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Abstract

The end of the Cold War marked a pivotal moment in global history, widely seen as the commencement of the "New World Order." The new world order in the post-cold war witnesses the decrease in the powers of classical states and their inter-states matters for restoring international peace, and emerging of other threats like religious militancy, ethnic conflicts, unfair economic competition, north-south conflict, terrorism, etc. This research presents a comprehensive analysis of the challenges, dynamics and potential of the post-Cold War era. This research aims to explore the complexities of "New World Order" in post-Cold War era in international relations through an examination of global political, economic, and socio-cultural transformations, to analyze the geopolitical landscape by focusing on the increasing involvement of non-state players during the post-Cold War era in reshaping economies, society, and conflict dynamics. The study utilizes qualitative research approach to conduct this study.

Keywords: New World Order, North-South Conflict, Post-Cold War Era, Geopolitical Shifts

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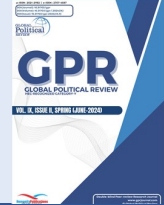
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The New World Order: Geopolitical Shifts in the Post-Cold War Era

Abstract

The end of the Cold War marked a pivotal moment in global history, widely seen as the commencement of the "New World Order." The new world order in the post-cold war witnesses the decrease in the powers of classical states and their inter-states matters for restoring international peace, and emerging of other threats like religious militancy, ethnic conflicts, unfair economic competition, north-south conflict, terrorism, etc. This research presents a comprehensive analysis of the challenges, dynamics and potential of the post-Cold War era. This research aims to explore the complexities of "New World Order" in post-Cold War era in international relations through an examination of global political, economic, and socio-cultural transformations, to analyze the geopolitical landscape by focusing on the increasing involvement of non-state players during the post-Cold War era in reshaping economies, society, and conflict dynamics. The study utilizes qualitative research approach to conduct this study.

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Introduction

The phrase "New World Order" has been used to characterize the profound global changes that occurred after the Cold War concluded. As the Soviet Union collapsed in the late 20th century, a bipolar power structure with significant influence from both the US and the USSR developed (Hettne, 1999). This era was drawing to an end. It is an era of new global politics which began with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. In this new age, democracy regimes proliferated, world economy intertwined,

and a single, dominating force arose. This paper surveys the post-Cold War era and examines its salient features, difficulties, and implications for international administration.

We call that time after the Cold War ended, when the US rose to prominence as the world's main power, the "unipolar moment." (Fawn, 2009) The US remained dominant in military, economics, and culture throughout this period. Apart from vehemently backing the growth of alliances such as NATO and the European Union, the United States



of America aggressively promoted the creation of democratic institutions in countries that had formerly belonged to the Eastern Bloc. The forces underlying this movement were free market capitalism and liberal democratic ideals. Because of the US domination, other countries also attempted to involve the US in their domestic problems and provide stability in other regions of the world (Maçães, 2018).

Globalization of the economy was quickened after the Cold War ended by technological developments, trade liberalization, and the expansion of multinational corporations (Pettman, 1999). International finance as it exists now has been greatly influenced by financial organizations like the World Bank, WTO, and IMF. Globalization of the markets led to an expansion in worldwide interconnection, the emancipation of millions of people from poverty, and an economy that expanded at a never before seen pace.

Conversely, globalization does have significant drawbacks. Discontent and a poor political reaction made economic inequality worse both domestically and globally. The financial crisis of 2008 made evident the flaws in the international financial system. It is necessary to implement stronger regulatory frameworks and reconsider neoliberal economic policies. Many nations began drafting human rights concepts and implementing democratic systems of government after the Cold War ended. Beginning in the 1970s with the fall of dictatorships in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Eastern Europe, a "third wave" of democracy gathered steam (Pedersen, 2002). In great part, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations, and civil society groups have expanded human rights and supported democratic revolutions.

All the same, there were challenges in the democratic process. Democracy spread to other areas but was prevented by the emergence of dishonest politicians, erratic governments, and despotic regimes. In established democracies, the liberal democratic framework is seriously threatened by the emergence of nationalist and populist forces. All the more reason democratic institutions should be strong and adaptable to meet any obstacles. International politics saw a greater prominence for non-state players after the Cold War ended. This kind of actor includes, among others,

international advocacy networks, terrorist organizations, and multinational corporations. Non-state players have sway over world government because of their ability to support the underprivileged, advance the defense of the environment and human rights, and set policy goals. Conversely, the growth of non-state companies has created fresh security flaws. The destructive might and worldwide influence of terrorist groups became increasingly evident following events such as September 11, 2001. The War on Terror was started and international alliances and security operations were reconfigured as a result of the fundamental security paradigms having to change (Lahteenmaki & Kakonen, 2012).

According to David (2017), the Cold War era structure has faced several obstacles in its ongoing sustainability. The possibility of a change to a multipolar world order is increased by the ascent of China and Russia as global superpowers and the rebirth of intense rivalry between them. China's developing military and economic strength poses a threat to America's present global domination and a new type of government that blends economic freedom with authoritarianism. Regional conflicts and humanitarian disasters have also highlighted how inadequately international institutions have maintained peace and security. It is no easy task to come to an agreement and put actual solutions into practice in a divided international system.

The Rohingya issue, the state of affairs in Ukraine, and the Syrian civil war are some of the examples of New World Order (Muzaffar, et, al. 2017). Political, economic, and social environments of entire civilizations underwent significant changes in the decades after the Cold War ended. The once unipolar era—which stood for American supremacy—is giving way to a tendency toward multi-polarity as the world around us changes quickly. A few of the reasons that have changed the world as we know it are the rise of non-state entities, economic globalization, and democratic expansion (Goldstein & Pevehouse, 2011). Both fresh chances and problems have so surfaced. A peaceful and fair international order in the present day must be built on cooperation, multilateralism, and flexibility.

Objectives of the Study

This research intended to explore the following objectives.

- To explore the complexities of “New World Order” in post-Cold War era in international relations through an examination of global political, economic, and socio-cultural transformations
- To analyze the geopolitical landscape of “New World Order” by focusing on the increasing involvement of non-state players (ethnic conflicts, terrorism, unfair economic competition, religious militancy, north-south conflict, etc.), the decline of traditional alliances, and the emergence of new power centers
- To investigate the impacts of globalization in international relations during the post-Cold War era in reshaping economies, society, and conflict dynamics.

Research Questions

The following research questions have been intended to answer in the subsequent chapters of data analysis.

- How are the complexities of the “New World Order” in the post-Cold War era in international relations influencing global politics, the economy, and socio-cultural transformations?
- How have the increasing involvement of non-state players (ethnic conflicts, terrorism, unfair economic competition, religious militancy, north-south conflict, etc.), the decline of traditional alliances, and the emergence of new power centers changed the geopolitical landscape of the “New World Order” during the post-Cold War era?
- Why has globalization in international relations changed economic trends, social order, and conflict dynamics during the post-Cold War era?

Research Methodology

In order to conduct study according to the objectives and to answer the above mentioned research questions, the adopted methodology is explained in this section.

Research Design

The study approach for this research adopts a qualitative method to examine the "New World

Order" that emerged after the Cold War. Qualitative research is favored due to its effectiveness in explaining events within their real-world contexts (Creswell, 2022). Systematic literature reviews are utilized by researchers due to their systematic approach in identifying, examining, and integrating relevant scholarly papers.

Data Collection

The data for this study were gathered from academic publications, books, reports, and scholarly articles. This collection of data covers a wide range of issues, including international relations, security studies, global governance, economic integration, and geopolitical conflicts in the post-Cold War era. Prioritising publications from renowned publishers, academic journals, and government bodies ensures the trustworthiness of the material. The research comprised critical perspectives, empirical facts, theoretical frameworks, and case studies from the post-Cold War era.

Literature Review

In this section, a review of previously published literature and its literary gap are given along with the summary of founded gaps in these studies at the end as well.

A Review of Relevant Literature

In his 2008 article "The New World Order; an Outline of the Post-Cold War Era," Muzaffer Yilmaz offers a critical analysis of events leading up to and including the Cold War. Herein are discussed, in that sequence: some of the most salient features of the international system; fundamental tendencies; and emerging dangers in the field of international relations. The argument goes like this: although traditional wars between states have been on the decline since the Cold War, there are still many major challenges to world peace that aren't directly influenced by nations. Some examples of these include religious fanaticism, terrorist attacks, trade injustices, and disputes between different ethnic groups and religions. The capacity and desire of big nations to work together to tackle these threats is stressed as being crucial to the world's future. The post-Cold War international system is thoroughly examined in the reviewed literature by Muzaffer Yilmaz (2008), with an emphasis on the emergence of non-state issues including terrorism, religious

fanaticism, and ethnic conflicts in place of traditional state wars. There is a big gap in literature, though, about how cyber and digital risks have become important threats to world peace. Though Yilmaz stresses the need of major countries working together to counter both traditional and non-traditional threats, more study is needed in this developing area to fully understand how cybersecurity problems and technology developments affect international relations.

The aim of Bradley Roberts's (2016) "World Order in the Post-Post-Cold War Era: Beyond the Rogue State Problem" was to offer a critical assessment of America's role in an ever-changing arena of international security. The idea originated from the belief that military planners and defense policymakers often make several unproven and generalized assumptions about the future. Specifically, it is worth investigating whether the United States should prepare for a multipolar world or a return to bipolarity similar to the Cold War. From 2000 to 2010, six potential futures are listed in the paper: a reenactment of the Cold War, multipolarity, a "new medievalism," an expanded order, an immobile order, and a contested order. It assesses the probability of each option and concludes that, within this time frame, the second three are more likely than the first three. It delves into the worldwide security fallout from the inability to expand and deepen the substantial international order that has emerged over the past many decades. Following this, the article assesses the most probable American desires, stating that America could manage with any, but that a future expanding order would be more in line with national interests and capabilities. After outlining this ideal future, the article moves on to discuss how to get there, focusing on military strategy and the use of force in particular. The main points are as follows: (1) that the US should exercise restraint and purpose when using force if it wants its leadership and power to be seen as legitimate; (2) that it should respond to those who want to change the current global order in a way that doesn't encourage other powers to step in and balance it out; and (3) that when defending the current order politically, it should start to address the concerns of those who think it's just the status quo, set up by the US for its own benefit and maintained by force as the "world's only superpower." Though, he provides a thorough examination of America's contribution to

international security and outlines a number of possible scenarios for world order. Examination of the effects of these scenarios on the dynamics of regional security and the responsibilities of growing nations other than the US is lacking. Particularly, nothing is known about how nations like China, India, and regional groups like ASEAN and the European Union would react to or shape the scenarios described. Future study could concentrate on the viewpoints and tactics of these regional players to give a more complex picture of the changing global security environment.

"Emerging New World Order and China's Presumption of International Relations: An Analysis" by Akhtar, et al. (2020) argued that world governments flourish and fall in global politics economically, militarily, and socially. The period following World War II was a source of concern for the Chinese policymakers. Even though the United States and the Soviet Union were the dominant global powers at the time, China persisted in advancing its economy and technology nevertheless. After the Soviet Union's dissolution, a huge void opened up, giving the United States a golden opportunity to establish its own global order based on peace and the promotion of democratic principles. China, meanwhile, beefed up its regional security and strategic ties. It had established its own global order—Western scholars are currently debating China's perspective on international affairs, and they largely agree that the Belt and Road Initiative would mark the completion of China's world system. China's efforts to reshape its own international relations were infuriating the United States more and more. Although Akhtar et al. (2020) offer a thorough examination of China's economic and technological growth after World War II, its strategic moves after the Soviet Union broke up, and its present global goals with the Belt and Road Initiative, there is still a knowledge vacuum regarding the complex viewpoints of China's neighbours on its expanding power. Particularly, little research has been done on how regional countries understand and react to China's strategic moves and the Belt and Road Initiative in the framework of their respective geopolitical and economic environments.

"The Future of World Order; Building a Community of Common Destiny" by Vladimir Yakunin (2017) provides a brief overview of the

intellectual and political aspects of the Western worldview that arose in the aftermath of the Cold War. It is often believed that specific factors led to the West's triumph in the Cold War. The persistent worldwide crises show that the United States' foreign policy has flaws that have persisted since the fall of the Soviet Union and have aided in the breakdown of the international system as a whole. In light of Donald Trump's shocking triumph in the 2016 US presidential election, this essay takes a look at the current tendencies in globalization. China and Russia have come to the realization that Washington's media and political methods were insufficient to justify a unipolar world structure. The statement suggests that the establishment and sustenance of a multipolar global order that is advantageous to all nations on the planet necessitates the pursuit of solidary development. Presently, Russia and China are at the forefront of this endeavor through their grand integration initiatives. A substantial gap in the literature still exists even if Vladimir Yakunin's "The Future of World Order; Building a Community of Common Destiny" (2017) provides insightful analysis of the post-Cold War Western worldview, ongoing shortcomings in U.S. foreign policy, and the emergence of China and Russia as rivals to a unipolar world system. More precisely, there is a dearth of thorough research on how international organisations and non-state players help or impede the shift to a multipolar world order.

Challenges to the New World Order

Defining the "New World Order"

The 'new world order' is a term used historically to discuss the need for changes in the balance of power in international relations. However, this term's meaning and political discussion are highly tainted by the conspiracy theory.

Woodrow Wilson's aspiration after World War I to establish a League of Nations served as the inspiration for the notion of a "New World Order." (Fawn, 2009) This concept is ascribed to the post-World War II Bretton Woods system and United Nations. The "New World Order" has gradually developed to tackle current concerns such as nuclear disarmament, security agreements, and regional disputes, with a focus on fostering international collaboration.

Implications of the "New World Order" on Various Domains

The US leads a unipolar framework inside the multipolar post-Cold War international order, both politically and economically (Creswell, 2022). International associations such as APEC and the EU are significant. The "New World Order" might have an impact on security, the economy, and politics. Global actors must cooperate and coordinate to address difficult challenges as the world grows more multipolar. For the purpose of forging military alliances and defending weaker regimes, US military might be essential. Due to weapon technology, non-state actors, and asymmetric warfare, international security is changing. Innovative responses and international collaboration are needed to counter emerging dangers like cyber-warfare and terrorism (Maçães, 2018). As the globe grows increasingly linked, security is getting more difficult.

According to Lemke (2010), China and India are two emerging powers that are having an influence on the multipolar global economy. Economic changes toward environmentally responsible growth and sustainable development are being driven by block-chain and AI. Recognizing the intricacy of the "New World Order" and the interplay of its many components is essential to understanding current international affairs. Globalization has increased the interconnectedness and connectivity of nations via unfettered exchange in products, services, and information. The growing number of developing countries and the changing balance of power highlight the necessity of strategic partnerships and teamwork in addressing global concerns.

Major Powers and the New World Order

China and the US are at the forefront of global domination, which shapes the New World Order. Their disciplinary conflict serves as an example of the negotiating challenges in international relations after the Cold War. In terms of energy consumption, carbon emissions, military spending, and technological advancements, the US and China hold a dominant position (Hussain & Latif, 2011). Through economic and infrastructure ties, China's Belt and Road Initiative and the United States' international trade agreements are vying for influence. The US-China competition of the twenty-first century

demonstrates how technological supremacy influenced geopolitics. The winner of this race will control global governance and future technological advancements.

Geopolitical tensions between the two countries are evident in the conflicts over marine lanes and territory in the South China Sea (Stewart, et. al. [2012](#)). China and the US fight it out for sway over Africa and Southeast Asia. The fight for domination in the military and economy extends beyond technology. The world is waiting to see how the contest for supremacy between the two most powerful countries will impact international diplomacy and peace. According to (Hettne, 1999), tensions between the two governments have risen as a result of their battle for vaccine diplomacy and world health since the COVID-19 pandemic. US-China ties in the areas of cyber-security, human rights, and commerce have been strained by this competition.

The outcome of this power struggle has an impact on world politics and power. Contrary to US perceptions that Chinese objectives pose a challenge to US supremacy, China has been in favor of a multipolar global order based on a variety of norms and values (Mittelman, [1996](#)). International security is concerned about the possibility of nuclear war and military combat in the US-China dispute. The aggressive expansion of influence and domination by both states may lead to an escalation of tensions and even clashes. Prioritizing diplomatic efforts is necessary to keep the superpowers peaceful and stable.

The economic force of China and the EU is reshaping the world order, notwithstanding the US's unipolarity. China-US relations are now more antagonistic and competitive than they have ever been due to the change in power dynamics. This is particularly true for the military's presence, business, and technology. To manage these complex relationships and prevent damaging arguments, open communication and constructive discourse are crucial. Increased international cooperation among major governments during conflicts is suggested by the drop in Security Council vetoes and growth in peace efforts. Multilateralism and a heightened awareness of global challenges characterize this shift. The international power dynamic may change if countries work together to resolve problems.

The United Nations' 63 completed missions attest to its dedication to world peace (Muzaffar, et, al. 2017). International organizations are starting to value diplomacy and conflict resolution more as alternatives to violence. The tendency of cooperation and dialogue is encouraging for world peace and security. Their approaches demonstrate their aptitude and willingness to leverage AI to raise their profile internationally. The importance of technological advancements in this arms race is increasing as AI influences society. AI would have a significant impact on global order, power balance, and national strength.

Economic Challenges in the “New World Order”

Major shifts have occurred in the global economy and international relations as a result of the New World Order's impact on the economic landscape. Here, drawing on a comprehensive literature assessment, we present a thematic analysis that emphasizes the following important economic consequences of the post-Cold War New World Order.

The "New World Order" and Its Economic Consequences

There was a marked improvement in economic conditions, a decrease in poverty rates, and an end to international wars after the Cold War. Multinational firms and international financial markets have an effect on economies that are part of the “New World Order” (Nolte, [2010](#)). In a multipolar economy, this tendency highlights how important developing economies are becoming. Competition for resources and market domination are two problems that have arisen as a result of developing nations' rapid development. Another issue is the need for improved international collaboration to deal with global economic downturns. The global economy is being energized and diversified by these countries' global expansion.

States' growing economic dependency on one another may have prompted the formation of regional economic blocs like the European Union and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) (Dittmer, [1983](#)). Free trade and economic growth for member nations have been aided by these blocs, although globalization of certain industries has contributed to employment losses.

There is no better example of the intricate web of ties than the ever-changing global economy of nations working together and adapting. Global cooperation and comprehension are becoming increasingly important due to the fast development of communication and technology (Huntington, 2011). There are many obstacles in this life, but we need to meet them squarely and make the most of what we can overcome.

Differentials and Obstacles

The “New World Order” has been connected to notable financial disasters including the Asian Financial Crisis of 1997 and the Global Financial Crisis of 2008 (Escobar, 2019). The interdependence of the global economy is evident from these events, since issues in one region may have a significant impact on economies across the board. It is critical that countries collaborate to discover long-term solutions that help everyone's economies while they face economic inequality and difficulties. A more peaceful and wealthy international society can be achieved if nations work together to reduce inequality.

There has been general improvement, but the gap between rich and poor countries' economies has remained wide. Inequalities are worsened because developing nations do not always have the infrastructure and regulatory frameworks that are required to properly benefit from globalization (Callahan, 2008). The rich world must help the developing world close the gap and boost global economic growth by providing financial aid and other resources. Working together and supporting one another, nations may achieve a more equitable global economy.

The increased use of technology in business has led to job automation, which has resulted in a loss in employment in several industries (Maçães, 2018). Despite the fact that technology is a major force behind productivity and creativity, there are worries about how this may impact the labor market. Automation's negative effects on the workforce can be mitigated by providing education and retraining opportunities that prepare individuals for careers in other industries. Nations can secure a better economic future for everyone by putting money into people and adjusting to new technologies.

Anticipation of the Future and Adjustment

According to projections, the world economy would grow by 3.0% in 2023 and 2.9% in 2024 (Demir, 2017). High inflation is expected to continue until 2025. In this period of economic change, it is becoming clear that countries must respond to new conditions, such as loosened lending criteria and the fallout from last year's shock to commodity prices. Legislators have prioritized programs that teach people new skills and promote innovation in order to overcome these challenges and enable the workforce to adjust to the rapidly changing market (Lahteenmaki & Kakonen, 2012). More collaboration between the public and private sectors, as well as between businesses and educational institutions, has been necessary to create an economy that can withstand future storms.

According to Mulugeta (2014), supply chain methods like de-risking are gaining traction as a result of the “New World Order”. The necessity for economic resilience, along with geopolitical concerns and trade distortions, has prompted these changes. Prompting supply chain diversification and localization and investing in technology that can boost productivity and competitiveness are crucial ways for policymakers to adjust to these shifts. Adopting these policies has put nations in a stronger position to deal with the opportunities and threats posed by the “New World Order”.

Emerging Challenges in International Relations

Lot of different challenges has erupted in the Post-Cold War era. These challenges, which span a wide range of topics including security, economic inequality, political dynamics, and environmental issues, are a reflection of the complexity of the modern world order.

Security and Political Challenges

There needs to be strong international cooperation on these challenges because nation-states can't always solve them on their own. There needs to be a coordinated effort to identify reasons and implement effective techniques for conflict resolution because religious militancy and terrorism are on the rise and are overtaking intellectual conflicts as a major threat to world peace. A worsening of relations between Russia and the West,

especially over disputes like Ukraine, has resulted in economic sanctions and heightened tensions (Marshall, 2019). This geopolitical friction exacerbates cultural debates about Russia's identity and status in the world order, further complicating international relations. Avoiding the further escalation of crises and promoting peaceful outcomes requires world leaders to actively participate in diplomacy and open conversation.

Finding common ground and understanding across differing cultural and political perspectives is necessary to promote world peace and cooperation. Western meddling has caused a number of countries, including Iraq, Libya, and Syria, to fall apart and become into havens for extremists (Pedersen, 2002). This turmoil has led to a rise in terrorism and a refugee crisis, further taxing already fragile diplomatic relations and political dynamics in the countries hosting these individuals. A more diplomatic approach to resolving crises in the Middle East and other places must be adopted by Western nations as a lesson from previous blunders (Hook & Spanier, 2018). Peace and stability in these troubled areas are more likely to be achieved by diplomatic efforts than military action.

Economic and Environmental Considerations

One result of globalization is that advantages are not evenly distributed among nations. According to Greenhalgh et al., (1996), this is as a result of the expansion of Western capitalist production eroding nation-states' ability to manage international capital. Because of this, the chasm between countries and people has become wider, leading Westerners to reject globalization and question its usefulness. International collaboration to control the movement of money throughout the world and make sure everyone gets their fair share of resources is essential if we are to solve our economic and environmental problems. New forms of economic exploitation and the effects of climate change have deepened long-standing schisms in the North-South conflict. Sustainable development solutions are necessary because resource allocation and environmental stewardship are becoming more fundamental to foreign policy issues (Van De Haar, 2009). A more equitable and long-term global economy can be achieved if nations band together to tackle these issues.

Emerging Economic Realities

Worldwide economies have felt the effects of the conflict's inflation and supply chain disruptions. There would be significant ramifications for global supply chains and inflation as a result of sanctions' power and the possible realignment of global forces, which indicate a move towards a regionalized world economy (Tadiar, 2004). Countries must adjust to these new economic realities by strengthening their connections and looking for other ways to expand their economies. Countries can build a more resilient economy and face the challenges of changing global dynamics head-on by embracing innovation and working together.

Rising tensions and volatility mark the shift towards a multipolar global system, which threatens international peace and safety ("Global Political Economy: Understanding the International Economic Order," 2001). To successfully handle new war zones and economic ramifications, international institutions and norms must be reevaluated in light of this change. To avoid conflicts from getting worse and to find peaceful solutions, it is essential that nations put an emphasis on diplomacy and collaboration as they adjust to these changes. As a result of these difficulties, the international order is evolving, with some components of the prior system maintaining influence while others emerge. We must thoroughly study the core causes of these issues in order to establish new ways for promoting sustainable development and peace.

Conclusion

The main purpose of this writing is to elaborate the Concept of "New World Order". For this purpose, the researcher has gone through a careful observation of different dynamics and events that has shaped the Post-Cold War era. The researcher is in a view that role of technology can't be ignored in defining Security policies and International Economics. In this research, complex dynamics has been discussed and analyzed between World Rivalry states. There are lot of complex dynamics of the modern world that focusing of Use of technology and there must be collaboration between the stakeholders for resolving all these challenges.

A continue process of collaboration, understanding, investigation and conversation is the

dire need to understand the threats posed by the New World Order. The recommendations of this research reveals that through a qualitative approach, studying Global Governance is critical and other approaches must be adopted to understand the

concept of Global Hegemony, Global Power structure, Trade war and many other complex dynamics.

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