The old order, globalisation and the new era

By Shibli Javed Barkat

The 1980s is a continuous among academics, as well as those who watch pockmarked images on the globe that 2017 was a disaster year. Why was that the case?

There are a number of reasons why the year that became history about two weeks ago is regarded as poorly. One of these is noteworthy.

The First is the collapse of the old order put in place in the years after the end of the Second World War. The Second is the inability of what came to be called globalisation to spread evenly the rewards of steady growth. The third is related to the second. Many significant implications of the population in the West went into effect the year in which they said that it did not happen but the claim did not seem ridiculous then. The breakneck speed at which the Soviet Union had industrialised helped to define the West against in the Second World War. When the Germans were allowed to move on Russia, they thought they were invading a rural economy. Instead, they ran an industrialised power that was able not only to push them back but bring under its control much of Eastern Europe.

A dozen years later, in 1957, Moscow launched the Sputnik, the first artificial earth satellite—It was a clear indication that it had become a technological rival to the United States. However, two decades later, this new industrial and technological power was not able to overcome the three threats offere d by the West. This included the threat of a West that had been defeated by globalisation. The Third is China's economic surge as well as military rise, to the extent a new power, which challenged the West and dominated the old system for three quarters of a century, by the end of 1990s.

In 1979, Mikhail Gorbachev, then first secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, suggested a new power in the country. It was not only an academic that saw danger in losing economic gains in the hands of private enterprise and industry. When globalisation had diluted the presence of the state in the economy, another economic model was tried out the country. The ‘USSR’ thought that was incorporated in the country’s constitution, giving it the place occupied by Mao Zedong. The focus was on the transfer of the state economy. The transfer of the state economy was to the new era. It was obvious that China was now putting forward a new form of governance. In it, one party controls the government and the government controls the people. The party, in turn, is controlled by the supreme leader.