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THUCYDIDES TRAP: USA HEGEMONY & RISE OF CHINA IN A MULTIPLEX WORLD IN THE CONTEXT OF POWER TRANSITION

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the nature of the trade war and tensions between China and the United States. This paper investigates the tension that China's rise will create on the existing global order and further asks why the bipolar pattern of the US hegemonic power will again persist. In the present study, a qualitative approach is used, based on the historically rich anecdote and professional literature, as well as experts' views, to understand the current issues in the US and China. Summing up, from the perspective of the realist paradigm, in this article, aiming at the change of power, while analyzing the nature of power politics, the nature of trade war and Sino-US strategic relations is discussed. It is contingent on state behavior, power politics, and national interest and so provides a more relevant framework in which to understand the proliferation and attenuation of conflict and cooperation in global change. This study is significant because it relates to the tension between the US and China that drastically affects global peace and stability, as well as policy actions and strategies and, consequently, issues. These results shed light on the relevance of historical Thucydides' Trap in the case of U.S.-China relations and raise questions about intellectual rivalry. They also describe the strategies and tactics in the campaign to mitigate the risk of China's ascendancy and dominance to global power. This paper promotes thinking and re affirms multilateralism to offset the misperception between China and the US.

Keywords: Thucydides Trap, Hegemony, Multilateralism, Realism, Power transition and Unipolarity.

Introduction

Contemporary 21st century has been radically changed from maximum established global power dynamics and process, which is characterized by contestation, of which the most influential one is the contest between U S and China, as how their relationship in the middle of these transformations is mainly accounted. The world is confronted with the rise of china as a hegemonic economic and political power in terms of a new threat to the endurance of us hegemonic power. This shift is deeply embedded in precedent, and echoes an ancient idea, the Thucydides Trap—a model according to which the emergence of a new power tends to generate tensions and, historically, cause conflict against the old hegemon (Allison, 2017).. This introduction establishes a starting point for the level of complexity, the drivers and the potential consequences of the U.S.-China relationship as part of a realist framework that concerns state behavior, power cycles and state interests. In a networked world, it is, a priori, a condition of understanding this dynamics, which is necessary to predict the future direction of international relations and how to set up mechanisms for stability and conflict reduction.

Background

The changes in U.S.-China relations provide an important backdrop

to the present situation of this important global competition. When it comes to military power (i.e., the two largest ones, and their potential ultimate power of US/China), neither is it just US/China each successfully navigating the world, but US/China each influencing and being influenced by the rising and diminishing political and economic world. They both have a long track record of episodes of dyadic interaction, accommodation, intrusion and increasing strategic uncertainty. The evolution of this interdependence in, and around, the relationship and the existing tensions of economic, technological, and geopolitical integration form the background out of which the research questions presented in this article have been selected. Building on the logic of the Thucydides Trap as a research model, the paper begins with its constitutive elements, its varieties and issues that have guided its development and become imbedded in the US-China relationship also, and these as a narrative backdrop within which the present paper is constructed (Allison, 2017; Mearsheimer, 2014).

Research Objectives

The scope of the present work is to establish if the Thucydides Trap model is valid about the current competition—namely the US-China rivalry (i.e., if the historical power transition can be enacted today). Known as the Thucydides Trap, invented for this because the Peloponnesian War described by the historian Thucydides, the Trap, now is a heuristic story as a way of asking the question of the risk of war as one between the security of a country and also as to the use of the power of authority over another rising power e.g.

Research Questions

- a. What is the Thucydides Trap and how does it explain the present status and tensions of the U.S. and China from a power transition theory perspective?
- b. This report outlines the significant strategic behaviors and motivations of the United States and China in their economic, tech and military engagements and, crucially, how these behaviors shape possibilities for conflict or collaboration.
- c. In what way does the persistence of U.S. hegemony, despite the rise of China's power, shape the strategic choices and strategic approaches of both powers in the multiplex world order?
- d. How can effective strategies and mechanisms be developed to mitigate the risk that the U.S.-China power transfer could present, and avoid turning geopolitical and economic interests into a false dichotomy?

Thucydides Trap Concept

Originally formulated by historian Graham Allison as the Thucydides Trap, the concept is grounded in the ancient Greek historian Thucydides' observation of the fact that "the mischief is the expansion of the power, alcoholism, and manslaughter that Athenian power was believed to will upon Sparta and thereby to cause war" (Thucydides, 431 BC). Thucydides' reflection on the Peloponnesian War between Athens and Sparta encapsulates the

essential dynamic of power transitions in international relations, particularly when a rising power challenges an established hegemon. According to Thucydides, the increasing strength and prestige of the Athenian position provoked fear among the Spartan people, and thus necessitated war. This idea, although rooted in the remote past, bears deep implication for the study of contemporary geopolitical relationships. The core argument of the Thucydides Trap is that when a rising power competes with an established state, the latter may risk the former as a threat to itself, and thereby vice versa, escalating tensions, miscalculations, and even war. Although the Thucydides Trap is not a causal model, it offers an interpretable framework for the examination of international competition, especially regarding the ascendancy of China and with the U.S. response to it (Allison, 2017; Kennedy, 1987).

U.S.-China Economic, Technological, and Military Strategies

U.S.-China relations (and, relations of confrontation and interdependence) have become one of the key geopolitical themes of the twenty-first century. This intricate game plays out across economic, technical, and military spheres, with the two countries developing multidimensional strategies to steer the global order. Under the backdrop of China's selling its economic, technological ascent as a threat to US monopolization in the international order, an ostensibly concurrent problem emerges. While at the same time the United States armed forces possessing the strong military force has its own intention to not be replaced even in the case of the growing influence of China. The economic, technological, and military strategy of the two nations is inextricably linked and the two are both seeking to gain and exert power, and to keep competition and the fear of conflict at bay.

U.S. Hegemony and China's Foreign Policy

U.S. hegemony has long buttressed the postwar international system, by which the United States has been the undisputed master in the spheres of global political, economic, and military power. In particular, however, in recent decades China has become a serious antagonist that challenges not only economic, technological, but also the military authority of this hegemonic power. This rise has been diametrically opposed to change and development in China's foreign policy paradigm, a paradigm that strives for increasing China's role in the international game. Although the era of US hegemony is coming to an end, China is following a series of approaches, including economic leverage, technological spurts and militarized expansion, and all of these dictate the nature of the future of China's world order.

Strategies for U.S.-China Economic and Security Cooperation

The relationship between the United States and China is one of the most complex and consequential in the contemporary international order. As two of the strongest economies in the world (US and China), they hold irreplaceable positions in establishing what the global economic landscape will be, in geopolitical maneuvering, as

well as protective measures. However, there is growing understanding that economic and security cooperation between the bilateral superpowers is not only a matter of deep mutual interest but a precondition for their mutual prosperity, as well as for maintaining stability in the international system. In the face of intensified geopolitical contestation shaped by trade war, military rivalry and great power competition, both have been examining mechanisms and instruments for cooperation in strategic areas, such as trade, technology, climate and regional security.

Theoretical Framework

The development of the power transition theory, proposed by A.F.K. In 1958, Organski offers a model for interpreting how and in what way power regimes change in the realm of international relations. As per this theory, the probability of global war is highest when an ascendant antagonist to the power at the top of the world hierarchy is emerging, although it has not yet achieved technical parity with the superpower. The hypothesis postulates that the substitution of one power for another should generate war or significant alteration of the international system, especially if the challenging country threatens the political, economic or military power of a hegemon. Therefore, power transition theory is interested in the cyclical sequence of power in the global system and the possibility of violence during periods of flux.

Conceptual Framework

In order to try to develop a more thorough and conceptualized framework, especially "within the context of" Power Transition Theory, it is also necessary to give an organized conceptualization of the workings of this framework in "global political dynamics. Power Transition Theory, as initially articulated by A.F.K. [O]rganski (1958) discusses the recursive cycle of power relationships between states—international war is most probable when a challenger builds toward a state of parity with the hegemonic state. Within this theory, hegemonic changes are not smooth out but are very likely to trigger significant international events, affect new alliances, and transform global governance arrangements (Organski, 1958). Once a conceptual framework is applied to the examination of Power Transition Theory, it becomes a way to understand how states interact in such critical junctures, while also affording a more nuanced comprehension of the ways in which tension and cooperation play out in the international domain.

Research Methodology

The description of the methodology into effect of constructing the study, therefore, is at the end of a scholarly research, when it provides the clearly defined manner in which data are collected, manipulated, and used. Throughout this MPhil title of research training, the design of the study enabled the measurement of the force to uncover the process of investigating the power with which, for instance, the power relations between and within the United States and China as anticipated by Theory of Power Transition, the

proposed hypotheses and constructs as well as the Thucydides Trap. Within this methodological structure, qualitative research is triangulated and validated by theoretical analysis and applied implications that touch on key thematic issues of the geopolitical, economic and security aspects that make up the new leeway of the modern international system are explored. In terms of being an approach that integrates primary and secondary data, this approach provides a promising contribution towards deriving the valuable insights into the dynamic interplay between the contributive and contradicting and synergistic factors between US and China.

Research Design

The research design of the present study is stipulated to consist of, in a systematic and exhaustive way, a suitable conceptualization to explore the dynamics of U.S.-China relations under the framework of Power Transition Theory (PTT). This design is qualitative, as it is developed from both theoretical discussions and historical case studies, as well as thematic examination of underlying aspects of the interaction, e.g., economic interdependence, technological rivalry and geopolitical power play. Concentrating attention on depth than breadth, the study design allows for the development of a detailed, finely detailed model of the interaction that arises from the factors that drive this significant global relationship.

U.S.-China Relations

US-China relations continue to be among the most important--and yet most strategically delicate--in the global environment, a historically unique but rapidly evolving process, but also result of a dynamic world. Throughout millennia, this phenomenon has called for a significant amount of research and policy attention in the 21st century because it is strongly salient in all spheres of global stability and economic growth and income mobility. Underlying this view of this dynamism is the model of power transition and the Thucydides Trap model of power transition, and it is with a high risk that a power transition leads to a conflict between a rising power, which world considers a threat to the reigning power, Allison, 2017). The dynamics through which USA and China are interacting are based on these theoretical principles, though they go all the way beyond the scope of theory itself, in that they involve both an economic and a technological level of complementarity and an ideological level of confrontation, which is hard for any viable reason to postulate. Back in the history, the roots of US-China relations are laid out by decision-making, ideological, political, and even geopolitical actors (e.g., [Samad, 2020].

The Thucydides Trap: Historical Context and Relevance

The "Thucydides Trap," a concept borrowed from the writings of ancient Greek historian Thucydides, has evolved into a widely used paradigm describing the nature of power transition process, especially the conflict between the US and China today. This

proposal builds on Thucydides' account of the Peloponnesian War, in which he described that while the overwhelming ubiquity and thus, the irretrievable grip of Attic achievement power, would generate exactly this fear, and thus render it to be owned by the Spartan status quo supporter, and thus, captured, and thus, to be resisted (Allison, 2017). Over the centuries, this phenomenon has left its birthplace and become the basis of a theoretical model, for scholars and for policymakers, concerning under which conditions a winner is going to come up against a winning hegemon and, thence, go to war.

Power Transition Theory and Its Implications

Power Transition Theory, developed by A.F.K. (Organski, 1958) proffers a conceptual model of the development of the stream of international relations over the course of hegemonic change. In a crude sense, the hypothesis is that the system state/leader of stability of that system state(s), is at the higher level of the hierarchy of states. However, concurrently, as a rising power gets (near) equal to the more powerful state, the risk of conflagration increases, especially if the rising power is angered by the current status quo of power balance and wants to change it (Organski, 1958). This theory has been extensively used to explain the evolution of historical and present power distribution shifts, such as competition between the United States and China (or China and the others). It provides an analytic perspective for the consideration of economic, military/strategic and ideological dimensions of these rivalries and their impact on global governance and security.

Economic Interdependence: A Double-Edged Sword

Even possibly, economic interdependence between the United States and China may be one of the most urgent and complex aspects of bilateral relations, while at the same time it provides a sense of understanding, and, one may say, a sense of war. Economic and political economic interdependence between the United States and China, the world's two largest economies, in trade, in direct investment, in finance is only one of those links (and thus severable) that keeps the diplomatic and economic ties between the two countries afloat as that relationship is by itself at the heart and the tail of globalization. Nevertheless, in reciprocity, quadrature's and contradictions between implicit changes, which are characteristic of this specific exposure to a paired/opposed attitudes, are also evident. Affluence of economic relations between the two countries is at the core of the notion of the scale/range of grand strategy, under which US- China rivalry has intensified and trade policy and the relative power of great power concerns matter as much.

Technological Competition: AI and Cybersecurity Rivalries

Technology war between US and China on artificial intelligence (AI) cyber security, which has also been a necessary part of strategic competition between the United States and China, has become

indispensable in the 21st century. Because both countries take the nature of technological innovation for granted, leadership in both areas of technology and innovation is neither economic lead, nor strategic lead—the latter of which is an extremely important area of national security and international power. This competition is but an example of the overall power competition between the two superpowers, and how they are influencing the next generation of technical leaders. Artificial intelligence is a technological frontier of a scientific discovery resulting in technological revolution across all fields, e.g., business, defense. However, in recent years, both in the United States and China, national strategic plan design for AI has been increasingly, and both of them have done significant investments in fundamental research and development, introducing of personnel, and the construction of AI infrastructure.

Military Dynamics: Posturing and Strategic Interests

However, military rivalry between the United States and China remains at the center of their strategic competition, expressed through posture, contest, and pursuit of national security interests. One of the most influential wielders of power in the world, the movements of the collectives have stake in regional and possibly global security implications. [L1] Accordingly, it is the syncretism of the conflicting political agendas and the military buildup, and the conditional military race among disputed areas, like the South China Sea. These military exchanges are not limited to being witnessed in the bilateral exchanges between/and those two countries², but also includes some issues in the multipolar competition

U.S. Hegemony and Its Enduring Influence

U.S. hegemony has controlled the core of the foreign system since the end of World War II--the result has been the development of global institutions, norms, and a system of global power balance. Due to its role as the hegemonic actor in a bipolar world of the Cold War, the United States leveraged economic, military, and soft power to forge and maintain the liberal world order. Operating under this hegemonic power, post-Cold-War world order continued, in the post-Cold-War period, to be governed by Unipolarity, as because of this the US gained the first-order status in the world. But then the ascendance of the People's Republic of China, and emerging powers, threatens the viability of US hegemonic power and raises questions about the kind and the direction of leadership in the international sphere. Although constrained, there is Third Party Leverage in the world system, not by way of US lasting predominance, but as a matter of necessity in the process of future regime change, as the world system becomes multipolar.

China's Belt and Road Initiative: Expanding Global Influence

Underpinning of the 21st century geopolitical, economic scheme of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) can be understood as the largest one of the century expansion of geopolitical and economic ambition, which also builds the foundation of its strategy of

spreading and enhancing presence globally. Initiated in 2013 by the Chinese president Xi Jinping, the initiative seeks to improve the interconnection and cooperation between Asia, Europe, Africa, and the other parts of the world, through the enhancement of the physical infrastructures, the optimization of commercial business, and the integration of financial structures. The current work is a vision of China to redraw the global commercial and political agenda by creating new trade structures, deepening economic linkage and solidifying its strategic presence at the center of things. BRI holds profound implications in the fields of global governance, international relations, as well as the development of the future power balance between China and United States.

Realist Perspectives on U.S.-China Relations

Realist perspectives on the US-China relationship offer an analytical framework for the analysis of power, competition, and strategic considerations that shape this strategically crucial US-China bilateral relationship. Adopting classical and structural realism as the foundation, in this framework, the potency, the security, and the role of state power, etc., are applied, respectively, to the anarchic world system. Realist scholars argue that the competition between the United States and China is an inevitable outcome of the power transition between a dominant hegemon and a rising power. With view to the boundary, security problems, balance of power syndrome etc., that form the basis for their interaction, and consider the same as a reference point for the understanding of both the potential for conflict and the potential for peace. In its purest form realist theory tells us that the anarchic character of the international organization (i.e., when law enforcement and conflict resolution at the supranational level is absent) (Mearsheimer, 2014) is its core feature.

Trade Wars: Causes and Consequences

The economic war between United States and China, perhaps the most critical global challenge of contemporary times, is the outcome of an intricate evolution of issues within the bilateral relationship between China and United States. This economic struggle has been dogma to them, at a higher level, in their general struggle for global power, a struggle seen in antagonistic economic dogma, trade agreements, and military strategy. The trade war, which began with the Trump administration in 2018, consisted of escalating tariffs and retaliatory tariffs that derailed international trade, put pressure on bilateral relations, and affected economies worldwide. The origins of, and effects of, this trade war are best analyzed by examining the underlying structural, economic, political and geopolitical roots of the dispute, as well as its possible impact on international trade as well as international security. Reasons for the trade war between the United States of America and China are old fuming trade localities, intellectual property rights, and access to markets.

State Behavior in International Relations

State behavior in international relations (IR) is employed, at the very bottom [1] as a description of the behavior of the individual states in an anarchical world system, and, at the highest level, as an explanatory function of how the states behave in anarchical world system. States are the quintessential agents of international politics and with regard to the affairs of the world, they play a leading role by seeking power, security, and (economic) prosperity and so on. Particularly, behavioral analysis entails the formulation and evaluation of the cause and consequence of, the reasons and motivating factors behind, and the intrinsic and extrinsic influences on a state's behavior and the resulting of the behavior in interaction.

National Interests and Foreign Policy Strategies

National interest guides policymaking and international relations (IR) doctrine as a question of IR. The concept of national interest as articulated by goals or objectives for the purposes of which an agency attempts to achieve goals in order to attain its own security, prosperity and wellbeing as this will be the measure taken by which government policy should be driven and which would inform the discourse between the wider global systems. These biases are apparent to us in applied and national agenda and ideological bias of the advanced applications. Yet, the conjunction of the process of the tension between national interest and decisions in foreign policy leads to a restructuring of that which characterizes the set of conditions under which ones effectand ripples through the international system.

Impact of Globalization on U.S.-China Dynamics

The development of the U.S.-China relationship has been the underpinning of globalization, in economics, politics, and even at the strategic level of globalized world around us. The dominance of globalization as the core of the present international system has opened up unprecedented commodification potential across the trade, investment, and technology transfer spheres, resulting in both opportunities and strains between the world's two largest economies. Although globalization has been presented to us in terms of interdependence and ease of integration, e.g., in economic trade and public health management, it has also led to competition, for example, in economic files, as well as technology implementation across industries and borders

The Role of Multilateral Institutions in Conflict Resolution

The major task will have to be carried out by the multilateral organizations in conflict resolution, the states that are lucky enough to be so capable as to be able to make use of their resources, to be able to negotiate, to be able to reach agreement, and to be able to find synergistic solutions to consider together. These societies operate by means of rules to conduct conflict, cohabit with the inherent challenge that is the daily routine of the modern life, and, in any case at least, to preserve an order in an

uncontrolled (anarchical) world in which it is not effective to base it on a legal system, under a central authority. There of multilevel organization in the mitigation of the occurrence of, and the promotion of, peaceful environments and relationships across borders can involve communication platforms, dispute resolution and the benchmarking of activities. The pressure of their ecological job might be at its greatest in grasping responses to both what one knows about the security threats (civil unrest/war, etc., what is new (climate change, public health, and economic/business crises).

Crisis Management Mechanisms in U.S.-China Relations

Processes that are urgently needed to inform US-China relation crisis management, US-China relations for the purpose of managing and preventing escalation, US-China relations for the purpose of managing and guiding tensions, and those which are used as a means to legitimize stability in this complex, and therefore naturally competitive US-China bilateral relationship are most needed. Both the US and China, as two of the militarily strongest nations, find themselves at the centre of a number of potential flashpoints, including territorial conflicts in the South China Sea/Taiwan, cybersecurity, and economic rivalry. Lack of useable, serious, applications in crisis management can result in direct or indirect exposure to the threat factors of major regional and global security concerns.

Historical Phases of U.S.-China Engagement and Conflicts

Have bipolar dynamics of engagement and competition in US-China relations, a definition always described by cyclical geopolitical metamorphosis, commercialization, and ideological conflict that again began. Over the time span from the middle of the 19th century to now evolution, bilateral interaction has experienced substantial changes along successive levels of cooperation, aggression and reorientation. Comprehending the historical expressionings provides us with a variety of key driving and shaping forces in the US-China relationship which, when taken into consideration, may prove useful in forecasting its current development. US-China relations date back to the 19th century for trade and religion.

The Ideological Underpinnings of U.S.-China Rivalry

Conjunct applications of US& China competition translate very much to their contrasting conception of the state, politics, and the international system of world order. The fundamental nature of this conflict is, on one side, the so-called "US" pride of the popular Western liberal democratic value (concept of a finite person in the society) and, on the other side, the popular totalitarian state-approved (concept of a notion of self in relation to and under one-way power of the society) policy of the PRC. This ideological cleavage has characterized their national policy, their international approach, their view of themselves and of the other, but has also engendered competition as well as establishment of possibilities of cooperation. At the level of ideas that underlie the conflict, it is not

only a medial institution which is capable to mediate the conflict, but a dimension of way they interact with the outside world.

Economic Policies: Competition vs. Cooperation

Economic policy is central to how the management of US-China relations is conducted both in the competitive relations dimension (i.e., the nature of the economic rivalry between China and the US) as well as in the cooperation relations dimension (i.e., the type of linkage between political, economic, social, and technological linkages at different levels). Since as two prominent global powers they exert an immediate influence on all facets of international trade, investment and financial stability, so on and so forth, they are often the targets of the hands of righteous persons or groups.

The Future of Global Governance in a Multipolar World

Confrontational dynamics of a multipolar future of world governance is not a question of the dynamics of a new balance of power between competing actors, but rather of the congruence and incongruence of the priorities of conflicts, and of the degree to which transnational issues are linked to those conflicts. Reinterpreted in the light of the transition from a bipolar international system with the U.S. as its focal point to a multipolar non-U.S.-centered international system (ICS), with China, India, and the European Union, and so forth, at its core, and subsequently to the bilateral chessboard and groundwork, which have to be redrawn in order to fulfill the demands of the moment.

Public Perception and Domestic Politics in Both Nations

Public opinion and domestic political processes are important elements, which are used to influence the trend of development of China-US strategic relations and governmental policy results and it has a great impact on the development pattern of China-US relationship. Patriotism, economic benefit, and political and ideational alignment play their role, all within a mixed landscape, which, in turn, is shaped by domestic issues in both countries, regimes and opinion polls of the populations living in both countries. Across the U.S. and China more generally, research into the dynamics by which domestic equilibrium of public opinion and political leadership can lead to policy change, into potential tensions created by that equilibrium, and into how that equilibrium and the tension associated with it can be leveraged to bring about opportunities for beneficial collaboration will be deep analytic patterns. In the US, the opinion of China has changed considerably in the recent decades, changing from a sense of China as a partner with an emerging economy to their sense of China as a strategic competitor.

Environmental Challenges and Cooperation Opportunities

China-US relations among Chinas and US's relations is one of the most important topics to influence the present situation of China-US relation, environmental issue's controversy between Chinas and US is one of the important factors leading to the social emergence of China-US eco-solution and the formation of China-US eco-

solution has a dramatic and historical significance. More specifically, considering that the United States and China are the single largest contributor to carbon dioxide emissions, and the world's two largest economies, respectively, both are highly responsible for mitigation of global climate change, as well as biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. Lack of resources, conflict driven by ideology, are but two of the known drivers of interaction between the two, and environmental degradation creates an interstices for the ability to operate below the level of politics to facilitate cooperation.

Cultural Exchange: Bridging Gaps or Widening Divides

Relations between the US and China have always been at the heart of the bilateral relationship, in the view that it will make the risk of misinterpretation minimized and on the contrary, build mutual respect. Examples include academic mobility, arrival, arts and media uploading, business, etc. These dialogues can be utilized not only to reiterate state-to-state refusal of violence, but also to legitimize hatred and resume state of one-to-one contact. But they are, not least, constrained by ideologically based cleavages, by the geopolitical struggle, and by partisan political debates, all of which pose the question whether dialogue and mutual cultural acceptance might represent a force of unity, or instead a further excrescence on the process of polarization.

The Role of Media in Shaping U.S.-China Narratives

In the process of building the history of the Sino-US relations, the media bears a particularly significant responsibility and is required to make the people's gaze follow the same path, and this phenomenon will have an impact on policy formulation, in the end, on the way to which they should carry out their engagement with one another. As the mass media are one of the major channels of information reaching large groups of people and there are facts regarding the common experience as it is, along with the information chosen by other nations, it is involved in the formation of stereotypes and in the propagation of one side of the story/instability.

Lessons from Historical Conflicts: Avoiding the Trap

The history of international relations (IR) offers us some of the lessons not to escalate wars, especially those originated from superpower rivalry between, for example, the US and China. The past conflicts of the Peloponnesian War, World War I, and the Cold War have provided us clues to which factors drive the shifts of power, the establishment of unions, and mistakes of judgement or poor information/misinformation. [Observing this ethical lesson]," policymakers can expect to better understand the US-China relationship and can begin to leverage the kind of policy approaches needed to limit and at the same time enrich this relationship for stability.

Policy Recommendations for Sustainable U.S.-China Relations

The natural, mutually dependent process of development of US-

China relationship [1, 2] is naturally expectable for conducting trans boundary management of trans boundary national, economic, and efficiency trans boundary issues including climate change, public health and technological change. Relative to competition, opinions on consortiums are not informative to be considered, as it is in just to give a weight to the intricacy of both competition and consortiums (both are, in a sense, "monstrous". Given the nature and result of economic, military, technological, and cultural factors within China-US relations, policy recommendations for a long-term China-US relationship are to be understood as including the imperative to be competitive/cooperative and a mutually-receptive and shared responsibility bilateral relation. There is a possibility in the field of communication and crises management to have US-China relations as a positive reality in the world. Informal activities of politicians, the military, and economic and financial elites are a matter by their nature with respect to both misrepresentation and conflict. Discussion herein will next elaborate on relatively recent problems, i.e., reinvention (e.g., of the US-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue (S&ED) and the significance of such for trans-national commons problems and bargaining.

Summary of Findings

It is challenging and multifocal to do so within the Thucydides Trap, i.e., in the context of US-China competition for the sake of explicating the broader impact of power shift in the polycentric world. As per this article, the authors demonstrate that the continued emergence of China as a major economic, military, and political power has, by no means, not changed the shape of the international system but represented a genuine challenge for the US hegemonic order. In this paper, for the current task, it has been demonstrated that actually, the realist paradigm, on the basis of which this current task is based, certainly implies that, action will be taken at the state level with a view to obtaining power and national interest which can be clearly observed in the strategic interaction between these two powers. Results show that the Thucydides Trap still is presented as an hypothesized reason for why present hegemonic and emerging adversary warfare is. Trends in power reallocation that history has propelled and explained account for, the societal indicators of ambiguity and anxiety that China's growth created at the same time, have pushed competition and suspicion. Proactive measures by the United States, encompassing trade sanctions, technology decoupling and strategic military partnerships, represent the desire to retain its superpower status while the limits of a more and more connected world constrain the same. Economic integration, and therefore one of the most perplexing topics in the China-US relationship, is nebulous. Trade and investment links have been and brought mutually beneficial, however, once their disbalance led to a drive shock event equity trade and investment links have also become a mean for the transfer of vulnerabilities as it has been happened in the

case of the trade war in 2018. Research further describes economic interlinkages that have also been those that have exerted pressures, but also a pressure that has, thus far, prevented global scale war efforts. Even though such disagreement exist in each case, in all this tension still points up the implicit but inextricably woven, competitive/cooperative patterns that are built into the very marrow of Sino-US relationship. At least, as a significant outcome, technological competition is regarded as another main outcome in which the two technologies are competing for leadership of a new frontier technologies (artificial intelligence, quantum computing, and cybersecurity).

Policy Recommendations

Pragmatic policy choice is fundamental in how U.S.-China relations are managed and strategic competition they bring about, can be ameliorated. These policies should have a stability focus, foster cooperation, and account for the fundamental source of their conflict, but also how the global system is interconnected. First, enhancing bilateral dialogue is critical. The best possible way to guide the United States and China toward the correct path is the establishment of the highest possible level of communication between US and China, which will prevent misperception and error, especially some sensitive ones, such as South China Sea and Taiwan Straits issues. Continuous involvement in diplomatic work, in the effort of trust building between the actors and in identifying areas for cooperation, such as climate, and global health, are not to be complained about. Second, promoting economic interdependence, or at least trade in popular technology standards, is essential. Multipolar conceptions of relations between the superpowers can create a stable scheme for competition without undermining the stability of the global economy. Third, regional security cooperation in the Asia-Pacific has become an essential instrument to achieve stability in the Asia-Pacific. Measures to prevent escalation—both in the form of joint navy drills or in the form of crisis protocols—may help decrease the chance of military confrontation. And in particular to. Delegating these competing claims to local mechanisms such as ASEAN will guarantee that the overarching considerations of the less powerful countries will be central to the formation of regionalism. Finally, and not least, using multilateral organizations as a springboard for transnational issues is a wise move. Institutions such as the United Nations are able to, although the UN and the WTO are not able to, use or limit it, it is also through the capability of the United Nations, the WTO and the UN that the capability of the three can synergistically promote communication in sectors denoted as common goals, such that competition is not an end in itself, but a leading instrument more towards the goal of global stabilization and pros.

Future Research Directions

The evolving dynamics of US-China relations represent an impetus for future research, most obviously in relation to power transition

theory and the Thucydides Trap. Although the present study has identified some of the overreaching concerns raised by competition, many remain poised in terms of deep debate and empirical inquiry to increase the complexity of the competition and to inform policy design. In the first place, work-whole systemic-analysis of non-state actor influences, including multinational corporations and international organizations, is needed in order to understand how they have contributed to competition U.S.-China. While the power dynamics are changing as the global landscape of globalization shifts, these actors will increasingly be the ones to spot the trend of economic and technological competitiveness, providing new modalities for conflict and cooperation.

Final Thoughts

The course of U.S.-China competition is of such immense import for the analysis of global politics that it has direct consequences for the dynamics of power and the messy reality of how governing in a multipolar world society happens. According to this thesis, as shown here, both the theoretical construct of the Thucydides Trap and the empirical fact of economic interdependence, technological competition, and militarization limit and open the range of dynamics defining this relationship. The numerical analysis demonstrates that, given that it is arguably true that some of the challenges in this competition are truly difficult, it should, in principle, be able to at least provide a new realm of opportunities in supporting the kinds of new generation of global stability and governance it may be possible to convene.

While China ascends to become a superpower, the transformations it undergoes in living under a modern autocracy are analogous to transformations in an historical world—i.e., autocracy without the historical precursor of an earlier historical world. When compared with previous hegemonic changes, the economic and technological ties between the USA and China have increased the complexity of the competition. Economic entanglement is a source of stabilizers and risk and as such it frustrates the curse of globalization of the world (i.e., a world from which the inhabitants can hardly ever detect the results and effects of their own actions and of actions from afar). Even though mutual dependency is a disincentive to broad scale conflict, it simultaneously shifts the balance in favor of competition, as an example by trade wars and an arms race in the technology sector.

Each of these aspects requires a new view of competitive and collaborative, how to approach common problems. Military maneuvering, particularly in the asia-pacific region, is likely to be fraught with the delicate political baggage associated with such redistribution of power. The combined drift for new geopolitical space, strengthened military power and the above force results in a continually increasing risk of miscalculation.

A Future Vision of Research

USA. Strategic confrontation and economic integration are crucial

features of US-China relations which is a key political dilemma in the world today. With the emerging geopolitical landscape, future research cannot be limited to the multidimensionality of this competition, but it needs to delve into the uncovered failures of knowledge and how to overcome those, through first building the second, and subsequently pushing the first. The corresponding transformation in future of researches should not be made in a silo only with regard to a superposition of historical data, theoretical foundations and empirical validation.

Although the theory offers an extremely profound theoretical justification of this threat due to the hegemonic competition, it "in the deterministic condition of the theory, almost never considers the issue caused by globalization, economic integration and multilateral governance. For instance, one wonders whether and to what degree power transfer as is typical of, and indeed limited to, 'classic' systems still holds meaning in a polycentric world in which the exercise of power by states, agencies and actors across, or within, the state sphere in itself generates new forms of leverage.

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