POST COLD WAR ERA OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OLD AND NEW COLD WAR

1. The epicenter of cold war was Europe whereas that of new Cold war it was Asia.

2. China was not party to old Cold war whereas it had joined the new Cold war.

3. In the old cold war, the allies of both the super powers had played an active role whereas this was not the case in New Cold War. The New Cold War was mainly confined up to two superpowers.

4. During the old cold War, the main objective of the super powers was to maintain equality between both the powers whereas New Cold War was an attempt to maintain their supremacy in the world.
5. During the Old Cold War, both the super powers were of the opinion that nuclear war would be quite devastating, therefore, it could not be fought. But during the Old Cold War the world was divided into two blocs (Bi-Polar world) but during the New Cold War, Bi-Polarity was replaced by Bi-Multi centrism. In simple words we can say that during the New Cold War there were more than two centers of power.

6. Since New Cold War was joined by more nations a change had taken place in the policies of new cold war in comparison to that of cold war.
(a) Both the super powers had soon realized the futility of the cold war and had decided to come out of it.

(b) Changes in the economic and political systems of Soviet Union

© In 1987 Soviet Union had agreed to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan.

(d) In 1989 the Communism had come to end in the East Europe.

(e) In August, 1991 a revolt took place against the leadership of Soviet leader ‘Mikhail Gorbachev’.
MAIN FEATURES OF POST COLD WAR ERA

1. Decline of Power Blocs
2. Emergence of USA as a Super Power
3. Commitment to International Peace, Security and Development
4. Decline of Military Alliances
5. Emphasis on disarmament
6. Change in the role of United Nations
7. NAM was able to maintain its Relevance
8. Increase in the number of the members of nuclear Club
9. Protection of Environment, Human rights and opposition of Terrorism
10. Liberalisation, Privasation and Globalisation
11. Role of Non-State Actors
12. Multi-Polar International Order
13. New consciousness among Ethics Minorities
14. Formation of International Regional Groups and Interest Groups.
Some other trends are-
- World public opinion is being built in favour of the peaceful settlement of international disputes.
- Mutual co-operation for economic development has become an important principle of emerging international order.
- Economic development has become a very important subject of international Politics and today every nation is concerned for its economic development.
- In place of development now ‘Sustained Development’ has become the common goal of international nations.
- A new consciousness has emerged among developing countries and today they are more aware of their interests and they are asking for just relationship between developed and developing nations.
- Powerful international movements have taken birth for the eradication of poverty, unemployment, sickness and ethics diversities and protection of human rights and environment and today these subjects have become the concern of International Community.
To end the hegemony of U.S.A. in International Politics and the establishment of multi-polar world order is necessary. Through the steps are being taken in this direction, yet the progress is very slow.

For the establishment of just economic order, the interests of the underdeveloped need to be protected and they should get freedom from the control of rich nations.

The intervention of big powers in the international affairs of weak and developing countries under the grab of the protection of Human Rights violation should be stopped.

The world should be made free from the threat of nuclear weapons and policy of discrimination should not be adopted for nuclear disarmament.

Double standards should not be used for ending the menace of terrorism and no leniency should be used towards.

United Nations and its most powerful organ security Council should be given proper representation. At the time of the formation of United Nations 51 countries were its member and today this member has gone upto 192.
REFERENCES

- Schleicher, Charles P, “Introduction to International Relations”, INC N. Jersy 1963