

Impact of USA Geopolitics

Name of Student

Instructor's Name

[Institutional Affiliation(s)]

Impact of USA Geopolitics

The term "Geopolitical Power" refers to the influence and power that certain nations have over other nations as a result of their geographic advantages and influence. In addition, as power transfers from one country to another over time, the hegemonic structure has a considerable influence on global dynamics such as economics, politics, society, and culture, as power shifts from one country to another over time (Flint, 2021). In recent years, nations in the geographic east (particularly China) have witnessed a significant increase in their strength, whilst the present top geopolitical power seems to be losing influence (the USA). As a consequence, the current hegemonic framework is in grave danger of being overthrown. Followed by the end of WWII, the geopolitical power dynamics were owned by the United States of America. Since the middle of the nineteenth century, the United States has had the greatest economy in the world due to its [unrivaled economic standing]. A GDP/PPP of \$14,440,000,000,000 was recorded in 2008 by the United States, according to the CIA World Factbook, the European Union is higher on the list, but it is also a legal union of states (Irena, 2019). Chinese growth is predicted to outpace that of Germany's by 2010 and surpass Japan's as the world's second-biggest economy, despite the fact that China has a GDP growth rate of more than 9% each year (Heisbourg, 2020). It is important to remember that the Chinese economy has already exceeded the GDP of Germany in 2010, putting its fast rise into perspective. Economic analysts predict that China's economy will surpass Japan's economy in 2010, ten years earlier than predicted by an economist (Keerawella, n.d.). However, despite the eastern countries accelerating in terms of their economic growth, the USA continues to dominate the world's geopolitics despite its declining economy because of its military strength, competitive and educated youth with a strong economic footprint.

When it comes to measuring a country's power, one of the most crucial indications is the strength of its military. USA's military is one of the strongest military forces in the world with its expenditures costing around 41.5 percent of total worldwide military expenditures (Nincic & Cusack, 1979). Because of its military capabilities, the United States has risen to become the world's most powerful nation, allowing it to wield geopolitical influence on land, sea, and air. While China has a significantly larger army than the United States in terms of population size, its military budget is a fraction of the United States, and one must also consider the sheer bulk of China's people in terms of military capability and resources (Rinehart & Gitter, 2015). When it came to a position at the top table during the Cold War, having nuclear weapons was widely regarded as an important qualification. In the past, nuclear weapons were regarded as acceptable; however, this is no longer the case. In both emerging and developed countries, changes in a country's population composition can have significant consequences. As a result, demography is an important consideration for national progress.

The country's GDP benefits from its big population as a result of China's current position as the world's second-largest consumer, behind the United States. In the current economic context, it is vital for the general public to continue to spend money in order to stimulate the economy; yet, due to China's vast population, this is not an issue. As a result, China and the rest of Asia have been spared the harshest effects of the so-called "global" economic downturn. In part because of its sheer size, China has a massive labor force that can support the world's largest manufacturing sector while also supporting other important industries such as banking and agriculture. As the country navigates through this period of economic transformation. As a consequence of its massive labor force, China is able to maintain such high levels of international competitiveness (Lee et al., 2018). Although the demographic composition of a country is crucial

in determining its long-term effect, it is not the only aspect to consider. As a result of the country's shrinking working-age population, the costs associated with aging populations may be passed on to them. Because of the huge and inexperienced population, existing infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, food distribution systems, and other public services are placed under duress. A future labor shortage may potentially develop as a result of this. Each, though, has its own set of pros and downsides. Japan has the world's largest aging population, with 12.1 percent of its residents 65 years and older in 2000, and this figure is predicted to rise to 26.2 percent by 2020, making it the world's oldest country (Lee et al., 2018). As Japan's working-age population continues to decrease and the birth rate continues to drop, the country's global impact has waned during the last two decades, according to the World Bank.

'Children are the future,' according to a well-known saying, and this is a lesson that is particularly widely understood in the United States. Despite the fact that China has a vast workforce, the majority of them are illiterate. The US prides itself on producing a large number of well-educated people every year its premier institutions. American colleges and universities produce more high-quality 4-year degree holders than any other nation because they have "eight of the top 10 institutions in the world" located in the United States (Kelly, 2022). The large number of Asian (particularly Chinese) students enrolled in higher education institutions in the United States (and Europe) may be explained by the fact that these institutions provide a far higher quality of education than what is available in Asia itself. Because Asian students have greater professional prospects and earn a better wage in the United States after they graduate, these students are a significant asset to the country and should be encouraged to study there (Kelly, 2022). There is little doubt that the generation of young people who have obtained their higher education in the United States and gone on to develop a large pool of competent and

bright workers has played an important role in the country's climb to prominence. These workers are the engine that propels the economy of the United States, and their high consumption of commodities and consumer products contributes to the country's economic growth.

It is commonly believed that China is the only country that can challenge the United States for hegemonic status, with the expectation that China would eventually overtake the United States in terms of economic, military, cultural, and other factors. Experts expect a transition in global dominance away from the United States and toward a collection of powerful nations united under the American flag, but the "rising of the rest" is less likely. The BRIC nations (Brazil, Russia, India, and China) are regarded to be the most significant adversaries of this unipolar multipolar regime (BRICs). Consequently, the United States will retain its position as the world's most powerful country, but the BRIC nations will play a far greater role in global affairs than they did under the existing unipolar (US-dominant) geopolitical system. The consequence will be a state of uni-multipolarity. Despite the notion that the United States is unlikely to lose its position as the world's foremost power, the nation should make every effort to ensure that the transfer of that status proceeds smoothly so that the country does not experience any unpleasant shocks.

References

- Flint, C. (2021). *Introduction to geopolitics*. Routledge.
- Heisbourg, F. (2020). From Wuhan to the world: How the pandemic will reshape geopolitics. *Survival*, 62(3), 7–24.
- Irena. (2019). *A new world: The geopolitics of the energy transformation*.
- Keerawella, G. (n.d.). Ascendency Of China And Changing Global Geopolitics: A Historical Perspective. *Core Values Of Dscsc*, 68.
- Kelly, P. (2022). SIX US-South American Geopolitics. In *Checkerboards and Shatterbelts* (pp. 185–208). University of Texas Press.
- Lee, S.-O., Wainwright, J., & Glassman, J. (2018). Geopolitical economy and the production of territory: The case of US–China geopolitical-economic competition in Asia. *Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space*, 50(2), 416–436.
- Nincic, M., & Cusack, T. R. (1979). The political economy of US military spending. *Journal of Peace Research*, 16(2), 101–115.
- Rinehart, I. E., & Gitter, D. (2015). *The Chinese military: Overview and issues for Congress*. Congressional Research Service Washington, DC.