THE RISING NATION - STATES AND THE POLITICAL STANCE OF THE HEGEMONY: A THEORETICAL REVIEW

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ABSTRACT
After the USSR fell apart, the US exerted masterful economic pressure to stop the expansion of capitalism and reorganise the international system, opening it up to all countries. The emergence of China and other nearby governments, along with the quantifiable budgetary disadvantages of the US, marked a paradigm shift in the 21st century. The rapid rise of political and military might of diaspora states is the subject of this paper's analysis. China has built its internal institutions with the likely intention of upending the US status quo, which is why other countries have followed suit by renaming and reshaping their internal systems. effectively achieving peaceful development with the tools of technology at hand. Such as contemporary initiative, the application of soft and hard goods, and infrastructure tactics that could result in the pursuit of economic and military dominance and cause drastic changes in internal reformations. The study used the idealism theory and secondary data collection, which involves gathering information from books, newspapers, government bulletins, the interment, and other sources. The concepts of equilibrium, interdependence, consensus, diplomatic decision-making, trade links, and alliances among nations that have resulted in political and economic progress within the global arena were explained using the idealism framework. Additionally, the study looks at the hegemony attitude towards the developing world's states, as many of them have emerged in the twenty-first century to compete with superpowers, including China, Japan, India, and others.

Introduction

The modern international system is undergoing mutability advances that characterise the excess of globalisation and its characteristics, which is evident to nations. According to Waltz (2000), the international system began the projection of American dominance and influence through the growth of capitalism and democracy as an ideology across the world after the cold war, which led to the collapse of the USSR in the East. Many states have adopted capitalism as their philosophy in the modern era. whereby the US rose to prominence in the world's social, military, economic, and political spheres. Other countries have recently disputed and challenged this, including Japan and India. In particular, the rapidly growing military might and economic ties of China have revealed a significant comparative

deterioration with respect to American politics and economy.

This essay looks at how emerging countries, particularly China, are upending the existing quo in terms of politics, society, and the economy without resorting to direct conflict. defining the democratic process and interdependence using the idealism theory. implying that countries can rise to prominence in the political, economic, and social spheres without resorting to violence or going to war in order to compete with one another. China has strengthened its economic and military might, and it has promoted and expanded certain aspects of its private trade connections with its neighbours. sustaining economic stability over time, much like other nations like Japan, India, and others had done.

As a result, there was some political and economic hostility among the superpowers. Notably, in 2010 and 2011, China and the United States were able to exploit financial difficulties to their advantage and project an image of being more formidable economic rivals, challenging one another on issues like high tariffs, trade disputes, and economic negotiations. (Rsato and Schuessler 2022), which had caused the US to regress in its financial prudence as China gained prominence in the world economy and politics. This has also given other countries, like Japan, India, Russia, and others, a realistic chance to develop into economic powerhouses capable of projecting sustainable scales of reasonable economic input.

Russia, which had formally lost significantly in terms of economic might, had created a stronger position to define the balance of power with other nations, particularly the United States, as nation states began to emerge. competing with the US on a number of fronts, including politics, security, nuclear weapons, and other pertinent topics, both militarily and economically as a result of the riches generated by oil prices and President Vladimir Putin's idealistic ideals before to his ill-fated invasion of Ukraine in 2022, which prompted the US to cut off its economic ties. (Michel and James, 2004).

As a result, it's intriguing to note how China and other countries have risen to prominence in the global arena in relation to each other, balancing power through economic and military means. In opposition to its counterpart, the USSR and the US have experienced political hostility, trade embargoes, and industrial conflicts during the period of alliance and interdependence (Robert 2005).

Stated differently, the international system is witnessing a rapid expansion and strengthening of economic ties between nations, which has led to the adoption of globalisation and all of its aspects. This has given China and other nation states an incredible path to become the world's most powerful economy, theoretically rivalling the US military but not economically. This is the rationale behind He (2012)'s argument that, depending on the threat posed by small nations, an unfavourable matching strategy may be used against others in the form of policies or political input intended to undermine an established hegemony or growing power.

However, rising powers tend to enhance their efforts to increase their authority through wealth creation in order to project their power effectively and to balance their strategies for integrating internal and external synergy when the sense of hegemony is low. It is clear how China's economy is changing on a global scale and how quickly emerging tactics are attempting to balance political might with the US by leveraging trade dependency as a development weapon. Their president modified the formal government structure to accommodate current international situations, but he did not remove any of the previous internal materials.

It was believed that the USSR's global position was aggressive and that it posed a threat to Western political, economic, and social ties. In contrast to China, the modern world system embraces communism, which is a hindrance to capitalism. This is an intellectual evolution. The subsequent economic downturn in the United States led to the implementation of balancing methods, both internally through programmes involving the development of contemporary weapons technology and abroad through restructuring and the formation of dependable military alliances to challenge the status quo. (Hoslsti, 1998)

It makes sense that in today's society this would be considered a security risk. However, their absence will prevent the public from learning about the balancing coalition formed by China, the US, Japan, or India, all of which are becoming more powerful every day. Therefore, the main focus of this article is to investigate the United States' concern of economic competition and China's overtaking it in global trade. The emergence of nation-states poses a challenge to

the established hegemony. The superpowers' political position regarding the developing countries.

Theoretical Underpinning

The work used idealism theory as a framework to show how institutional instruments and soft power relate to tactics for peaceful accommodation and international development among nation states. Emmanuel Kant, Woodrow Wilson, Norman Engel, James T. Shotwell, and other important liberals from the past include John Lucke, Thomas Jefferson, John Swart Mill, and others. Politics, to these people, is a struggle towards consensus. The idealism projections state that every country has a legal right to democracy with regard to social ties, economic interdependence, and political ideologies (because consensus is the only path to development).claiming that these tools should be taken into account, especially by powerful nations, in order to help smaller governments rise and act as a counterbalance to aggressors.In order to further globalisation in everyone's best benefit, institutionalisation, egalitarianism, liberalism, the rule of law, democracy, and progressive development are necessary.

This is to preserve the global balance, in which each state has an equal chance to develop peacefully and pursue its own political, military, and economic goals without facing threats from the outside or from within or intervention from more powerful countries. The theory's proponents advocate for democratic institutions and structures, particularly President Woodrow Wilson's assertion that democracy values equality, interdependence, and communication over rivalry and conflict.

As stated by Hans Morgenthau in Politics Among Nations, "in contrast to the chronological history of realists, who project power force against power to measure development."Politics is defined as "the struggle for power among nations." (Realpolitik). The idealism social revolution in the modern international system was based on a diplomatic and gentle interpretation of the economy and a fair balancing of historical materialist concepts. For example, it is incorrect to view the current emergence of nation states as a threat to the status quo of hegemony. This will allow for a fair distribution of power so that each state can defend itself against outside aggressors.

The powerful governments keep posing questions and implementing plans to prevent emerging nations from achieving equality through a variety of means. such as disinformation campaigns, undemocratic foreign policies, threats, etc., particularly against the nations of Europe and other continents. (John, 2002) The purpose of this is to make those emerging states fearful. The government of North Korea, for instance, is still launching missiles into the sky in 2022 for political purposes and as a warning to other neighbouring states.

The Rising Nation-States and the Political Stance of the Hegemony

Many southern nations, as well as certain nations in East Asia and Europe, slowed down their usage of continuous collaboration or cooperation during and after the fall of the USSR. Richard, 1994. As a result, there were certain abnormalities that originated from different countries during social interactions or political interactions in the sphere of current hegemony towards the emerging power. The major powers will theoretically stop providing any political or economic support to the emerging power, which they can assess using comprehensive economic strategies to threaten the emerging powers in international affairs and prevent them from pursuing internal development, particularly the third-world countries in Africa that are currently exploited for their mineral resources.

Undermining the force emanating from these large states, countries are increasingly realising the need for diplomatic reprisal amongst states. As an example, China's peaceful rise has undermined US trade tariffs and policies, as well as other economic threats. China continues to be a worldwide financial powerhouse by concentrating on its industrial and internal development. Steve (2010).

To put it another way, it should be recognised that the balance of power is a reality that is subject to contestation and cannot be freely attained without outside influences that force it to question its rivalry. In line with Steven (2018). the goal of preserving equilibrium and preventing any nation from assuming domination over other societies. T.V. Paul (2004) noted in his publication that politics had an impact on the decision-making process. He identified three types of power balancing, including hard power balancing, which involves contestations and hash strategies balancing against one another. For instance, the high trade

tariffs and economic hostility between the United States and China.

The aforementioned method of balance of power characterises classic and neo-realism realist concepts that are limited to hard balancing within the international system. Whereby states make no concessions in the process of making decisions. According to realism projections, Hans Morgenthau believed that the only way to advance national interests in international politics was by the use of hard power input. Realists recognise that a state's use of soft power or limited power could leave it vulnerable to outside attackers. In the past, realists like Niccolo, Hobbes, and others suggested that leaders use force when engaging in political interactions within the international system. For instance, Niccolo counsel rulers in "The Prince," one of his writings, to "get power, retain power, and use power to acquire states interest." Put another way, the ultimate goal of hard (realist) power is to use the resources of national military empowerment to get or equalise the control and overriding state or an aggressive player. Because hard power uses excessive force that could spark a conflict between nations during political negotiations, it does not align with or serve the political interests of idealist conceptual analysis. Another type of power balance in which states create semi-alliances and mutual compatibility is known as limited hard power balance. comprising a minimal commitment to defence in the international system, together with minimal military capability and cooperation.

This technique involves equal financial and conventional input, limited hard power balance, and confidential information decision. This strengthens national state security and encourages cooperative international agreement. Daniel (2009). For instance, China and Russia have political, economic, and social ties in which neither country makes a significant effort to aid the other in times of conflict. Additionally, there is a collaboration between the United States and India without considerable military build-up or mutual danger. As opposed to the relationships between the US, North Korea, and Russia, where the basis for power balancing is the military buildup and the threat posed by neighbouring governments. gentle equilibrium focuses on reaching an agreement and diplomatically averting war by understanding one another's security strengths, corporations, and negotiating through legal organisations.

Concluding Thought

The study has demonstrated that the political, economic, and social struggles for survival form the foundation of the modern international order. Countries compete with one another over territorial interests and the best ways to defend their borders against outside invaders. Through the expansion of capitalism and liberal democracy among nation states following the demise of the USSR, the United States of America stood tall in the world system prior to the turn of the twenty-first century. whereas the militaries and economies of China and certain other nations were weak. However, with the rise of nations like China, India, Russia, Japan, and others, the 21st century has expedited the greater distribution of wealth and the maintenance of political, economic, and military strength. These nations, China leading the charge, oppose American hegemony.

The major players saw the rivalry between these countries as a threat to domestic security, therefore they employed strategies like high tariffs, propaganda, strict foreign policies, and programmes to contain their competitors. Nevertheless, China has shown the world that a country may flourish economically without resorting to force (realism) and can instead do so by using contemporary internal institutional resources like cutting-edge technology, growing infrastructure, interdependence, international trade links, and others. This is in line with the idealist's visions and description of politics as the struggle for agreement rather than direct conflict, rivalry, or weaponry. It also examines the ideas of restricted power, hard power, soft power, and balance of power. In this paper, the methodology relies on secondary sources due to the impossibility of obtaining original data. Without conflict, nations may rise in peace. Superpowers view adversaries as dangers to their security and internal affairs. China plans and takes action to maintain economic dominance in terms of international trade in this century, if not surpass it. The greatest threat facing the world now is the military and nuclear enmity between the United States and Russia. India has also positioned itself as one of the nations that is rapidly developing according to the world system's global scales

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