

# FROM UNIPOLARITY TO MULTIPOLARITY; IS US LOSING 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.

plz read the topic again and write thesis statement as per this detail

### 2. From Bipolarity to Unipolarity of Multipolarity

kindly try to make it more relevant

Return

### 3. Why U.S. Dominance is in Decline

3.1- Economic Forces reshaping global power

3.1.1- BRICS and SCO are shifting economy towards multipolarity

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

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

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

3.0.3- 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 chat GPT which is a U.S based AI technology.

3.2.2- India emerging as major IT and digital services hub

it is well organized and quite relevant

According to Stanford University's Global AI Vibrancy Tool, India ranks 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~~ <sup>competition</sup> ~~competitiveness~~ <sup>in</sup> 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.

• 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~~ ~~the~~ 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~~ ~~power~~ 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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### 3.05 Weakening of Global Institutions

3.05.01 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.

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

### 3.06 Protectionist Policies Driving Multipolarity

3.06.01 - 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.

plz diversify your expression

### 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