

FROM UNIPOLARITY TO MULTIPOLARITY; IS US LOOSING THE GLOBAL DOMINANCE

OUTLINE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Hook Statement

1.2 General Statement

1.3 THESIS STATEMENT: The world is steadily transitioning from a U.S. led unipolar order to an increasingly multipolar system as the United States experience gradual erosion of its global dominance due to rising competition from emerging powers.

2. From Bipolarity to Unipolarity and the Return of Multipolarity

3. Why U.S. Dominance is in Decline

3.1- Economic Forces reshaping global power

3.1.1- BRICS and SCO are shifting economy toward multipolarity

For example: The development of New Development Bank and Contingent Reserve Arrangement to counter IMF's influence.

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3.1.2- Reducing dependence on the U.S. Dollar.

Forexample: china and Russia have settled their bilateral trade agreements in Yuan and rubles in 2025.

3.1.3- china, Russia and India contributing a major share in world's GDP.
China has become world's second-largest economy contributing 17% of global GDP. and India as fourth-largest with a GDP of about \$4.19tn.

3.2- Cyber and Technological Competition Challenging U.S. Dominance.

3.2.1- China rapidly developing indigenous chips and AI system.

Development of Deepseek in 2025 in competition to ChatGPT which is a U.S based AI technology.

3.2.2- India emerging as major IT and digital services hub

According to Stanford University's Global AI Vibrancy Tool, India ^{ranked} 3rd in global AI competitiveness.

3.2.3- South-Korea has a potential to give silicon valley

Samsung, a South Korean technology, one of the best AI based voice recognition technology.

3.3. Rising Global ^{competition} competitiveness in Space Technology

3.3.1 - China is rapidly advancing in space technology, challenging U.S. supremacy in the sector.

For example, • manned spaceflight (Tiangong space station) is China's own space station in LEO where Chinese astronauts live and conduct scientific research.

Beidou - • Deep space exploration (Tianwen missions) - series of China's space exploration mission.

3.3.2 - India is emerging as a cost-effective space power with successful satellite launches and lunar missions.

• Lunar missions by India are Chandrayaan-1, Chandrayaan-2 and Chandrayaan-3.

• Key satellites launched are INSAT, IRS and EOS.

3.4. MILITARY OVEREXTENSION AND STRATEGIC CHALLENGES

3.4.1 - U.S. involvement in long conflicts (Iraq and Afghanistan) has drained resources and weakened global influence.

3.4.2 - Rise of regional powers are challenging U.S. military reach.

• U.S. has deployed approximately 3700 nuclear warheads, while China has deployed 600, which are likely to grow to 1000 by 2030.

• Chinese navy is world's largest by number of ships.

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3.5 Weakening of Global Institutions

3.5.01 U.S. led institutions (IMF, WB, UN influence) face growing competition from regional development bank i.e. NDB.

- Reforms debate of UNSC by rising powers demand greater representation and decision-making authority on UNSC challenging U.S. led global governance.

3.5.02 - Creation of alternative institutions like BRICS, SCO, ASEAN etc.

3.6 Protectionist Policies During Multipolarity

3.6.01 - U.S. protectionist policies, such as high tariffs are prompting nations to diversify their trade and economic partnerships.

- China, India and Russia have diversified their partners in response to high tariffs by U.S.

4. Strategies for U.S. to protect its dominance

4.01 - Avoid rigid protectionist policies

4.02 - Avoid unnecessary and costly wars.

4.03 - Avoid unilateralism in global institutions

4.04 - Adopt a cooperative diplomacy approach.

5. Conclusion

5.01 - Thesis restated