

FROM GEOPOLITICS TO GEOECONOMICS

MICS: THE CHANGING WORLD ORDER

Plz work on your paragraphs for presentation of substantive material

Outline

A. Introduction

B. An Overview of the Geopolitical World Order

C. Transition of World Order from Geopolitics to Geoeconomics:

- i. Formation of new economic blocs and multilateral economic institutions

~~illustrate a sharp shift from geopolitical goals to economic output.~~

(BRICS, ASEAN)

- ii. Trade and investment are key players in the expansion of international relations, alliances and economic influence.

(OBOR, INSTC)

Keep yourself short and focus on appropriateness of expression.

AI, digitalisation and robotics dependency on economic resources more than geopolitical influence.

(Deep seek of China)

iv. Tariffs and reciprocal tariffs are being imposed to disrupt the economies of rival states and win over the new geopolitical war.

(US Tariffs and notion of Make America Great)

v. New forms of currency and modes of trade among countries demonstrate a dynamic transformation in traditional banking and the global economy.

(Barter Trade and weakening power of dollar)

vi. Debt trap and economic dependency have been leveraged to maintain supremacy and influence on weak states.

(IMF conditionality and exploitation of African resources)

vii. Capacity of states to dismantle non-state hostile factors and safeguard the pillars of nation-state relies on economic strength.

(Cost of military operations in Pakistan)

viii. Space-warfare which is an advanced and sophisticated mode of warfare is crucially associated with geo economical efficiency.

(US, China and Russia's space competition)

ix. Destabilisation of states by food crisis, brain-drain and other means stems from disturbed economic proportions.

(Case study of brain-drain in Pakistan)

x. War and ^{spread of} propagandist ideology in a transitioning geopolitical world encompasses the ^{opposition} intense ability and economic outreach.

(Nexus of Zionism, expansionism of Israel and western economic support)

xi. Economic power is used

as a vehicle by economic

giants to manipulate international

law and working of international organisations.

(UN Funding and its impacts on decision making)

xii. Climate change and politics on environment - new threats to territorial sovereignty ~~but it is not a form of dominion~~
~~can be managed by~~
~~economy and political instruments.~~

(L and D funds, Carbon market)

xiii. Soft power and image building for the pursuit of national interests are correlated with wealth and economic capabilities.

(Rise of Gulf countries

by materializing wealth)

D. Conclusion

It is suggested that it is much rational to write real manifestation of our title rather than to roam in the world of fiction

ungle would compete for hegemony, survival and invading the nearby forests. In order to fulfill their survival needs, they would hunt, kill and destroy

سب سے بڑا سائز اعلیٰ ترین کوئی لئی زان پیپر خریدیں اور روپیتھوں کے بیچ

one another. One day, they discovered a magical cave full of resources and food. However, the passage to cave was ^{and dangerous} narrow and they could not surpass it without methodical planning and cooperation.

For this, they devised plans to cooperate which worked well for some times and a period of relative peace followed.

Soon, new forms of rivalries, alliances ^{Among} and hostilities developed ~~between~~

different groups of animals. Thus, war over cave's resources unfolded which kept the jungle uncertain, hyperactivated and dangerous.

The story of jungle can be applied to the shifting ^{with order from geopolitics} ~~order of geopolitics~~ appealing to geopolitics owing to multiple causes. First of all, establishment of economic blocks and multilateral

institutions demonstrate a geo-economic

trend. Similarly, world politics is determined by trade, monetary policies and investment. Moreover, digital advancement for hegemonic designs relies on economic

strength. Additionally, weaponisation of tariffs encapsulates an underlying desire to dominate over other states.

Furthermore, emergence of new forms of currencies and modes of trade are indicative of shifts in the geopolitical world order and transition to geo-economics. Likewise, debt trap is a new vehicle to maintain dominance over small states. Alongside, increasing of national security and economic power's space-warfare and economic capacity and bankruptcy of states and dollar depletion manifest the overbearing influence of economy. Therefore, the world order is in state of flux from geopolitics to geo-economics, pertaining to overriding influence of economy in shaping alliances, cooperation, real-politik and fundamentals of nation-state system.

The geopolitical world

سب سے بڑا سائز اعلیٰ ترین کوالتی زبان پیاری و روحیت فریدیں اور روزگاریں

order is determined by dynamics of power, alliances, military strength and hegemony by hard power. Transition from one passage to another one is fine

means. Before WWI and WWII, the geo-political world order dominated the global stage. From Alexander the Great to Hitler and Mussolini, events were shaped by geopolitics. Kingdoms, empires and states shifted alliances, forged relationships and waged wars by calculating political advantages and attainment of power. Moreover, nature of pacts and treaties was determined by political tangents. Case in point is book "World Politics: Trends and Transformation" in which the author has outlined the prevalence of geopolitical world order till 20th C.E. Later on, multiple factors shifted the trends of geopolitics and transformed it to geo-economics.

First of all, the foundation of economic blocs and multilateral economic institutions encapsulate a transition to a new economical system. Emerging powers are attempting to shape the global order by strengthening their economies. Similarly, small states

looking

up to economic prospects while joining trade blocs and multilateral organisations. Together a competition in the economic domain can be analysed

through monetary policies, cooperation and trade within the newly formed economic institutions. Core in view

is BRICS and ASEAN. BRICS

has ambitious goals to lead Global South and pursue **dedollarisation**.

Therefore shift of global order to geo-economics is crystal clear.

In the similar manner, trade and economic investment are pivotal to establish relations with other

states. Political alliances and deals are carefully chosen by states

by willing to give economic benefits.

Moreover, technology has assisted

in economic outreach to remote areas which started a new

race among powerful countries

to exploit the economic resources of other states. Success of

winning parties are better able

to exert influence and maintain

dominion. **China's One Belt One**

Road involves more than

150 countries with an investment of

64 billion dollars. It gives China

an opportunity to expand and progress

Another example is **International North**

South Trade Corridor to promote trade

and investment. Clearly, world order

is transitioning to geo-economics.

Moreover, a new race in Artificial Intelligence and digitalisation depends upon economic resources. Technology is a central element in determining the future of global politics.

However, technological capacity and technological warfare of states is directly linked to stable economy and diverse economic opportunities.

Global leaders are pushing hard to make their respective states advanced, digitally updated and ahead of others in robotics.

Good effort to substantiate your point by emerging powers pertaining to economic efficiency and high GDP. Case in view is

Deep Tech of China, which is not only advanced in

but also economically
functional and cost effective. To beat it,
GPT-5 by OpenAI was
launched in 2025. Therefore,
digital competition of states
is greatly influenced by economics.

Furthermore, frequent
trade wars and mercantilist
policies of superpowers illustrate
a setback to free world
economy and ^{writing} global order.

Tariffs and reciprocal tariffs
are being used to reduce trade deficit
with other states and hurt
their economies. They not
only cause disturbance in the
affected states but also in
the global economic growth.
However, states are ~~desperate~~ to
pursue the new adventurism of
trade banies and tariffs. These

Steps are indicative of leveraging economy for geopolitical gains. Case in view is Trump's tariff war of the US on the states to fulfill the agenda of 'Make America Great'. On the other hand, China, India, Brazil, Mexico and many other countries have been taking part in Trump's tariff war. It is inevitable that trade war and tariffs are new tools of expanding power on a global stage.

likewise, introduction of new modes of currency and trade among states demonstrate a transformation in traditional mode of balancing the geopolitical relations. In geopolitical model, balancing was done to procure hard power and geostrategic interests. Currently geoeconomics lies at the core of

power accumulation. Currency and trade are paramount to the new geo-economic world order. Powerful states are attempting to balance their trade with currency swap agreements and barter trade.

Moreover, implications of

by barter trade and while it is

of domestic

the economy of Russia continued to grow despite the crippling sanctions by the US and EU.

because Russia's balancing act manifested in barter trade with North Korea and Iran kept its

economy growing. The

is a new balancing strategy, maintaining power.

Furthermore, debt trap and economic dependency consolidate the supremacy and hegemony of powerful states over

weak nations. The system of aids and debt by monetary funds not only induces dependency but also compromises the sovereignty of small states. In the end, they are left with few options to exert their political independence. Big states not only gain economic advantages from vulnerable states but also intervene in their domestic affairs. Case in view is the conditionalities of IMF which are the source of influence in internal matters along with economic exploitation. Many poor African countries are getting stuck up on their resources owing to debt trap. Hence economic dependency and intervention collaborate the fact that world order is transforming to geoeconomics.

Additionally, the potential of state to dismantle non-state terrorist groups in order to safeguard the pillars of nation-state relies on economic strength. ~~state power, economic resources, non-traditional security threats in 21st C.E. To mitigate them, states need high GDPs, sophisticated weaponry and expensive surveillance networks. States with minimum economic capacity remain vulnerable to the attacks of terrorist groups.~~ The case in view is the resurgence of terrorism in Pakistan and economic downturn for kinetic and kinetic operations against it. Hence, the ^{looming} threat of non-state actors cannot be neutralised.

without economic capacity.

Similarly, space warfare is closely associated with economic capacity. Space warfare marks a new geopolitical competition to deploy arms on extra-territorial space. Powerful states are sending advanced space-shuttles to weaponise space and boost their military preparedness.

All of these factors cannot be made without a strong economic base.

Therefore, economic warfare on planet earth gives a state the strategic advantages in competing over space. The space rivalry among Russia, United States and China is significant of their economic potentialities. Therefore,

economy lies at the core of space-war.

Moreover, disturbance in economic proportions send shock waves

in countries as multifarious challenges in the form of food crisis and brain drain arise. Brain drain which is fatal for the development of a ^{weak} country is badly exploited by strong countries.

Consequently, skill gap and paucity of manpower further deteriorate an affected country. Similarly, food crisis is instilled by economic prosperity and it impairs the resilience of population to contribute in the progress of state. Resultantly, states are pushed back in all respective domains.

Case in view is brain drain in Pakistan which is a new challenge and hindrance in its development.

Therefore, economy and its associated dysfunctions destabilise countries and affect global order.

Furthermore, war and spread of ^{determinant} religious ideologies which are the keys to a ^{transient} world order depend upon economy. Easier, war

~~was a very important factor in many power~~
In modern times, among multiple

~~factors, economic capacity is a single~~
most important factor which shapes
the outcome of war. Advanced artillery
and drone warfare can be sustained
by economic giants till they completely
vanquish their opponents. Si

~~Propaganda can be an important factor in~~

~~war~~
with global companies. Moreover, war

has become a new business for
powerful states to run their weapons
factories and economic engines.

~~Iceland's war against neighbouring~~

~~states represents a nexus of~~
Zionism, Western ideological inclination
and economic gains. UN

Special Rapporteur Francesca Albanese has

recently issued a report depicting
the complicity of economic companies

~~of US in Israel's war crimes. Hence,~~
fascism is central to war capacity and

Avoid writing in gossiping style plz

ideological clashes.

Likewise, economic power determines the working of international law and international organisations. The decision making at international forums can be manipulated by strong economies. Similarly, funding of UN by powers make it difficult to perform duties with impartiality and accordance with international law. Decisions made against them are not implemented in letter and spirit. Moreover, big powers extend coercive means against the organs of international organisations which involve curtailing their funding and limiting the sphere of their working. Case in view is the funding to UN by the US, China and other economic powers. Any move against them invites upturn actions like cutting off funds.

of UN. Therefore, international law and organisations are liable to the blackmailing of strong economic states.

change which is another threat to territorial sovereignty of states is mired in economic entanglements. Mitigation strategies are dependent upon the will of states and economic gains.

Many powerful countries are reluctant to shift to renewables because it hurts their economy. Actions of few become a model for others to not halt their missions and keep their economy running. Co

earth suffers heavily and climate change catastrophic continue to wreak havoc in poor countries. Co

views in carbon trading which seriously blightens the actions to reduce carbon emissions.

similarly, **Loss and Damage Fund**

is caught in geopolitical rivalries, delaying response against disasters.

Hence, climate politics and geo-economics share a complicated relationship.

Lastly, soft power and image building in a globalised world are interlinked with economic capabilities. Competent states with functional economies leverage cultural exchanges, sports-washing and other means to divert the attention of world from dictatorial norms to modernisation.

~~They project an impulsive image of their countries, through investments in~~

~~tourism and form alliances. On the other hand, states with economies lack soft power and diplomatic advantages. It also downgrades their global perception and weakens their international lobbying. Case in view is emergence of Gulf states from oil economies to~~

modern centre of investment and profit. It makes them reliable and effective for international partners. Hence, economic model is a reality of today's convoluted world.

In conclusion, world order is transitioning from geopolitics to geoeconomics as economy determines international relations and its trends.

Pertaining to shift in world order, new economic and trade blocs have been created. Moreover, trade war, new forms of currency and cycle of debt trap for the maintenance of hegemony illustrate the significance of economy. Space, tech and digital warfare also depend upon economic condition of states. In the similar fashion, destabilisation by non-state entities and other means is an outcome of malandli - the malicious intent.

and politics of propaganda attitude to geo-economic efficiency. Additionally, the working of international law is affected by economic and monetary parameters. Furthermore, climate-change and economic competition are inter-related to one-another. Lastly, soft power and image building are crucially contingent on economic strength. Aforementioned dynamics of world politics distinctly depict that, world order, changing from geopolitics to a new economics. Therefore, states need to boost their economic capacity for survival and a pursuit of national interests.

Need enrichment of contentment