

Write a detailed note on global power transition and emerging competition between the USA and China. Will this competition lead to a stabilizing or destabilizing order?

Introduction:

Avoid cutting

The world has entered in the era of transition and competition once again. It is contextually same like the cold war era, but there is major difference in the new world's problems. Therefore, the emerging competition between the US and China comes with fight over technology, trade routes and energy resources. Moreover, this development is leading toward institutional decay, dividing global north and south and rearmament of the world. Resultantly, the hope for stabilized global order is ~~rather~~ vulnerable at this stage.

1) Post cold war: the Unipolar era.

Add proper main and

subheadings

All headings ought to be in

synergy with each other

Since the collapse of Soviet Union, the US emerged as a sole superpower in the world. It had created its hegemony in every sector of the world that helped to maintain its status. Between 1991 to 2008, the US formula of global liberalization flourished. Markets like India opened that leveraged economic liberalization. Moreover, the US remained technologically advanced, due to which its area of control expanded from Pacific to the Indian Ocean. Relatively during this time world witnessed peace among major powers.



2) The era of transition : emergence of multipolar world :

From 2008 onwards the world has witnessed two major emergencies. Economic collapse and political destabilization. The economic crises of 2008 to 2009, reshaped the concept of economic liberalization. That lead to political destabilization in Europe and middle-east. The governments of Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt and Syria faced demonstrations turned riots and civil wars. To procure it's area of influence, the US entered militarily. Due to which countries like China, India, Brazil and Russia got the space in geo-economic sphere and multipolar order emerged.

3) The competition between the ~~and~~ US and China :

The US and China competes in the following fields :

3.1) Technological race between the US and China :

During cold war era China opened its market providing sustainable work environment for the world, attracted many US tech companies, converting China into global factory. This helped China not only economically but gave access to the USA's prime technology like semi-conductor, networking and Artificial intelligence. Using that China built parallel eco-system

providing same technology economical. Such technological advancement of China hurt the US hegemony. Resultantly, the semi-conductor war begins between both.

### 3.2) Expanding maritime routes :

China is surrounded by the US allies like Japan, South Korea and Philippines. To ensure sustainable trade supply and access more markets, China initiated one-belt road project. This project revive the traditional silk route between Euro-Asia and connect major sea ports like Gwader in Pakistan directly with China. Conversely the US introduced India-Middle-east Europe Corridor (IMEC) to counter BRI. This lead to the competition over trade routes.

### 3.3) Maximizing energy resources :

Since World War 1, energy became the most effective weapon to overpower the rival. Due to which the US influenced the oil rich nations to maximize its resources. However, in new world rare earth minerals like lithium and Cerium got importance due to its use in batteries and semi-conductors. This lead to the race between the US and China. Both are heavily investing in central Asia republics and Africa to maximize their energy resources.



4) Competition resulting in destabilization:

4.1) Institutional decay:

Institutions like "World Trade Organization" play vital role in liberalizing global markets. However, the USA's new policy of economic Tariffs has destabilized it. The US is trying to influence China through tariffs, diminishing its order of economic liberalization through institutions. The unreliability of such institutions creating parallel global economic order under China like SCO and BRICS plus, totally destabilizing the world.

4.2) Split between the global north and south:

The world is splitting between major powers once again. Chinese investment, aid and efficient technology pushing underdeveloped countries to its camps or allies like Russia. For example, in Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Chad the French influence hempered and countries like Burkina Faso became major Chinese and Russian ally. In Latin America Brazil is taking charge as regional economic power heavily fueled by Chinese investment. The emergence of regional powers splitting global North and South promptly.

Highlight important points

### 4.3) Re-armament of the World:

The emergence of the US as sole power comes with the idea of disarmament guaranteeing security from aggressors. Countries in Middle-east and East-Europe believed in these guarantees. However, the recent wars in Gaza and Ukraine has shattered the phenomenon. The unconditional support of Israel against key allies like Saudi-Arabia and Qatar, and non-military intervention in Ukraine has created a situation of self security. Europe is arming itself, while middle-east is doing defence pact with Pakistan and buying arms from China, fostering re-armament.

### 5) Hope of stability in world order:

The hope of global stability remain hazy due to several factors. The ongoing wars and rising political extreme popularism is making world more nationalist and protectionist. World powers are pushing each other on faultlines, like the US intervention in South China sea and China's geo-economic leverage hurting the USA's status quo. The institutional dialogues are getting constrained by their pioneers. Leading the world on the same situation of World War 2 when "League of Nation" failed to maintain dialogues and restraining from war.

## Concise your conclusion

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### Conclusion

In a nutshell, the emergence of multipolar world fostered competition without co-existence. Tech wars, trade routes and eagerness of maximizing energy resources between the US and China created instability. Resultantly, the institutions are becoming non-worthy, the division in the world and arms race globally. This situation is shattering the hope of global stability.

Proper analysis is required