

MANKIND OCCASIONAL PAPER : 12

**DISTRIBUTION
OF WORLD ECONOMIC POWER**

**TRI-POLAR WORLD :
AN UPDATE TO 2006**

Vinayak Purohit

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AN ERA OF DARKNESS : 1098-2007
 FROM CRUSADES, COLUMBUS AND COLONIALISM TO
 HOLOCAUST, HIROSHIMA AND OZONE-HOLE

**DISTRIBUTION
 OF WORLD ECONOMIC POWER
 TRI-POLAR WORLD :
 AN UPDATE TO 2006**

Vinayak Purohit

We have been analysing the dynamics of the world economy for the last few years. In fact from 1995, when we revived *Mankind*. It is now five years since we stopped publication of *Mankind* monthly and changed tracks to produce *Mankind Occasional Papers* of which the present update is No. 12.

In *Mankind Occasional Paper* No. 10, we had outlined the contours of world socio-economic and politico-cultural dynamics. We do not wish to repeat our analysis here, but a bare outline may not be out of place. Just as Clausewitz (1780-1831), Jomini (1779-1869) and Marx (1818-1883) had written that politics and war were concentrated economics carried on by "other means". Similarly geography of natural and human resources is physical reality concentrated and expressed in concrete socio-economic ambience. An expanding spiral of genetic elements that link up in almost the DNA diagrammatic manner, arises. Thus appear successively the knowledge areas of Geography, Economics, Politics and War, Social Life and Culture and finally, History (See *Mankind Occasional Paper* No. 10, p 5). The last element, History, comprises in a compressed manner the entire universe of Geography, Economics, Politics, Sociology, and Culture.

In our outline of the dynamics of world economy, we carried out a number of studies which are listed in *Mankind Occasional Paper* No. 2. We summarised our findings in *Mankind* Vol. 4, No. 12, Sept. 1999 on the Back Cover. We had therein given the percentage of World GDP in PPP terms as Actuals for the years, 1960, 1987 and 1994 and a projection for 2010. We have no hesitation in admitting that the reality is greener than what we had imagined. We had projected for 2010, a World GDP in PPP terms at \$50 trillion. The latest data suggest that already in 2006, the World GDP in PPP terms has exceeded \$- 59 trillion!

In Table 1 of this monograph we have tabulated data for some 197 countries or entities.

Table - 1
DISTURIBUTION OF WORLD ECONOMIC POWER

No.	Name of Country	Population 2006 millions	Per Capita Income (PCI) 2006 US\$PPP	National GDP PPP billions US \$	Percent of world total 2006
1	Afghanistan	31.06	80	24.85	0.0415
2	Albania	3.58	4,900	17.54	0.0293
3	Algeria	32.93	7,200	237.10	0.3956
4	Andorra	0.07	24,000	1.68	0.0028
5	Angola	12.13	3,200	38.82	0.0648
6	Antigua and Barbuda	0.07	11,000	0.77	0.0013
7	Argentina	39.92	13,100	522.95	0.8726
8	Armenia	2.98	4,500	13.41	0.0224
9	Australia	20.26	31,900	646.29	1.0784
10	Austria	8.19	32,700	267.81	0.4469
11	Azerbaijan	7.96	4,800	38.21	0.0638
12	The Bahamas	0.3	20,200	6.06	0.0101
13	Bahrain	0.7	23,000	16.10	0.0269
14	Bangla Desh	14.73	2,100	30.93	0.0516
15	Barbados	0.28	17000	4.76	0.0079
16	Belarus	10.29	6900	71.00	0.1185
17	Belgium	10.38	31400	325.93	0.5438
18	Belize	0.29	6800	1.97	0.0033
19	Benin	7.86	1100	8.65	0.0144
20	Bhutan	2.27	1400	3.18	0.0053
21	Bolivia	6.99	2900	20.27	0.0338
22.	Bosnia-Herzegovina	4.5	6800	30.60	0.0511
23	Botswana	1.64	10500	17.22	0.0287
24	Brazil	188.08	8400	1579.872	2.6361
25	Brunei	0.38	23600	8.968	0.0150

Table 1 (Contd.)

No.	Name of Country	Population 2006 millions	Per Capita Income (PCI) 2006 US\$PPP	National GDP-PPP billions US \$	Percent of world total 2006
21	Bolivia	6.99	2900	20.27	0.0338
22	Bosnia-	4.5	6800	30.60	0.0511
23	Botswana	1.64	10500	17.22	0.0287
24	Brazil	188.08	8400	1579.872	2.6361
25	Brunei	0.38	23600	8.968	0.0150
26	Bulgaria	7.38	9600	70.85	0.1182
27	Burkina Faso	13.9	1300	18.07	0.0302
28	Burundi	8.09	700	5.66	0.0094
29	Cambodia	13.88	2200	30.54	0.0510
30	Cameroon	17.34	2400	41.62	0.0694
31	Canada	33.01	34000	1,125.40	1.8778
32	Cape Verde	00.42	6200	2.60	0.0043
33	Gen.African Republic	04.03	1100	4.73	0.0079
34	Chad	9.94	1500	14.91	0.0249
35	Chile	16.13	11300	182.27	0.3041
36	China	1,321.36	6800	8,985.25	14.9924
37	Colombia	43.59	7900	344.361	0.5746
38	The Comoros	0.69	1600	1.104	0.0018
39	Congo-Zaire	62.66	700	43.86	0.0732
40	Congo	3.7	750	2.78	0.0046
41	Costa Rica	4.07	11100	45.18	0.0754
42	Cote D'Ivoire	17.65	1600	28.24	0.0471
43	Croatia	4.49	11600	52.08	0.0869
44	Cuba	11.38	3500	39.83	0.0665
45	Cyprus	0.78	21600	16.85	0.0281
46	Cyprus (Turkish)	-	-	-	-
47	Czech Republic	10.23	19500	199.49	0.3329
48	Denmark	5.45	34600	188.57	0.3146
49	Djibouti	0.48	1300	0.624	0.0006
50	Dominica	0.07	5500	0.385	0.0006

No.	Name of Country	Population 2006 millions	Per Capita Income (PCI) 2006 US\$PPP	National GDP-PPP billions US \$	Percent of world total 2006
51	Dominican Republic	9.18	7000	64.26	0.1072
52	East Timor	1.04	400	0.42	0.0007
53	Ecuador	13.55	4300	58.27	0.0972
54	Egypt	78.89	3900	307.67	0.5134
55	El Salvador	6.82	4700	32.05	0.0535
56	Equatorial Guinea	0.54	7400	4.00	0.0067
57	Eritrea	4.78	1000	4.78	0.0080
58	Estonia	1.32	16700	22.04	0.0368
59	Ethiopia	74.78	900	67.30	0.1123
60	Fiji	0.9	6000	5.40	0.0090
61	Finland	5.29	30900	163.461	0.2727
62	France	60.88	29900	1820.312	3.0373
63	Gabon	1.42	6800	9.656	0.0161
64	The Gambia	1.64	1900	3.12	0.0052
65	Georgia	4.66	3300	15.38	0.0257
66	Germany	82.42	30400	2,505.57	4.1807
67	Ghana	22.41	2500	56.03	0.0935
68	Greece	10.69	22200	237.32	0.3960
69	Grenada	0.09	5000	0.45	0.0008
70	Guatemala	12.29	4700	57.76	0.0964
71	Guinea	9.69	2000	19.38	0.0323
72	Guinea-Bissau	1.44	680	0.98	0.0016
73	Guyana	0.77	4600	3.54	0.0059
74	Haiti	8.31	1700	14.127	0.0236
75	Honduras	7.33	2900	21.257	0.0355
76	Hungary	9.98	16300	162.67	0.2714
77	Iceland	0.3	35600	10.68	0.0178
78	India	1095.35	3300	3,614.66	6.0313
79	Indonesia	245.45	3600	883.62	1.4744
80	Iran	68.68	8300	570.04	0.9512

Table I (Contd.)

No.	Name of Country	Population 2006 millions	Per Capita Income (PCI) 2006 US\$PPP	National GDP PPP billions US \$	Percent of world total 2006
81	Iraq	26.78	3400	91.05	0.1519
82	Ireland	4.06	41000	166.46	0.2777
83	Israel	6.35	24600	156.21	0.2606
84	Italy	38.13	29200	1,113.40	1.8578
85	Jamaica	2.76	4400	12.14	0.0203
86	Japan	127.46	31500	4014.99	6.6992
87	Jordan	5.91	4700	27.777	0.0463
88	Kazakhstan	15.23	8200	124.886	0.2084
89	Kenya	34.71	1100	38.18	0.0637
90	Kiribati	0.11	800	0.09	0.0001
91	Korea (North)	23.11	1000	23.11	0.0386
92	Korea (South)	48.85	20400	996.54	1.6628
93	Kuwait	2.42	19200	46.46	0.0775
94	Kyrgyzstan	5.21	2100	10.94	0.0183
95	Laos	6.37	1900	12.10	0.0202
96	Latvia	2.27	13200	29.96	0.0500
97	Lebanon	3.87	6200	23.99	0.0400
98	Lesotho	2.02	2500	5.05	0.0084
99	Liberia	3.04	1000	3.04	0.0051
100	Libya	5.9	17400	102.66	0.1713
101	Liechtenstein	0.03	25000	0.75	0.0013
102	Lithuania	3.58	13700	49.05	0.0818
103	Luxembourg	0.47	55600	26.13	0.0436
104	Macedonia	2.05	6450	13.22	0.0221
105	Madagascar	18.6	900	16.74	0.0279
106	Malawi	13.01	600	7.81	0.0130
107	Malaysia	24.39	12100	295.12	0.4924
108	Maldives	0.36	3900	1.40	0.0023
109	Mali	11.72	1200	14.06	0.0235
110	Malta	0.4	19900	7.96	0.0133

Table 1 (Contd.)

No.	Name of Country	Population 2006 millions	Per Capita Income (PCI) 2006 US\$PPP	National GDP-PPP billions US \$	Percent of world total 2006
111	Marshall Islands	0.06	2300	0.138	0.0002
112	Mauritania	3.18	2200	6.996	0.0117
113	Mauritius	1.24	13100	16.244	0.0271
114	Mexico	107.45	10000	1,074.50	1.7929
115	Micronesia	0.11	3900	0.43	0.0007
116	Moldova	4.47	1800	8.05	0.0134
117	Monaco	0.03	27000	0.81	0.0014
118	Mongolia	2.83	1900	5.38	0.0090
119	Montenegro	0.63	2200	1.39	0.0023
120	Morocco	33.24	4200	139.61	0.2329
121	Mozambique	19.69	1200	23.63	0.0394
122	Myanmar	47.38	1700	80.55	0.1344
123	Namibia	2.04	7000	14.28	0.0238
124	Nauru	0.01	5000	0.05	0.0001
125	Nepal	26.27	1400	36.778	0.0614
126	The Netherlands	16.49	30500	502.95	0.8392
127	New Zealand	4.08	25200	102.82	0.1716
128	Nicaragua	5.57	2900	16.15	0.0270
129	Niger	12.53	900	11.28	0.0188
130	Nigeria	131.86	1400	184.60	0.3080
131	Norway	4.61	42300	195.00	0.3254
132	Oman	3.1	13200	40.92	0.0683
133	Pakistan	165.8	2400	397.92	0.6640
134	Palau	0.02	5800	0.12	0.0002
135	Palestine	-	-	-	-
136	Panama	3.19	7200	22.97	0.0383
137	Papua New Guinea	5.67	2600	14.74	0.0246
138	Paraguay	6.51	4900	31.90	0.0532
139	Peru	28.3	5900	166.97	0.2786
140	Philippines	89.47	5100	456.30	0.7614

Table I (Contd.)

No.	Name of Country	Population 2006 millions	Per Capita Income (PCI) 2006 US\$PPP	National GDP-PPP billions US \$	Percent of world total 2006
141	Poland	38.54	13300	512.58	0.8553
142	Portugal	10.6	19300	204.58	0.3414
143	Qatar	0.88	27400	24.11	0.0402
144	Romania	22.3	8200	182.86	0.3051
145	Russia	142.89	10100	1,443.19	2.4080
146	Rwanda	8.65	1500	12.98	0.0216
147	Samoa	0.18	5600	1.01	0.0017
148	San Marino	0.03	34600	1.04	0.0017
149	Sahrawi Arab Demo. Rep. (S.A.D.R.)	0.23	-	-	-
150	Sao Tome & Principe	0.19	1200	0.228	0.0004
151	Saudi Arabia	22.02	12800	281.86	0.4703
152	Senegal	11.99	1800	21.58	0.0360
153	Serbia	9.4	4400	41.36	0.0690
154	Seychelles	0.08	7800	0.62	0.0010
155	Sierra Leone	6.01	800	4.81	0.0080
156	Singapore	4.49	28100	126.17	0.2105
157	Slovakia	5.44	16100	87.58	0.1461
158	Slovenia	2.01	21600	43.42	0.0724
159	Solomon Islands	0.55	1700	0.94	0.0016
160	Somalia	8.86	600	5.32	0.0089
161	South Africa	44.19	12000	530.28	0.8848
162	Spain	40.4	25500	1030.2	1.7189
163	Sri Lanka	20.22	4300	86.946	0.1451
164	St. Kitts-Nevis	0.04	8800	0.35	0.0006
165	St. Lucia	0.17	5400	0.92	0.0015
166	St. Vincent & The Grenadines	0.12	2900	0.35	0.0006
167	Sudan	41.24	2100	86.60	0.1445
168	Suriname	0.44	4100	1.80	0.0030
169	Swaziland	1.13	5000	5.65	0.0094
170	Sweden	9.02	29800	268.80	0.4485

Table 1 (Contd.)

No.	Name of Country	Population 2006 millions	Per Capita Income (PCI) 2006 US\$PPP	National GDP-PPP billions US \$	Percent of world total 2006
171	Switzerland	7.52	32300	242.90	0.4053
172	Syria	18.88	3900	73.63	0.1229
173	Taiwan	23.07	27600	636.73	1.0624
174	Tajikistan	7.32	1200	8.784	0.0147
175	Tanzania	17.45	700	12.215	0.0204
176	Thailand	64.63	8300	536.43	0.8951
177	Togo	5.55	1700	9.44	0.0157
178	Tonga	0.11	2300	0.25	0.0004
179	Trinidad and Tobago	1.07	16700	17.87	0.0298
180	Tunisia	10.18	8300	84.49	0.1410
181	Turkey	70.41	8200	577.36	0.9634
182	Turkmenistan	5.04	8000	40.32	0.0673
183	Tuvalu	0.02	1100	0.02	0.0000
184	Uganda	28.2	1800	50.76	0.0847
185	The Ukraine	46.71	7200	336.31	0.5612
186	United Arab Emirates	2.6	43400	112.84	0.1883
187	United Kingdom	60.61	31460	1906.7906	3.1816
188	United States of America	302.44	41800	12641.992	21.0939
189	Uruguay	3.43	9600	32.93	0.0549
190	Uzbekistan	27.31	1800	49.16	0.0820
191	Vanuatu	0.21	2900	0.61	0.0010
192	Vatican city	-	-	-	-
193	Venezuela	25.73	6100	156.95	0.2619
194	Vietnam	84.4	2800	236.32	0.3943
195	Yemen	21.46	900	19.31	0.0322
196	Zambia	11.5	890	10.24	0.0171
197	Zimbabwe	12.24	2300	28.15	0.0470
Total				\$59,932.04	100.00

ERRATA

1. We have been hit very badly by the Computer Printout's Devil, the modern version of the older Printer's Devil.
2. The following six major corrections have to be made relating to Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China and Italy on the positive side, and for Libya and USA, on the negative side. The picture as corrected will be as follows :-

Country	Population 2006 millions	PCI 2006 US \$ PPP	National GDP-PPP US \$ billions	Add to World Total billions	Deduct from World Total billions
1. Afghanistan	31.06	800	248.50	+223.65	
14. Bangladesh	147.30	2100	309.30	+279.37	
36. China (Incl. HongKong & Macau)	1321.36	6800	9173.12	+187.87	
84. Italy	58.13	29200	1697.40	+584.00	
100. Libya	5.90	11400	67.26		-35.40
188. U.S.A. (Incl. Puerto Rico)	302.44	41800	12500.32		-141.76
				+1274.89	-177.16

3. Therefore, the revised World Total of GDP-PPP 2006, stands at \$61,029.77 billions, or a net addition of 1.83 percent.
4. Thus the net effect of all the 6 changes, 4 in the positive direction in the cases of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China and Italy; and 2 in the negative direction for Libya and USA, results in a revised World Total of GDP-PPP 2006 at \$61 trillion and 029.77 billion or a difference of 1.83 percent.
5. In the 6 specific cases, the correction results in the following

Country	Corrected Percent to World Total
Afghanistan	0.4072
Bangladesh	0.5068
China	15.0306
Italy	2.7813
Libya	1.1021
USA	21.4822

6. Since the thrust of our study is to highlight the National Percentage at GDP-PPP 2006 to the World Total at GDP-PPP

2006, the net effect of our exercise results in net addition of Afghanistan's percentage by 0.3657, Bangladesh's percentage by 0.4552, China's percentage by 0.0382, Italy's percentage by 0.9235; and a reduction of Libya's percentage by 0.9308; and USA's by 0.6117.

7. The totals result of our exercise is that China's GDP-PPP 2006 goes up by 1/2 percent and USA's get reduced by the same quantum. As a result, the difference between the largest economy of the world, that of USA, and that of the second largest economy of the world, that of China, gets reduced to just about 5 percentage points.
8. For the rest of the dozen Trillion Dollar Economies of Table 3, the deflation of the National Percentages to the World Total in 2006, would be correspondingly still less.
9. For instance, for the World's Third Largest Economy in 2006, of Japan, the deflation of National Percent to the World Total in 2006, would be from 6.6992% to 6.5787% or a deflation of less than 0.12%.
10. For India, the World's Fourth Largest Economy in 2006, the deflation would be from 6.0313% to 5.9231%, an infinitesimal reduction of 0.11%, truly a negligible statistical quantity.
11. We have chosen to neglect this finicky correction and send out our *Mankind Occasional Paper No. 12* with this Errata.
12. Naturally for the world's smaller economies, following that of India's Fourth Largest, the correction would be still less. It is better to leave the Printout's Devil undisturbed and let the sleeping dogs lie.

Vinayak Purohit

11.11.2007

100-210. We can perceive that in the tri-polar world, the total number of economic units studied by various sources varies. In *Manorama Year Book 2007*, the total is 197 including several for which no GDP – PPP data has been provided, e.g. Vatican City, Palestine, SADR, Turkish Cyprus, etc. *The UNDP Human Development Report, 2006* provides data for 177 countries and adds 17 more in Table 1A, p 287 where the unavailability of GDP per capita in PPP terms is admitted openly. In the *World Development Report 2006* of the World Bank, comprehensive data is provided for only about 132 countries, in the main Table, whilst Table 5 considers 75 more countries within the approximate GDP-PPP limit categories. We have chosen to rely on the *Manorama Year Book 2007* data which is more complete and more recent, meaning for 2006.

The world has enhanced its polarities and concentrations. China is leading the Pacific Rim Pack and is taking giant economic strides forward. Europe is trying its best to preserve its share of the world GDP-PPP in a spasmodic and convulsive manner. The third pole of USA is losing ground rather slowly, but developments in its backyard in Latin America, where instead of just one small island, Cuba; a number of larger entities confront USA as hostile powers. Venezuela's Chavez and Bolivia's Morales are the leaders of this new South American Liberation Movement away from neo-colonialism. In fact, the American Secret Service in its recent report to the president has suggested the likely danger of China, India and Russia coming together to challenge American leadership of the world.

As we had written in *Mankind Occasional Paper No. 3 : Emergence of Tri-Polar World after 1975*, the newly centralised.,

“US National Intelligence Council, which represents 15 spy agencies of the US, including the CIA, has just reported in its global trends forecast for the next 15 years to 2020, that India, China and Russia could form a *de-facto* geo-strategic alliance in an attempt to counterbalance US and Western influence” (*Indian Express, Pune 24.2.2005*)

For the convenience of our readers, we shall divide the economically powerful and politically influential countries of the world into our three poles and for comparison, provide in Groups IV, South Asia, i.e., India and neighbouring countries; in Group V, Rest of the World, subdivided into some five sub-groups. We have separated (a) 20 Arab countries; (b) Oceania including Australasia, Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia, comprising 14 entities; c) Latin America and Caribbean consisting of 33 entities; (d) sub-Saharan Africa of 45 countries and (e) central and east Europe of 28 countries (13 former satellites and 15 constituents of erstwhile USSR).

Thus the Rest of the World comprises of some 140 countries or areas, which is approximately three quarters of the world polity; and which generates only about one quarter of the world GDP-PPP.

The real economic powers of the world are $2 + 18 + 14$ representing the three poles or just about 34 of the roughly 190 or so entities of the entire world.

India and South Asia consisting of some nine countries, and Russia and its erstwhile collaborators (28) are endeavoring to influence world events. But their feeble and disunited efforts are overlaid with mostly compradorist collaboration with the imperialist powers of Euro - America.

We present in Table 2 on the following page, these five groups and the alterations in their inter-relationships for the last 46 years, 1960-2006.

TABLE - 2
DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD ECONOMIC POWER 1960-2006
Tripolar World After 1975

No.	Country	Percent of World GDP - PPP				Notes
		1960	1987	1994	2006	
Group I : North America						
1.	USA	27.76	22.06	21.56	21.09	Sources : 1. 1960, 1987&1994 <i>Mankind</i> , Nov.96 pp. 53-66 2 : For Greenland, see below Comparison : USA was 50% of World GDP-PPP in 1945
2.	Canada	2.14	1.95	1.86	1.87	
TOTAL North America (2)		29.90	24.01	23.42	22.96	
Group II Europe : High Income OECD excluding Non-European Powers						
1.	Austria	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.45	Sources : 1 <i>Mankind</i> as above 2 For Grouping of 18 countries, <i>Human Development Report</i> , 1996, by UNDP, 1996, p.45 3 Greenland though in N. America is scantily populated and is included under Denmark in Group II. Comparison : 1 Europe was 25% of world in 1945. 2. Russia was 2.41% of world in 2006.
2.	Belgium	0.73	0.67	0.65	0.54	
3.	Denmark	0.42	0.35	0.33	0.31	
4.	Finland	0.32	0.32	0.26	0.27	
5.	France	3.76	3.82	3.64	3.04	
6.	Germany	5.68	5.33	5.08	4.18	
7.	Greece	0.24	0.38	0.36	0.40	
8.	Iceland	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	
9.	Ireland	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.28	
10.	Italy	3.38	3.68	3.37	1.86	
11.	Luxembourg	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04	
12.	Netherlands	0.99	0.93	0.92	0.84	
13.	Norway	0.30	0.30	0.28	0.33	
14.	Portugal	0.22	0.38	0.38	0.34	
15.	Spain	1.26	1.76	1.72	1.72	
16.	Sweden	0.75	0.58	0.48	0.45	
17.	Switzerland	0.77	0.61	0.56	0.40	
18.	United Kingdom	5.15	3.64	3.35	3.18	
Total for Europ(18)		24.64	23.42	22.01	18.85	

(Table 2 Contd.)

No.	Country	Percent of World GDP -PPP				Notes
		1960	1987	1994	2006	
Group III : Pacific Rim of Asia (PRA)						
The Big 4 :						
1.	China	7.28	5.61	9.56		Sources : 1. <i>Mankind</i> Nov.96 cited above. 2. Pacific Rim of Asia is politically not yet united, but is economically co-ordinated through Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) 3. Separate GDP-PPP data for China & HongKong not available in 2006
	Hongkong	0.16	0.37	0.42		
		7.39	5.98	9.98	14.99	
2.	Japan	3.91	8.25	8.45	6.70	
3.	South Korea	0.26	1.04	1.47	1.66	
4.	Taiwan	-	-	0.02	1.06	
The ASEAN 10 :						
5.	Brunei	-	0.01	0.18	0.02	
6.	Cambodia	-	0.04	0.04	0.05	
7.	Indonesia	0.70	1.55	2.19	1.47	
8.	Laos	-	0.01	0.02	0.02	
9.	Malaysia	0.22	0.35	0.53	0.49	
10.	Myanmar	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.13	
11.	Philippines	0.50	0.55	0.59	0.76	
12.	Singapore	0.06	0.14	0.20	0.21	
13.	Thailand	0.40	0.80	1.29	0.91	
14.	Vietnam	-	-		0.39	
Total Pacific Rim of Asia (14)		13.96	18.82	25.02	28.66	
Total Tri-Polar World Group I, II & III(34)		68.05	66.25	70.45	70.47	

(Table 2 Contd.)

Percent of World GDP - PPP						
No.	Country	1960	1987	1994	2006	Notes
Group IV : South Asia						
1.	India	4.06	3.17	3.74	6.03	Source : 1. India, Undivided India & Russia are shown for comparison 2. Grouping of South Asia is as per UNDP <i>Human Development Report</i> 2006, p. 416
2.	Bangla Desh	0.49	0.47	0.50	0.05	
3.	Pakistan	0.58	0.79	0.86	0.66	
Sub-Continental Ind. (3)		5.13	4.43	5.10	6.74	
4.	Afghanistan	0.16	0.05	0.06	0.04	
5.	Bhutan	-	0.01	-	0.01	
6.	Iran	0.66	0.64	1.07	0.95	
7.	Maldives	-	-	-	-	
8.	Nepal	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.06	
9.	SriLanka	0.21	0.16	0.18	0.15	
Total for South Asia (9)		6.24	5.36	6.49	7.95	
Group V : Rest of the World						
1.	Arab Countries(20)	1.83	2.26	3.25	2.87	Source : 1. UNDP Human Development Report, 1960, grouping of economies as per HDR 2006, pp-413-16 2. <i>Mankind</i> , Nov. 96 for 1960, 1987, 1994
2.	Australasia, Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia & Oceania(14)	1.44	1.26	1.27	1.28	
3.	Latin America & Caribbean(33)	7.83	9.57	8.50	8.10	
4.	Sub-Saharan Africa(45)	2.92	2.38	2.27	2.44	
5.	Central & East Europe(28)	11.01	10.42	5.43	5.67	
Sub Total for Rest of the World(140)		25.03	26.89	20.72	20.36	Comparison : 1. Rest of World was about 25% in 1945.
Total for World \$ 6,49,7888 22,862,987 31,280,212 59,932,040 (183) in Millions						

We have chosen to present the data as percentages of world total, since (a) that is how an average person in the world confronts the average person in countries outside his own, and (b) that is how the real power relationships move dynamically over the planet.

USA, which gestated about half the world GDP at the end of World War II in 1945, is now reduced to less than a quarter of the world total, exactly 22.90 percent. In other words, it has lost half its international status as an economic power. Europe, which lay prostrate at the end of World War II in 1945, still commanded about one fifth of the world GDP, or 18.85 percent, thanks mainly to the economic advance achieved by the USSR and its satellites. Upto 1987, the East and Central European contribution to the world total was about 10 or 11 percent.

At the third pole, the Japanese breakthrough came in the 70s, the South Korean in the 80s, and the Chinese in the 1990s. Anyway, today it is more than one-quarter of the world total, and definitely around 5 percent more than that of the United States alone (Pacific Rim of Asia commands exactly 28.66 percent of the World as against less than 23 percent by USA).

The Rest of the World commands nearly 28 percent of the World GDP-PPP total. (India and South Asia nearly 8 percent, at 7.91 percent, and the Rest of the World distributed in the remaining five groups,* described above, at 21.62 percent. India has certainly improved its position from about 4 percent of the world to about 6 percent. But unless it changes the orientation of its entire foreign policy to one of close friendship with Russia and China and Iran, it is destined to play only a marginal role in world affairs. Its comprador leadership persists in kow-towing to its erstwhile Euro-American masters.

Only a nationalist and socialist breakout from the current compradorist strait-jacket, can solve the problems of endemic poverty, unemployment and abject subservience to Western, i.e. Euro-American, cultural tutelage for India.

We may consider the dynamics of the world power economy scene from a slightly different angle.

There are only 13 countries with a GDP-PPP of over 1 trillion US dollars in 2006 and a 14th is very near this level. We may list these 13 + 1 in the descending order of national GDP – PPP.

*Arab Countries, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, Russia and its former satellites and finally, Oceania

Table -3
Economies with over 1 Trillion \$ GDP-PPP in 2006

Country	GDP - PPP 2006 \$ Billions	% of World	Basic Affiliation to Group in Table -2
1 USA	12,641.99	21.09	I
2 China	8,985.25	14.99	III
3 Japan	4,014.99	6.70	III
4 India	3,614.66	6.03	IV· S.Asia
5 Germany	2,505.57	4.18	II
6 UK	1,906.79	3.18	II
7 France	1,820.31	3.04	II
8 Brazil	1,579.87	2.64	V 3 Latin America & Caribbean
9 Russia	1,443.19	2.41	II
10 Canada	1,125.40	1.88	I
11 Italy	1,113.40	1.86	II
12 Mexico	1,074.50	1.79	V.3 Latin America & Caribbean
13 Spain	1,030.20	1.72	II
14 South Korea	996.54	1.66	III
Total	\$43,852.66	(73.17% of the world GDP-PPP in 2006)	

Thus the Rest of the World comprising over 180 and more countries share just about a quarter of the world annual income in PPP terms.

This means that nearly three-fourths of the GDP – PPP in 2006 for the entire world is commandeered by just these 14 countries. This further means that the manoeuvres, strategies, tactics, intrigues, predilections and aspirations of just these 14 countries, determine the contours of the politics of the entire world. No event of any significance can take place anywhere in the world without the knowledge, approval, or initiative of one of these select 14.

These 14 are also the most populous countries of the world (see Table 1).

Eleven out of these 14 are basically affiliated to our principal groups I, II and III. They form our Tri-Polar World. There are only three 'outsiders. One is India, which is a fast rising economic power seeking a place in the mainstream of world politics. The other two outsiders belong to Group V.3, consisting of Latin America and Caribbean nations, as described in Table 2. They are Brazil and Mexico, who are very much under American influence at present. But both are poised to break away and form a fourth pole that can arise in the near future.

Obviously, our tri-polar world exercises a triple pull on these 14 countries. Let us consider the situation in Latin America and Caribbean:

Latin America : Led by Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, its 30th President from January 1, 2003, Silva is Brazil's first working class President.

He is under tremendous American pressure to bow to the American neo-colonial line, and to distinguish his policies from those of the firebrand, anti-American Hugo Chavez, President of Venezuela, who has been joined this year by the first Native American, Juan Evo Morales, elected President of Bolivia.

Chavez is selling petrol at concessional rates to his friends like Castro's Cuba and other neighbours especially Peru and Columbia. He has recently intervened in Columbia in an astute manner, to get released those guerrillas, who had been hired by USA to assassinate him two years ago.

The whole of Latin America is in turmoil and American influence is fast waning. Chavez has taken over the leadership of the anti-imperialist, nationalist movement from the shoulders of the medically enfeebled Castro in recent times. At the moment, the Latin American

and Caribbean opponents of US hegemony have not organised themselves too well; but the signs are all too visible that the old Monroe Doctrine is dead as dodo. We can only wish these anti-American forces success in their efforts to create a possible fourth pole for the world which we can look forward to.

Putting it in another way, Brazil, Mexico, India, China and Russia are the main entities which will determine the fate of world politics in the next quarter century.

India, under the leadership of Sonia Gandhi and Manmohan Singh, has more or less surrendered to American interests as the recent debate in the Lok Sabha over the so-called "nuclear deal" has revealed. The US Hyde Act reigns supreme and Indian sovereignty has been sold away to Bush by the coalition government led by the Indian National Congress, with the support of the so-called Left, which largely consists of Stalinists and fellow-travellers.

Manmohan Singh actually travelled to Cambridge University, U.K. and thanked British Imperialism for conquering and ruling India! (See text of speech reproduced in *Indian Express*, Pune, 18.7.05). A similar example of shameless bootlicking may be difficult to find!

In Mexico, the pro-American party, PRI, was defeated for the first time in 71 years, in July 2000, and Vicente Fox, the opposition candidate was elected president. In 2006, the conservative candidate, Felipe Calderon, was elected president with razor thin majority over his leftist rival Andres Manual Lope Obrador. This resulted in mass street protests against electoral rigging and fraud.

We cannot go into too many details, as world politics cannot be compressed into one little monograph. We also cannot go into the matter of forced devaluations of the currencies of the developing world for the benefit of USA in particular and Euro-America, more generally. (See for detailed analysis, our contribution in *Mankind*, Sept. 1998, pp 41-6, titled "Neo-Colonial Loot of the Third World through enforced devaluations of 71 local currencies").

I would urge students of economics and politics to keep under constant observation the exchange rate ratio between the Euro and the US Dollar. When the Euro was introduced in 1999, it soon found its level at about 66 US Cents to the Euro. Today (17.10.07), one Euro is equivalent to US\$ 1.42 Cents. In other words, it has more than doubled in international exchange value. This not only reflects the increasing economic and political clout of Europe vis-a-vis USA, but also illustrates the downfall of American prestige and power in relation

to the entire world. The Japanese Yen is now quoting at 115 Yen to 100 US Cents, and the Chinese are insisting upon a painfully slow upward revaluation of the Yuan despite tremendous American pressure. The Yuan was pegged at 8.9 to a Dollar for many years, and has been recently revalued by about 2 or 3 per cent despite a favourable balance of trade for China of over \$400 billion per year.

As aforesaid, we cannot go into too many details in this little monograph. The Chinese Rate of Saving is possibly the highest in the world at around 50 per cent, which is indicative of the stability of its explosive economic advance. The Structure of Production is another element which students of political economy should keep under constant vigilance. The price of Nymex crude oil has today reached \$87-88 to a barrel, a historical climax.

We will deal with all these and other indices of the world economic scene in future papers in the *Mankind Occasional Paper* series.

We have presented all the data for the serious students of economics and economic history in the foregoing pages. The message is clear. The only way out for humanity is a colossal defeat for the world bourgeois forces of greed and avarice led by the United States of America. The capitalist system has brought about a situation whereby the planetary environment is in danger of self-destruction caused by unplanned exploitation and reckless waste. We await with bated breath this revolutionary nationalist explosion through the rise of a world revolutionary movement harnessing the forces of nationalism and socialism, against gross exploitation, persistent unemployment and endemic poverty. The era of neo-colonial capitalist oppression must come to an end, the earlier the better.

Vinayak Purohit

* b. 1927, Kolkata

*Freedom fighter, 1942 August Movement; compound fracture of the skull due to police lathi, 9.9.42 at Shivaji Park, Mumbai; thrice arrested : once on charge of attempting to burn a policeman alive; again for production, distribution and possession of illegal literature; third time detention without trial, Worli Jail, Mumbai. Trade unionist, 1948-52, as General Secretary, Bombay Press Employees' Union; rejoined Socialist Party, 1956, as Lohia founded the party in Dec. 1956.

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*Art, Architectural, Music, Dance, Drama, Film and Literary critic from mid-fifties for *Sanskriti, Design, Times of India, Free Press Journal, Hindustan Standard, Dharmayug, Samakaleen, etc.*

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