

QUESTION 4

A. INTRODUCTION

The world is shifting towards multipolarity. There are certain triggers of ^{revival of} multipolar world which include the hegemonic dominance of US in global institutions which leads to the exploitation of poor countries in Global South. The escalation of US-China rivalry increases the rise of multipolarity. The transition to multipolar world is a reality which is indicated by the rising influence of China through its project BRI, the militarisation of South China Sea and its growing alliance ~~of~~ with Russia to counter the US-led world order. China's increased economic integration in Asia also increases its influence in the region ~~with~~ ~~by~~ reducing the dependence of Global South on US.

B-TRIGGERS OF REVIVAL OF MULTIPOLARITY

1) Dominance of West-led order by
↳ Hegemonic Internationalism of US
US dominance in Global institutions
such as UN, IMF and NATO can be
seen through the lens of hegemonic
internationalism which emphasizes that
states maintain hegemony over global
institutions to increase their influence. US
greatly influences the decisions of UN
as in the case of Israel-Palestine conflict.
In Israel-Palestine conflict, any resolution
passed by UNGA is vetoed by US. Hence, UN
takes no action against Israel on violation
of human rights and war crimes. This
hypocrisy of US frustrates the world and
this is leading towards declining influence
of US.

2) Dependency syndrome exploiting
Global South by US-led world order

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The hegemonic approach of US by exploiting the developing or under-developed countries increases their dependence on US. Dependency syndrome explains that poor are dependent on rich and poor remain the poor while rich keep getting richer. US exploits the developing countries by increasing their dependence on IMF by providing loans and increasing their debt burden with higher interest rates. This acts as a trigger to reduce the dependence on US and decrease its influence with revival of multipolarity.

3) US-China Rivalry

US-China rivalry is the major trigger of revival of multipolarity. This is due to the trade war between US and China. US imposed protectionism on Chinese goods which was retaliated by China. US imposed protectionist measures to protect its local industry from competition and address

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its trade deficit. The nationalist policies of America escalated the trade war with higher taxes on Chinese imports. The prospective trade war escalation may lead to further division between two blocs China and US with increasing rise of multipolarity.

4) Sanctions on Russia by US

US put sanctions on Russia due to the Russia-Ukraine war. This declined the economic growth and foreign exchange reserves of Russia. Russia moved towards China to increase its exports and stabilise its economy. So, China-Russia alliance started to grow closer. The reduced dependence of Russia on US and Europe for its exports decreases the dominance of US in West and ~~creates the shifts~~ ~~towards~~ becomes a trigger for revival of multipolarity.

C. REVIVAL OF MULTIPOLARITY THROUGH REALIST PERSPECTIVE

"The theory of Realism in International relations emphasizes on the state's struggle to seek power and demonstrate it by increasing its influence."

1) Increasing influence of China through BRI

China's rising influence through its increasingly economic integration in Asia, Europe and Africa through BRI challenges the hegemony of US. China increases economic collaboration by developing infrastructure and trade routes to increase access of all ~~to~~ to improve regional connectivity.

2) Emergence of BRICS+ to counter US-led World order

BRICS+ comprises around 37% of global GDP. It also includes oil-rich economies such as Arab countries. The increased

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cooperation among BRICS member states through trade improves its influence by reducing the dependence on US. Moreover, development of NDB to provide assistance to Global South further declines the influence of US.

3) Russia-China growing alliance for Balance of Power

China and Russia are forming stronger alliance to achieve **Balance of Power** which emphasizes that states form alliances through external balancing to counter the rival. China and Russia has increased economic interdependence through trade to counter US-led world order which marks the shift towards multipolarity.

4) China's militarisation of South China Sea

China has increased militarisation of South China Sea by building Artificial Islands. South China Sea is a disputed

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territory with US claims and China's claims as well. China is increasing its military presence in South China Sea to counter US.

5) Increasing China's influence in Indo-Pacific

China's influence in Indo-Pacific is increasing due to its ~~naval~~ naval presence and increased economic integration among the states in region through BRI.

6) China enhancing Regionalism through SCO, BRICS to counter US

This presents the opportunity for China to increase ^{regional} connectivity in Asia through the multilateral organizations like SCO and BRICS. It increases ^{cooperation} among states and increases trade to improve Asian economies which is a shift towards multipolarity. This increases the influence of China in the region.

7) China's RCEP to counter US alliances

QUAD and AUKUS

China exerts its dominance in the Indo-Pacific region by developing RCEP and counters the alliances QUAD and AUKUS.

D. CONCLUSION

The revival of multipolarity is a reality with the declining hegemony of US and increasing dominance of China through its economic cooperation. China-Russia alliance is growing stronger to counter the US-led world order which indicates the revival of multipolarity.