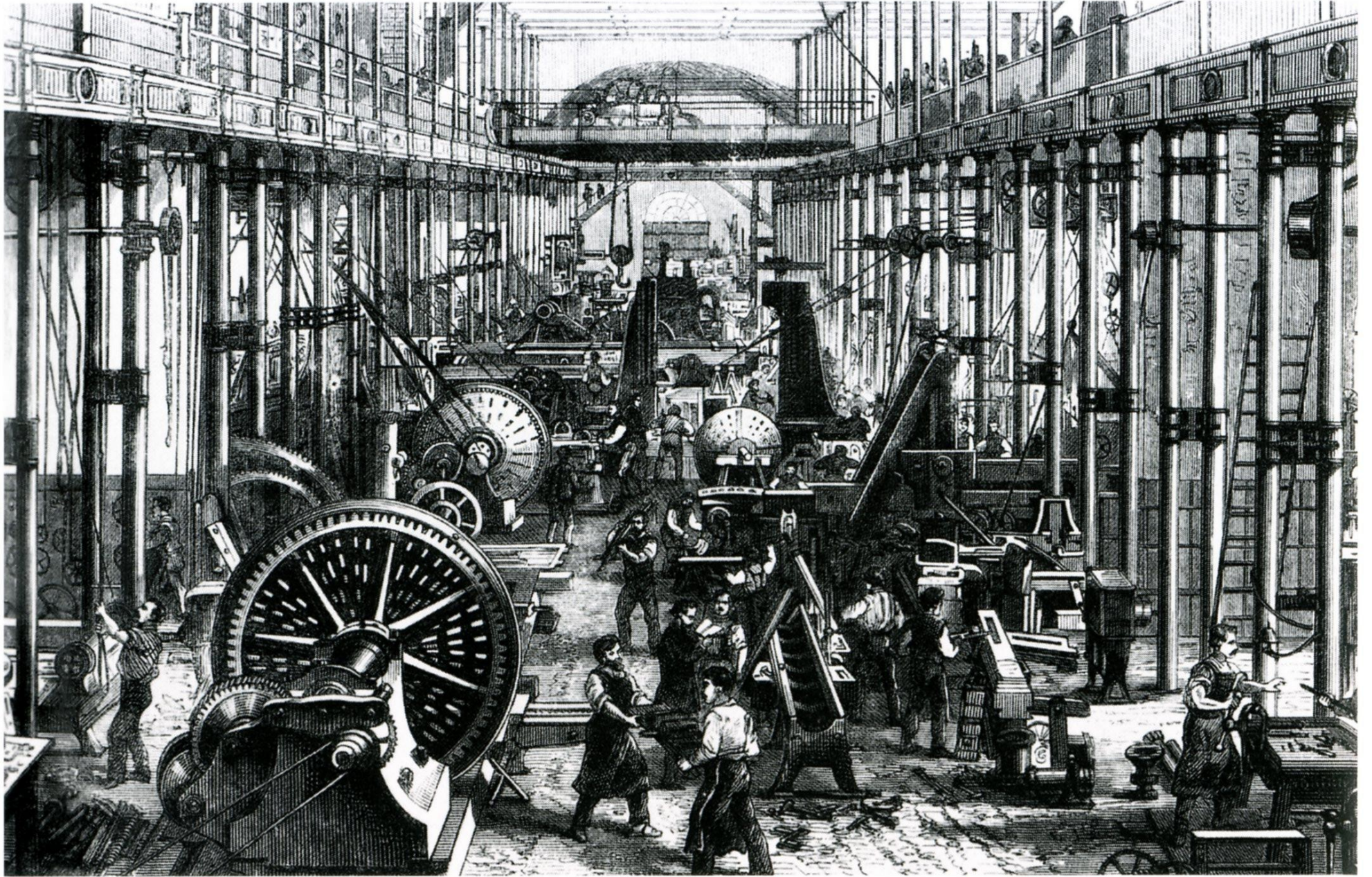
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# Why do the African countries share straight borderlines?

- The Europeans, who reached Africa in search of natural resources, partitioned the continent at the beginning of the 20th century.
- On the basis of some agreements among the European countries, they divided the African nations amongst themselves by just drawing straight lines on the map.



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# What is Capitalism?

- As a result of the Industrial Revolution, production shifted to factories.
- Capitalists invested in factories and production was increased .
- This increased their profit.
- The economic system in which production and distribution are controlled by the capitalists with the aim to increase profit is known as **Capitalism.**

# What is Colonization?

- The advent of large-scale industries enhanced capital investment.
- Many nations produced more than they needed and more than they could accommodate in their domestic markets.
- This over-production forced them to search for markets.

- The search for markets by the industrialized countries in Europe led to competition among them.**
- They established trade links in the continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America.**
- Using political power and military forces, the European countries economically exploited these nations.**
- Later, these countries became the colonies of European countries.**
- This process is called Colonization.**



# How did Industrial Revolution cause colonization? Flow chart

- Industrial Revolution
- Establishment of factories
- Capitalists invested in factories
- Large scale Increase in production.
- Domestic markets have come to an end.
- Expansion of trade to Asia, Africa and Latin America.
- European countries used political power and military forces, to economic exploitation.
- This process is called Colonization.

# What motivated the capitalist countries to invest in the colonies?

- Trade unions were formed to protest against capitalist exploitation in Europe.
- Constant agitations of trade unions and the resultant increase in their wages diminished the profit of the capitalists.
- Availability of Cheap labour in colonies.
- Availability of raw materials in colonies.
- Low cost involved in manufacturing and selling goods in colonies.

# What is imperialism?

**-The distinctive phase of flow of finance capital to colonies is known as Imperialism.**

**Fundamental feature of imperialism.**

**-Imposing a nation's political, economic and cultural dominance on another nation**

**-Colonialists imposed their dominance using legal system, administrative measures, military force etc.**

# How does imperialism differ from colonization?

- Using political power and military forces, the European countries economically exploited Asian, African and Latin American nations.
- Later, these countries became the colonies of European countries.
- This process is called Colonization.
- But the distinctive phase of flow of finance capital Europe to colonies is known as Imperialism.

# How did imperialism affect the colonies?

- Traditional economic system of the colonies was destroyed.
- Administrative and judicial systems were replaced.
- People in colonies were forced to cultivate cash crops in lieu of traditional food crops.
- Poverty and unemployment increased.
- Natural resources were widely exploited.
- Indigenous arts, literature, language, culture and education system were destroyed.

# How did Industrial Revolution cause conflicts among nations?

- As a result of the Industrial Revolution in Europe, production was increased on a large scale and domestic markets were not enough to sell them.
- This brought the European countries to other continents for market.
- They competed in Europe and other continents to gain markets.
- This competitions lead conflicts among nations.
- Competition and conflict among imperialist nations for colonies and markets led to the outbreak of wars.

# Causes of the First World War

- Disputes between the imperialist powers.
- Competition between European countries for colonies
- Formation of military alliances.
- Formation of aggressive nationalist movements
- Imperialist Crisis
- The assassination of Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria

# **Military alliances.**

**-The conflicts between the imperialist powers and the competition between the European countries for colonial gains led to the formation of military alliances**

**-Triple Alliance**

**Triple Entente are military alliances.**





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**-Triple Alliance:-**

**Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary.**

**-Triple Entente:-**

**England, France, Russia.**



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# Aggressive nationalism

-Aggressive nationalists considered their own nations as the supreme and justifies whatever be the actions of their nations.

-Pan-slav,

-Pan-German,

-Revenge movement

These are the aggressive nationalist movements.



### **Pan-Slav Movement**

Russia wanted to unite the Slavic people of Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece, etc. in Eastern Europe under her leadership. For this the Pan-Slav Movement was formed with the help of Russia.

### **Pan-German Movement**

To establish its dominance in Central Europe and Balkan Provinces, Germany planned to unite the Teutonic people. This Pan-German movement came into being under the leadership of Germany.

### **Revenge Movement**

In 1871, Germany occupied Alsace-Lorraine, the territories that were under the control of France. To regain these territories, the Revenge Movement was formed under the leadership of France.

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# Imperialist Crisis

**The crises were a result of Serbia with Russian assistance and Austria with Germany's support to dominate the Balkans. They are**

**-Moroccan Crisis, and  
-Balkan Crisis.**

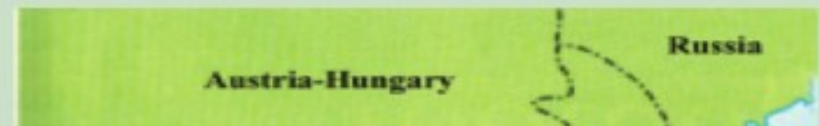
## Imperialist Crisis

### Moroccan Crisis

A secret treaty was signed between Britain and France in 1904. According to this Britain recognized the claim of France over Morocco. The French claim over Morocco was opposed by Germany which sent battleships to the Moroccan port, Agadir. France agreed to transfer a part of French Congo to Germany and Germany agreed to concede Morocco to France in return. Thus the problem was solved temporarily. However, their rivalry continued.

### Balkan Crisis

The Balkan region is situated in Europe, close to the Aegean Sea and the Black Sea. It was a part of the Ottoman Empire. In 1912, Balkan League (Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro) defeated Turkey. However, the conflict among the allied nations in sharing the benefits of war led to the break-up of the League and resulted in wars among them.



# **The assassination of Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria**

**-Serbian youth Gaverilo Prinsep, assassinated Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria at the Bosnian capital Sarajevo in July 1914.**

**-Austria held Serbia responsible for it and declared war on Serbia on 28 July 1914.**

**-The allied nations rushed to help their allies.**

**-Almost all the nations of the world directly or indirectly were involved in it.**

**-Therefore this war is known as the First World War.**

**-The First World War ended in 1918.**

# The impact (results) of the First World War?

- Over 10 million people lost their lives or were injured in the war.
- Agriculture, industry and communication system were destroyed.
- Poverty, unemployment and inflation increased.
- Economic dominance of Europe diminished.
- Liberation movements in Asia and Africa strengthened.
- In a bid to bring about peace in the world, the League of Nations was formed.

**'The Treaty of Versailles was an example of the vengeance against the defeated nations ' - Substantiate.**

**-A peace conference was convened at Paris in 1919 to discuss post-war situation, under the leadership of the winning allies, Britain and France.**

**-They signed different treaties with the defeated nations.**

**-Among these treaties, the Versailles Treaty signed with Germany in 1919 was the most important one.**

# Treaty of Versailles

- According to this treaty, German colonies were divided among the victorious powers.
- Germany was forced to pay a huge amount as war indemnity.
- The allies occupied the rich mines of Germany.
- All war guilt was imposed on Germany and was disarmed.

## Black Thursday



The Stock market crash in New York Stock Exchange on 24 October 1929 is known as the 'Black Thursday'. The crash wiped out in a single day the entire economic growth till then. In panic, investors rushed to sell their stocks, which led to a massive volume of stock trade. Ultimately, this led to abrupt and dramatic price decline.

The Great Depression that left disastrous impact on both America and European nations followed the crash. Many lost their wealth and those who couldn't bear the loss, committed suicide. The production rate plunged; unemployment became grave and world trade completely collapsed.



**Explain the causes and effects of the worldwide recession in 1929.**

**-The United States provided massive loans to European countries devastated by World War I**

**-The basis of the global exchange has been the US dollar instead of the British pound.**

**-America emerged as the new world economic power.**

- The people who were bankrupted by the war were unable to buy goods.**
- Goods were kept unsold in factories.**
- European nations failed to repay their debts to the USA**
- Banks collapsed.**
- Inflation became uncontrollable.**
- Acute unemployment and poverty.**
- To overcome this crisis, the European nations adopted a strategy of imposing heavy taxes on the colonies.**

*To those who can hear me, I say - do not despair. The misery that is now upon us is but the passing of greed - the bitterness of men who fear the way of human progress. The hate of men will pass, and dictators die, and the power they took from the people will return to the people. And so long as men live, liberty will never perish.*

*From Charlie Chaplin's film 'The Great Dictator'*

# **"Fascism was a product of the First World War" - substantiate**

- The First World War devastated both the allies.**
- Many European governments lost their power.**
- People were in misery.**
- Unemployment, poverty and inflation gnawed their entire system.**
- Fascism came to power by exploiting this political uncertainty.**
- Fascism in Italy Known as Nazism in Germany**
- Economic destruction, rivalry against the victors, Aimlessness of governments etc. facilitated these forces to grab power.**



# Fascism

The term 'fascism' is derived from the Latin word 'faces' which means 'a tied bundle of rods, with a protruding axe'. It was the symbol of collectivism and power in ancient Rome.

# Characteristics of Fascism.

- Antagonism to Democracy.
- Opposition to socialism.
- Glorifying the nation.
- Adoring the purity of race.
- Justifying war.
- Diffusion of aggressive nationalism.
- Deifying the past.
- Indoctrination of ideologies through arts, literature and education.
- Military dictatorship.
- Destruction of political rivals.

# Victorious Italy



When the First World War broke out, Italy withdrew from the Triple Alliance and joined the British-French Alliance. Hence by the end of the war, Italy was with the victors.



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*'War is to man what maternity is to woman.'*

Mussolini

# **What are the circumstances under which the Fascist party came to power in Italy.**

**-Italy got nothing, though she was with the victors in the First World War.**

**-Post-war destruction of industries, unemployment, increase in tax, inflation etc. kept people away from the government.**

**-Industrialists, in fear of Italy moving to socialism, were prompted to support fascism.**

## Matteotti



Matteotti was an eminent socialist thinker of Italy. He elucidated fascist activities to common people and openly spoke out against Mussolini and Fascism. This provoked the fascists, which ultimately led to his murder on the street.

# What were the features of Mussolini's rule that seized power in Italy?

- Dictatorial measures were taken in the political and economic sectors.
- Violence and ferocity were the strategies of the Fascists.
- Socialists and leaders of peasants and workers were proclaimed as enemies of the nation.
- Those who opposed the Fascist Party were executed.

- The aim of Mussolini was to restore ancient Roman Empire.
- He adopted several symbols of ancient Roman administration.
- Using his military force the 'Black Shirts', Mussolini suppressed the opponents through Fascist policies.
- His aggressive foreign policy led him to conquer nations like Ethiopia, Albania etc.
- Italy's run for dictatorship paved the way for the outbreak of another war.

**ALL THE BEST**

**By**

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# **World in the twentieth Century - class-3**

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*'First they came for the Socialists, and I did not speak out-*

*Because I was not a Socialist.*

*Then they came for the Trade Unionists, and I did not speak out-*

*Because I was not a Trade Unionist.*

*Then they came for the Jews, and I did not speak out-*

*Because I was not a Jew.*

*Then they came for me-and there was no one left to speak for  
me."*

**Gernam paster - Pastor Martin Niemoller**

# PLAY

**Factors that helped Hitler, the leader of Nazi party come to power in Germany**

- The Treaty of Versailles imposed by the victorious allies on Germany after the First World War.**
- Economic destruction and inflation.**
- Failure of German government and the resultant political uncertainty.**
- Hitler's oratory skills and organizational abilities, easily succeeded in gaining popular support.**
- He dismissed the government and captured power.**

## Anne Frank's Diary



Anne Frank's diary entries are the testament of the assault and cruelty of Nazi rule. Anne Frank, along with her family, went into hiding during the war, but, were caught later. Anne Frank and her sister were detained in the Auschwitz concentration camp. Both of them died in the same camp.



## Chempakaraman Pillai and the Nazis

Chempakaraman Pillai was a Malayali activist and revolutionary, who fought for the freedom of India until his death. He was the foreign minister of the Provisional Government of India set up in Kabul under Raja Mahendra Pratap. He had the privilege of being the only foreign member in Pan German Nationalist party. As he raised his views against Hitler and Nazi party, he became their enemy. His assets were confiscated. It is reported that the Nazis, under orders from Hitler, killed Chempakaraman Pillai.



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## PLAY

# What were the features of Hitler's rule in Germany?

**-Socialists, Communists, Jews and Democrats  
Were executed.**

**-Hitler held the Jews responsible for Germany's  
ruin and humiliation.**

**-Jews were massacred enmasse in specially  
built concentration camps.**

**-This is known as the Holocaust.**

**-A military force 'Brown Shirts' and a secret police troop 'Gestapo' were in charge of assaulting and massacring the Jews.**

**-Hitler projected the purity of the Aryan race and argued that Aryans should rule the world.**

**-He deified the Aryans ancestry of the Germans.**

**-All other political parties, except the Nazis, were banned.**

**-Trade unions also were banned.**

- Military service was made compulsory.
- Hitler incited a spirit of revenge among the Germans against the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
- He used newspapers, radio, cinema, and education systems widely to propagate the ideologies of Nazism.
- Hitler adopted an aggressive foreign policy.
- He attacked Austria and Czechoslovakia.
- Germany formed alliance with Italy and Japan.
- It was opposed by other countries.
- Ultimately this led to the outbreak of another world war.



# Similarities of ideologies put forth by both Fascists and Nazis

Ideology	Fascism	Nazism
Purity of race.	-Restore ancient Roman Empire.	-Projected the purity of the Aryan race
Destruction of political rivals.	-Socialists and leaders of peasants and workers were proclaimed as enemies of the nation. -Those who opposed the Fascist Party were executed.	-Socialists, Communists, Jews and Democrats Were executed.
Military dictatorship.	-Using his military force the 'BlackShirts', Mussolini suppressed the opponents through Fascist policies.	-A military force 'Brown Shirts' and a secret police troop 'Gestapo' were in charge of assaulting and massacring the Jews.
Diffusion of aggressive nationalism.	-Conquered Ethiopia, Albania etc.	-Attacked Austria and Czechoslovakia.

# **Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany defy world peace. Substantiate**

**-The invasion of neighbouring countries by Italy and Germany, which had adopted an aggressive foreign policy, threatened world peace and led to World War II.**

# Second World War that lasted from 1939 to 1945. (Background (Causes)of the Second World War)

-Following the Peace Treaty at Paris in 1919, the victorious nations shared the colonies of the defeated nations.

-Neither Germany nor Italy had any colony or market.

-Italy and Germany planned to conquer colonies and attack weak nations.

**-Formation Alliance**

Axis Powers:- Italy, Germany and Japan.

Allied Powers:- Britain, France and China.

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- The League of Nations failed to stall the attacks of the Axis Powers.**
- When Germany, Italy and Japan attacked other nations, capitalist countries like Britain and France did not prevent the attacks.**
- They considered Soviet Union, being a socialist country, as their chief enemy.**
- This policy which encouraged Fascist attacks is known as the Policy of Appeasement.**
- On 1st September 1939, Germany attacked Poland.**
- This prompted the allied nations to declare war against Germany that ultimately resulted in the outbreak of the Second World War on 3rd September 1939.**



## Munich Pact

Munich Pact can be cited as the best example of the Policy of Appeasement. Hitler put forth the claims over the prosperous Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia. To discuss the issue, the representatives of Britain, France, Germany and Italy met in the German city of Munich. They approved the claim of Germany over Sudetenland without consulting Czechoslovakia.

## Pearl Harbour Attack



In 1941, Japan attacked Pearl Harbour, the American naval base in the islands of Hawaii. What prompted Japan was the economic interest of these countries in the Pacific region. This directly resulted in the American entry into the Second World War.

# Effects of the Second World War

- The entry of Soviet Union and America changed the complexion of the Second World War.**
- Italy, and Germany surrendered immediately.**
- Mussolini was killed by the local partisans.**
- Hitler committed suicide.**

# PLAY

**-The Soviet Union moved to Japan through Trans-Siberia to subjugate Japan's surrender.**

**-But before it could reach Japan, the United States of America dropped two atom bombs in Japan- 'Little Boy' in Hiroshima on 6 August 1945 and 'Fat Man' in Nagasaki on 9 August.**

**-Soon, Japan surrendered.**

**-World War II is over.**



# Consequences of Second world war

- Over 10 million people died.
- Economic system of European countries was Destroyed.
- European dominance in world diminished.
- Freedom movements in Asia and Africa Intensified.
- America and Soviet Union emerged as global Powers.
- In a bid to preserve and maintain world peace, the United Nations Organization (UNO) was formed.



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# Sadaco



Sadaco Sasuki, a Japanese girl, was a victim of the radiation from atomic bombing at Hiroshima. The paper cranes she made when bed-ridden became the symbol of anti-war feeling.



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## Hibakusha

'Hibakusha' is the Japanese word for the surviving victims of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The word literally translates as "explosion-affected people" There are many of them in Japan, battling against the terrible after-effects of the radiation from bombings.



Children in Belarus, Russia and Ukraine have been suffering from the effect of the radiation released in 1986. The Rechitsa orphanage in Belarus has been caring for the huge population of sick children.

*Photo Credit: Julien Behar/Chernobyl Children's Project*



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**War affects both innocents and culprits.**

**Prepare a note on the lessons that we can imbibe from the First and Second World Wars.**

**-Many people were killed on the part of the innocent and the culprits.**

**-The economy of the two parties were destroyed.**

**-Agriculture, industry and communication system of the two parties were destroyed.**

**-Poverty, unemployment and inflation of the two parties were increased.**

# **World in the twentieth Century - class-4**

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# UNITED NATIONS

IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

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# United Nations Organization

- It was formed on October 24, 1945, as a result of efforts to bring peace to the world after World War II
- The headquarters of the UN is in New York, United States of America.

## Aims of United Nations Organization

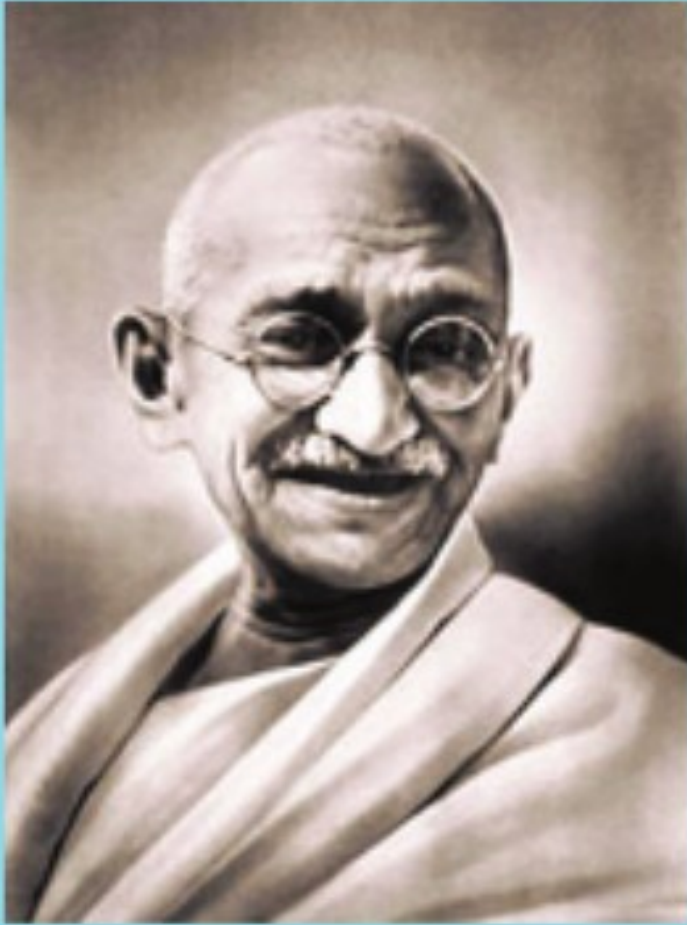
- Save the succeeding generations from the scourge of war
- To protect international treaties and laws.
- To foster social and economic development of countries.

# Decolonization.

- Post- Second World War, dominance of imperial powers was questioned.**
- European countries could not suppress the intensified nationalist movements in colonies.**
- The USA and the USSR, which emerged as super powers after the Second World War, supported freedom movements in various European colonies.**
- Gradually, colonies started to secure freedom from the imperialist control.**
- This process is called Decolonization.**

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**Mahatma Gandhi -  
India**



**Nelson Mandela -  
South Africa**





**Kwame Nkrumah -  
Ghana**



**Jomo Kenyatta -  
Kenya**

**The major countries that gained independence after World War II and the leaders who fought against imperialist nations.**

**India - Mahatma Gandhi**

**South Africa - Nelson Mandela**

**Ghana - Quami Nkrumah**

**Kenya - Jomo Kenyatta**

# Cold War



American economist Bernard Baruch first used the word 'Cold war'. Walter Lippmann gave the term wide currency with his book 'The Cold War'.

# **Cold War (It was the conflicting ideologies that led to 'Cold war'? Evaluate)**

**-After World War II, the United States led the capitalist bloc as the new political and economic power.**

**-The Soviet Union was led by a coalition of nations that embraced the socialist economy**

**-These two blocs- capitalist bloc and socialist bloc that represented contradictory ideas- continued their political and diplomatic wars.**

**-This enmity based on ideological conflict and diplomatic confrontations as called the cold war.**



## Bipolar World

Though the USA and the USSR were in the same ally during the Second World War, differences among the countries led them to lead the Capitalist Bloc and Socialist Bloc respectively. Historian Arnold Toynbee had described this ideological division as 'bipolar world'.



## Military Pacts during Cold War

- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)- America and allies
- South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)- America and allies
- Central Treaty Organization (CENTO)- America and allies
- WARSAW PACT- Soviet Union and allies

# **Non-Aligned Movement**

**(How did decolonization and cold war lead to the formation of Non-Aligned Movement?)**

- The non-aligned movement is formed as an alternative to capitalism and socialism.**
- After the Second World War, newly independent states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America were formed by the Allied Movement.**
- They realized that the Cold War was yet another face of imperialism and that it would threaten world peace.**

**-The Non-Aligned Movement is a unity of countries that are not part of the capitalist bloc or socialist bloc.**

**-They understood that the race of super powers for weapons and a stronger military force would pose harm to them.**

**-They realized that only a world without war and conflict could advance economically and socially.**



**-The idea of the Non-Aligned Movement was mooted at a meeting held Bandung in Indonesia in 1955.**

**-The first conference of the non-aligned countries was held in Belgrade in 1961.**

**-Jawaharlal Nehru's view is that Non-Aligned is not a departure from world affairs, but an active involvement in many of the problems facing the world.**



**Jawaharlal Nehru**  
**India**



**Gamal Abdul Nasser**  
**Egypt**



**Marshal Tito**  
**Yugoslavia**



**Ahmed Sukarno**  
**Indonesia**

# The leaders who formed the Non-Aligned Movement

- Jawaharlal Nehru – India
- Gamal Abdul Nasser – Egypt
- Marshal Tito – Yugoslavia
- Ahmed Sukarno – Indonesia



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# PALESTINIAN LOSS OF LAND 1946 TO 2014



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**Examine how imperialist interests caused the unrest in West Asia.**

## **Balfour Declaration.**

**-Until the First World War, the territory including Palestine was part of the Turkish Empire.**

**-As Turkey was defeated in the war, Britain took over the region.**

**-Since the Jews helped Britain in the war, the then British foreign secretary Arthur Balfour declared the establishment of a Jewish nation in West Asia as a reward**

**-It is known as Balfour Declaration.**

# Zionist movement

- Zionism is an international movement with an objective of the establishment of a homeland for the Jews.
- In 1948, the nation Israel was formed.
- Consequently, many wars broke out between Israel and the Arab nations.
- Israel seized Palestine.
- The Palestinian refugees migrated to various Arab countries.



# Zionism



An International movement to establish a Jewish state. The idea of establishing a Jewish homeland was first mooted by the writer Theodor Herzl. He proposed his idea of Jewish homeland in his book 'The Jewish State'.

# **Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)**

**-In this context, with an objective of establishing a nation for the Palestinians, a movement called Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was founded with Yasser Arafat as the president.**

**-After a series of bloodsheds and massacres, Israel agreed in principle to recognize Palestine as a free nation.**

**-This agreement mediated by the US is called the Oslo Pact (1993).**

**-But, the provisions in the pact are yet be implemented.**



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## Oil as a Political Weapon

West Asia holds half of the world's total oil reserves. Following the Arab-Israeli war, an organization (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries- OPEC) of oil exporting countries was formed. Arab nations used oil export as a strategy to resolve Palestine issue. They executed this strategy by reducing oil production and hiking the price



**മിഖായോൽ ഗോർബച്ചേവ്**

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# Disintegration of Soviet Union - Causes and effects.

**-The administrative measures of Mikhail Gorbachev (Glasnost and Perestroika)**

**-Deviation from the basic principles of socialism.**

**-Corruption and inefficiency of the bureaucracy.**

**-Failure in bringing about changes in economic sector.**

**-With the resignation of Gorbachev as President in 1991, Soviet Union formally ceased to exist.**

**-The Cold War is over.**

**-A unipolar world has emerged under the leadership of the USA in the place of a bipolar one.**

## Glasnost and Perestroika



Glasnost and Perestroika were Mikhail Gorbachev's two administrative reforms in Soviet Union. Glasnost was to implement openness in political processes. Accordingly, regulation on media and civil rights was taken off. Perestroika was implemented to restructure the economic system of Soviet Union. Perestroika called for ending the price controls on production sector established by the government and abating centralization.

# **Unipolar World- American Dominance**

**-America emerged as a global power and centre of world politics following the disintegration of Soviet Union.**

**-This is called unipolar world order.**



**What are the strategies adopted by America to establish its dominance over the world?**

- Utilizing international agencies, America provided financial and military aids to countries of the world.**
- Extended military alliances.**
- Media were used to promote America's vested interests**
- America's imperialist policy paved the way for the Gulf War**
- America utilized their military facilities and Technological progress in these wars.**
- As a result, alliances were formed different parts of the world against American domination.**

## Gulf War



Gulf wars of 1991 and 2003 were two important events that post-World War II period witnessed. The War broke out following the invasion of Saddam Hussein, ruler of Iraq, on Kuwait. The military alliance of America and Britain attacked Iraq and emancipated Kuwait. The war was the outbreak of the disputes over dominance on regulating petroleum products.

# Neo Imperialism

- In the post-war period, a new kind of imperialism emerged.**
- Multinational companies are companies registered in one country and functioning in many countries.**
- Neo imperialism is the process by which multinational companies(capitalist countries) intervene in their own interests in the economic, social and cultural sectors of developing and underdeveloped countries.**

# How does neo imperialism affect the economy of Third World countries?

**-The multinational companies competed with one another to control the resources and assets of the third world countries.**

**-They promoted consumerism in third world countries to sell their products.**

**-Developing nations were considered as the markets for the multinational companies.**

**-The products of the developed countries reached to the villages of the developing countries.**

**-Due to the pressure from multinational products and marketing strategies, the economy of many countries started to collapse.**

# New Economic Policy

The new economic Policies are the ideas of neo-imperialism.

They are

- Globalization,
- Privatization and
- Liberalization.

# Liberalisation

**-Adoption of liberal regulations and taxation systems to facilitate the import of multinational products to domestic markets.**

# Privatisation

**-Privatisation of public sector undertakings in an attempt to Promote private sector.**

# Globalisation

**-Economic system of the country linked to global economy.**

## Effects

**-The interests and motives of the multinational companies protected**

**-Competition driven market came into existence.**

**-Trans-border flow of products, services, raw materials, capital, latest technology and human resources facilitated.**



**Institutions that devising  
(formulating) and executing various  
policies in favour of globalization.**

**-World Bank,**

**-International Monetary Fund,**

**-World Trade Organization.**

# The advantages of globalization

- Globalization opened up many opportunities and possibilities around the world.
- The dissemination of information technology.
- The cross-border exchange of goods and services gave rise to the idea of a Global Village.

# What are the challenges posed by globalization to the developing countries?

- The intervention of multinational companies challenged the concept of nation state
- Led to the destruction of indigenous culture.
- Price of agricultural products plunged.
- Public sector undertakings were destroyed.
- Government withdrew from social service sectors.
- Natural resources were looted.

**ALL THE BEST**

**By**

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