

THE POST- COLD WAR SCENARIO AN ERA IN TRANSITION

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Abstract

The old framework in India's foreign policy held way and held good until suddenly the post- world II system collapsed. One superpower just disintegrated. Not only the cold war ended, it was also the end of the soviet union. The disappearance of the soviet union and the gulf war dramatically signified the collapse of the world order since world war II and heralded a new era characterized by a highly uncertain world order. The world faced a new situation and so did India. The country had to think afresh and a new. Many of the old premises had to be replaced with a new hypothesis. The economic struggle had become far more crucial than ever before, with palpable consequences for foreign policy. New directions are needed for India's foreign policy.

Keywords: Cold war- war between two ideology. Transition-crucial time

Introduction

No individual can live in isolation. Likewise no state can live without friendly relations with other states. As Laski puts it " the state is only one among many states" .Relations between states arise because every state has its interests, needs and demands. When one state wants to achieve its goals and actions it has to depend upon others. The study of international relations is in transition. In rapidly changing world it encompasses relations among nations. The society and state are the outcome of evolution. This process of evolution leads us the perfection from imperfection. At this stage peace and justice can be established in the society . through the establishment of a family of nations, war , violence and immorality can be curbed .war is not inevitable and can be eliminated by doing away with institutional arrangements and this notion is to be developed in the minds of the human being. Nehru frame work of foreign policy. The Nehru frame work of staying away from bloc politics, of non –alignment, of the quest for world peace, of the struggle against colonialism and racialism ,of the maintenance of the autonomy of judgement, of independent development ,of

cooperation with all the big power but subject to the preservation of Indian's interests. The era had now passed in to history and change must relate to actual situation to the prospectus opining before the world, to geopolitical situation faced by the country , not just to distant rumblings in a far off region and to the deeper undercurrents of international politics of particular period. There would conceivably be attempts to impose a preconceived order on the countries in the south , a temptation to reorder the affairs of all regions and countries within those regions outside of Europe .There would be pressures for a single prescription for the diverse economic problem of diverse countries .There would an equally strong trend to make the economic clout of those who were fortunate to sub serve political objectives that might be both dubious and hegemonic .In this situation one scenario might be continuing between the developed and the developing.

American strategy was particularly gearing itself towards meeting indeterminate and inchoate "threats" from the "third world". Many united states analysts would agree that unpredictability and instability are future threats and of course this unpredictability and instability were chiefly the hallmark of the third world . This unpredictability and instability was exacerbated by parts "deepening crisis of governance" in much of the developing world, including south America, west Asia south Asia and sub Saharan Africa. Many of them would be embroiled in domestic and regional crises with a spill over impact that could jeopardize American interests. There were also the additional problems of drug trafficking and terrorism emanating from them and threatening the peace .With a long view, our century of transition is but a moment in a long process of human evaluation. We think of earlier great transitions Stone Age culture, early civilization and the modern Era-as fulcrums in time when the very basis of society was transformed to this august list of celebrated milestones along the path of human history, we many now add, in our judgment, a new one. The planetary transition has ushered in a new stage of social complexity, culture and novelty. For the first time, the dynamics of human development must be understood as a phenomenon occurring at the global scale. Where earlier transitions evolved slowly over many millenary or centuries, this one occurred in a heartbeat of historic time. Where change ones radiated from local innovation, this was transformation of the global system. As whole, involving all the words peoples and, in the, the whole community of life on planet.

The immediate antecedent for the grate transition was the industrial revolution. Centuries of institutional, cultural and technological change during modern Era preparedthe ground work then the industrial expansion lunched an exponential spiral of innovation, economic expansion and population growth, the big bank that propelled humanity to word its,

planetary phase as industrial society inexorably grew it observed traditional societies on its periphery into the market nexus and pushed against the boundaries of the planets of environmental society.

Market Euphoria, Interruption and revival

In the 1990's, an economic growth surge was fueled by the maintain of Information & communication technologies into the first flowering of a network economy. The global media were abuzz with a giddy enthusiasm that was difficult to escape. Business gurus, technological forecasters and cultural critics alike proliferated on the new era of "Friction less Capitalism", A surging bull-Market banished memories of the business cycle an endless stream of digital gadgetry renewed an orgy of consumption. A globalizing economy was constructing a planetary emporium, fringing western modernism & dollars to the underdeveloped. A richer world would apply the magic of the market to solving Global Environment.

Communication was democratized through printing, extending this typology to the planetary phase, emerging political, economic & communications features are, respectively, global governance, globalization of the world economy, the information revolution

Table- Characteristics of Historical Eras

organization	Stone age	Early Civilization	Modern Era	Planetary Phase
	Tribe/ Village	City state/ Kingdom	Nation State	Global Governance
Economy	Hunting & Gathering	Settled agriculture	Industrial system	Globalization
Communication	Language	Writing	Printing	Internet

On the above mentioned table the economy becomes more diversified hunting & gathering, settled agriculture industrial production & globalization communication technology becomes more powerful-Language, writing printing & the information & communication revolution of current phase societal complexity – the number of varieties needed to describe roles, relationship & connectedness- increases in the course of these transitions. Each phase absorbs and transforms its antecedents, adding social and technological complexity. In a heartbeat at geological time, the scale of organization moves from the tribe to the globe, the economy becomes increasingly differentiated and the technology of communication develops from the capacity for language to the Internet. Globalization in each at these and all of these, & cannot be reduced to any single phenomenon, it is a unitary phenomenon with an array of reinforcing economic, cultural, technological, social and environmental aspects. At the root of the diverse

discourse and debate on globalization, & transcending the differences between those who celebrate it and those who resist it, one theme is common, the hallmark of our time is that the increasing complexity and scale of the human project has reached a planetary scale. Planetary dynamics operating at global scale increasingly govern and transform the components of the earth system. Global climate change influences local hydrology, ecosystems and weather, globally connected information and communicating technology penetrate to the furthest outposts, changing values and cultures, while triggering traditionalist backlash. New global governance mechanism, such as the world trade organization and international tanks begin to supersede the stability at the global economy becomes subject to regional financial disruptions. Excluded, marginalized and inundated with images of affluence, the global poor seek irrigation and better global bargain. A complex mix of despair and fundamentalist reaction feeds the globalization of terrorism. All of these are signs that we have entered a new planetary phase of civilization.

1. The global environment. The world becomes aware of climate change, the ozone hole and threats to biodiversity.
2. Technology. The personal computer appears at the beginning of the period and the internet at the end. A manifold communications and information revolution is launched and biotechnology is commercialized for global markets
3. Geo-politics. The VSSR collapses, the cold war ends and a major barrier to a hegemonic world capitalist system is removed. New concerns appear on environmental security, rogue states and global crime and terrorism
4. Economic integration. All markets commodity, finance, labor and consumer are increasingly globalized.
5. Institutions. New global actors, such as the W.T.O, Transnational corporation, and an international connected civil society and global terrorists, the dialectical negation of planetary modernism become prominent

Suggestions

1. A great transition would see the emergence of a nested governance structure from the local to the global that balances the need to sustain global social and environmental values with the desire for diversity in cultures and strategies.
2. Comprehensive initiatives will be required to overcome market barriers, create enabling institutional frame works and integrate the developing world into the global economic system.
3. Developing region economics grow more rapidly than the average.

4. Requirements for energy & water increase substantially
5. Forests are lost to the expansion of agriculture and human settlement assets and other land-use charges

Conclusion

Young people have always been the first to take to new ways and to dream new dreams. And so it was with communications technology and the exploration of possibilities for new global culture. The main manifestation in the first blush of market euphoria was, of course, the promotion of a consumerist youth culture. But other consequences of the digital information revolution were equally important. The pedagogic impacts of accelerated learning and information access had a great democratizing effect that empowered younger generations and all aspects of the society.

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