



ANALYZE THE IMPACT OF RISING COUNTRIES IN THE PRESENT GLOBAL CONTEXT: A COMPARATIVE STUDY AMONG CHINA BRAZIL AND INDIA

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Abstract

The US and other highly industrialized states' long-standing domination in the global economy is under challenge from the rise of developing economies like China, India, and Brazil. The global economy is evolving. At the same time, changes have been made to a number of international governance organizations to enhance the major growing economies represented. This article looks at the World Trade Organization, a key structure in the international regulation of trade, and the contributions and impact that Brazil, India, and China have had inside it. These shifts in power, which the rising nations are really influencing greatly, have resulted in the breakdown of multilateralism and the stillbirth of neoliberals at the WTO. There is now a battle between the new and old powers, despite the fact that the new powers are opposing US hegemony rather than the WTO's neoliberal worldview.

Key Words: World Economy, Emerging nations, International Organizations, Neoliberals, Multilateralism.

Introduction

The emergence of new global powers in the political and economic spheres has brought about a moment of profound transformation in the global political economy. The world's economies have expanded so much that half of the world's production currently comes from emerging and transitional economies. China is the most notable illustration of this change, having become the second-biggest economy and the greatest exporter in the world of manufactured goods. Brazil has become a major exporter of agro-industrial goods. These enormous developing nations are generating their own internationally competitive businesses and more potent multinational corporations, and they are also becoming significant hubs for outbound foreign direct investment (FDI). India's economy depends on a variety of industries, including technology, manufacturing, agriculture, and services. Bold reforms in the early 1990s helped India gain international importance in the economy. While 'Make in India' campaigns supported industrial growth, the IT



revolution sparked exponential growth. Millions of lives are still supported by agriculture, which continues to be a major contributor. The provision of services, such as banking, medical care, and tourism, is essential for stimulating the economy. The emergence of emerging nation-states like China, India, and Brazil, along with the US's declining economic and political hegemony, is transforming the global economy and the organizations tasked with overseeing it. One of the most significant changes in contemporary history has been recognized as this one. It raises important concerns concerning the purpose of the emerging authorities in international law as well as the effects of this power shift on multilateralism, globalization of the economy, and multilateral cooperation. By looking at the instance of the WTO, our study tackles these issues and advances our knowledge of the nature and consequences of recent power transfers. Globalization is the process of integrating politics, business, and culture on a worldwide scale. National borders have vanished, and the world has shrunk to the size of a small town. It is clear that globalization has positive effects on political influences, social and environmental factors, technological breakthroughs, economic processes, and health systems. It makes a big difference in our daily lives. Developing countries have greater opportunities currently. For example, technology transfer offers optimism for improved living standards, productivity, and market access in developed countries. As a result of globalization, there are now additional problems like the deterioration of the environment, fluctuation in the financial and commercial industries, and a growth in inequality both within and beyond national borders. The benefits and drawbacks of globalization for developing countries are assessed in this study using the following ratios: Brazil, India, and China have recently seen an improvement in their relationship due to their shared dedication to development, democratic principles, and global vision. The structure of the changing international system is a topic of significant debate. Some claim that the US remains unipolar in the international system because it is the dominant force. Some claim that hegemony over the US is currently being assumed by China. The three countries' complementary qualities and shared awareness of multipolarity present a unique opportunity to explore potential avenues for further cooperation as they navigate a rapidly shifting global landscape (Ikenberry 2008).

The Development of China, India, and Brazil

The emergence of rising nations has not been unusual historically; globalization has caused a significant increase in both their number and pace. Rapid economic expansion has been made possible by access to international markets, finance, and technology. Over 80% of the global GDP is accounted for by the G20 members. Some of the BRICS nations support the views of developing nations, particularly those who are strongly opposed to the US hegemonic system. As well as aligning their own summit meetings with the G20, they also seem to be trying to come together on the economic front by forming a group currency exchange arrangement and planning to create a BRICS bank. Structure change won't result in growth right away, despite the fact that the rate of growth has decreased and the unemployment rate is starting to climb (Hugh Jorgensen, 2014).



Since 2008, Brazil, India, and China have emerged as significant actors that have not only successfully defended themselves against the established powers but have also taken the initiative to express their own concerns and oppose the developed nations' trade policies. The emerging powers are simply extensions of their expanding economies. The emergence of China has been more directly linked to its expanding economic significance. Regarding both India and Brazil, on the other hand, their ability to forge successful alliances with other developing nations and establish themselves as the world's leaders being crucial to their ascent to authority and has allowed this to exert an impact outside of its respective economies. I demonstrate that the first emerging countries to effectively confront the US were Brazil and India, as they became significant participants a few years prior to China at the WTO, in contrast to those who view China as the main rival to the US.

The understanding of China, Brazil, and India's ascent to prominence at the WTO depends on their developing world's leadership, especially within the expanding Group of 20 (G20) nation alliance. The WTO reached a turning point in 2003 when the G20 was unveiled in Cancun (the Mexican City Ministerial Conference), upending the organization's long-standing power structure and propelling China, Brazil, and India into the inner rising of power. Brazil and India banded together to organize the developing nations of the Group of 20 (G20) to reject the US-EU agriculture agreement. Two-thirds of farmers worldwide and more than half of the world's population were included in the group. As stated by Narlikar and Tussie (2004), Burges (2009), and Narlikar and Wilkinson (2004), Brazil also brought a well-thought-out counterproposal to Cancun. Apart from its official membership, the G20 enjoyed widespread backing from other developing nations inside the WTO. China, Brazil, and India have quite distinct interests in the discussions, even if they share the G20 leadership. They are also somewhat in competition with one another for the position of developing world leader. However, China, Brazil, and India understood the alliance's strategic advantages despite their disagreements. In terms of intellectual property, China, Brazil, and India have likewise established themselves among the emerging world's leaders (Harris, Jerry, 2005).

Brazil and India have been proactive in their pursuit of developing country leadership. They have been instrumental in establishing the WTO's agenda and greatly influencing the scope and direction of the discussions. China is content to let Brazil and India take on leadership roles, having purposefully shied away from any type of involvement. Thus, the US's hegemony is being challenged by the powers of emerging nations, but not the core principles of the global liberal system (Till Schofer, 2022).

Economic Development and Gaining Power

In the mid-1900s and early 2000s, the global economy stabilized. In the initial ten years of the 2000s, developing economies played a significant role in contributing to the expansion of the world economy. As they searched for natural resources and customers for their goods and services, nations like China and India began to formulate a "South-South agenda." As a result, Brazil



became an obvious commercial and investment partner for China and India. The three nations' statements at G-20 meetings further illustrate their diverse global political and economic goals, broadening the breadth of their collaboration (Bishop Matthew, 2022).

Numerous possible initiatives and agreements for joint ventures in the fields of clean energy, manufacturing, agriculture, transportation equipment, information and communication technology (ICT), and technology transfer and research and development in multiple fields are outlined in the China-Latin American and Caribbean Countries Cooperation Plan 2015-2019. That would be a blatant divergence from China's recent approach to engaging with markets in Latin America, where its largest economy is Brazil. India does not claim to have a grand plan for the globe, but it has negotiated a series of agreements with Brazil that include scientific and economic obligations. The two nations are interacting more in business, innovation, and R&D. Brazil isn't fully taking advantage of China and India because of its historical In trading with Asian partners, "addiction to commodities" and its unwillingness to push for manufactured goods exports goods and services that need a lot of knowledge. Establishing strategic alliances with Chinese and Indian businesses is essential to Brazilian enterprises' entry into these markets. It is obvious that within the coming decades, there will be a rise in the degree of economic interconnectedness among all three economies (Xinhua, 2010).

The new Brazilian government is making it abundantly evident that there are questions about the present "colonial commerce" connection between China and Brazil. The short-term dynamics among these three economies will be shaped by China's and India's responses to Brazil's heightened scrutiny of trade and foreign direct investment. Nonetheless, it is evident that there is a great deal of room for beneficial synergies. Therefore, Brazil's ties with China and India will be significantly influenced by the creation of mutually beneficial strategies. India has made a significant contribution to Brazilian agriculture and animal husbandry, just as its influence on the country's dairy and cattle sectors has helped Brazil rise to prominence as a producer of milk and beef exports. Although Brazil appears to have lagged behind India recently, both countries have made significant inroads into the space and satellite launch industries. Even if China's space program is larger and more comprehensive than Brazil's or India's, the two countries might nevertheless work together to extend their shared space. China's space program is more militaristic and aimed at winning conflicts. If foreign direct investment and trade fail to produce shared advantages, then decision-makers have failed to prioritize the interests of the country (Gouvea R, 2021).

Geopolitical Significance

China, India, and Brazil have a significant geopolitical impact and have different ways of influencing world affairs. China is a major influence on global commerce, banking, and geopolitics due to its status as the most populous nation and the second largest economy in the world. Its tremendous economic expansion has made it a key consumer market and a hub for global industry,



allowing it to exert influence through programs like the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). China is a geopolitical force that threatens traditional power structures due to its growing military might and belligerent posture in regional territorial conflicts like the South China Sea. The focus of the global economy has moved geographically as a result of China's and the East Asian region's continued rise. By 2050, the article projected that the economic center of gravity will be situated between China and India, based on extrapolation of GDP growth forecasts for about 700 worldwide locales (Katrin, 2023).

India is a major force in determining geopolitical dynamics, especially in South Asia, because of its enormous population and expanding economy. India has the biggest democracy in the world and is a major regional force due to its advantageous position and military might. Its involvement in multilateral platforms such as BICs, together with its competition with China, enhances its impact on international matters. India's increasing geopolitical significance beyond its immediate area is reflected in its strengthening alliances with nations like the US and Japan.

Brazil, South America's largest nation and a significant rising economy, is strategically significant both inside and outside of Latin America. Global attention and investment are drawn to it by its abundance of natural resources, which include minerals, oil, and agricultural goods. Brazil's standing on the international scene is enhanced by its involvement in organizations like BRICS and its diplomatic endeavors, which include peacekeeping operations and regional mediation efforts. Brazil's geopolitical relevance is derived, in part, from its participation in global governance systems and its leadership position in the South American area, despite internal issues. The economic might, demographic influence, and strategic location of China, India, and Brazil contribute to their geopolitical importance by impacting international trade, politics, and security issues. Comprehending the roles and interconnections among them is essential to understanding current geopolitical trends and projecting future changes in the global arena (Kukreja, 2020).

Coordinating the Interests of the Multiplex System

Emerging nations adopt goals and create policies based on their power constraints and the conditions they operate in. Since rising nations essentially develop inside the established system, the country's impact must take into account a significant reliance on it.

Since 2012, the BRICS's overall growth rate has decreased. This is primarily due to the negative effects of the three main regions' stagnation, which began in 2011 and affected export-dependent states: the European Union's (EU) stagnation brought on by the Greek financial crisis; the US economy's flatness following the Lehman shock period; and the Japanese economy's decline following the Great East Japan Earthquake.

It is clear that emerging nations will find it challenging to abandon the current framework. They could certainly establish another type of economic order even if they rejected liberal principles,



and they have no widely supported alternative value system to offer in their place. Emerging countries could not sustain their current rate of growth if they were shut off from the global economy. China's economy is expanding rapidly, but it still requires access to foreign markets and the global financial system, even if it has the second-largest GDP in the world. In addition, growing nations confront the structural turning point we previously discussed. Although their GDP is enormous, when measured by per capita income (about \$12,541.4 in China), they are comparable to developed nations. Because of their underdeveloped social and economic institutions, especially welfare, emerging nations are more vulnerable to political and social repercussions from a downturn in the global economy. Consequently, steady systemic expansion benefits rising nations. Under the current framework, emerging nations will consequently tackle each issue differently.

However, there are institutions in the existing system that are very helpful to developing nations. One of the most prevalent behavioral patterns is thought to be that rising nations use their status as developing nations to their advantage in "negotiation of conditions," maximizing advantages and minimizing responsibilities. It is more profitable for developing nations to maintain their subservient status and make demands of established country leadership and system operations than it is to overthrow and change the present system entirely. Under the present unipolar system (unipole with its allies and partners), emerging countries are admitted after drawn-out talks through a number of organizations that have qualifying requirements rather than being confronted head-on.

As demonstrated by China's and Russia's WTO admissions throughout the previous 20 years, the system as it exists now may be considered adaptable. Due to the continued differences in social and economic systems, viewpoints, and values that uphold domestic regimes, developed and rising nations do not create a unified system. For a very long period, the international system has functioned as a complex of developed and growing nations. This works because rising nations feel they will get more respect in line with their increasing national might and are able to develop within the system. Conversely, industrialized nations advocate for eight rising nations to be removed from "developing country status" and work to gradually improve the international system's equity for these nations (Naya, 2017).

A Comparative Examination

India, China, and Brazil China is the world's largest exporter of products and has the second-largest economy in the world. In contrast, the economies of Brazil and India only account for a third and a sixth of China's, respectively. Even though China is usually viewed as the United States' main rival in international affairs, Brazil and India were the first developing nations to successfully challenge the United States at the World Trade Organization, emerging as important participants several years ahead of China. Furthermore, Brazil and India have been far more active and powerful players at the WTO in terms of their influence on the agenda, dynamics, and negotiating texts of the discussions, while having considerably smaller economies and fewer obligations in



international trade than China. This is particularly surprising considering that China joined the WTO in 2001 following a protracted accession process, and many had believed that given the significant and painful concessions it had to make to acquire membership, it would play a significant role in the organization. Following Cancun in 2003, Brazil and India were admitted to the WTO's exclusive inner circle; however, China was not admitted to this group until much later, during the Ministerial Meeting in July 2008, when it began to participate increasingly in the negotiations. China was added, even though Brazil and India were competing for a place in the inner circle. This was mainly because Brazil and India had been so successful in drastically altering the course of the discourse. Brazil and India have taken a highly antagonistic posture toward the US and the EU and have actively pursued leadership roles in emerging nations in an attempt to achieve more prominence and influence. Conversely, Brazil and India want to be well-known, whereas China would rather remain unseen. China, a G20 and G33 member, has not endeavored to position itself as a leader among developing countries such as Brazil and India. The idea of guiding rising nations clearly unnerved Chinese negotiators—in fact, they screamed. They immediately attempted to downplay it, claiming that "China is not a leader" and that "China does not want to be a leader," which runs against China's image of being a low-key, peaceful nation. Deng Xiaoping is well known for his counsel to "observe developments soberly, hide our capabilities and bide our time, remain free of ambition, and never claim leadership." Given such advice, this makes sense. An opposing negotiator said, "China doesn't want a following." China is not comparable to Brazil or India. Even after going through a difficult application process and joining the WTO after more than a decade, China has made an effort to project an image of being a young, inexperienced nation that is still learning the ins and outs of the organization. China, in contrast to Brazil and India, has not made overt statements about its strength, position, or attention-grabbing actions at the WTO. Instead, its actions have been more analogous to an elephant hiding as a mouse (Hopewell, 2012).

China has a complex position in the WTO. As the greatest exporter in the world, China stands to benefit a great deal from the removal of trade obstacles, the opening of new markets for its goods, and the reinforcement of the multilateral trading system's regulations. China's size and quick economic development make it a top target for other nations looking to get access to its market. Nonetheless, China's industrial and export potential, as well as the competitive danger it offers, have many other nations exercising the same caution. Therefore, in addition to export restriction measures, China may also have to deal with calls for market liberalization. China, in addition, "frightens a lot of WTO members" as the top exporter in a body tasked with persuading other nations to open their markets. Therefore, if China continues to be the exception and take the lead, it faces the risk of provoking a severe response against other countries as well as the multilateral trading system as a whole and its objective of trade liberalization. Therefore, it is not unexpected that China has made an effort to seem as unthreatening as possible in the WTO. China has formed alliances and collaborations with other growing nations because it considers the US and other conventional powers to be the biggest threats to its interests. This, as we shall discuss in more detail in the following chapter, has helped China fortify its defenses and stave off being singled



out for assault. China has consented to let India and Brazil take the lead and speak for it at the G20 and G33. China is "happy to leave the leadership role to India and Brazil," according to one analyst. They probably believe that the criticism of China has reached its zenith (Pandit & Chattaraj, 2023). As long as Brazil and India are fighting for what they want and have strong leaders, they can effectively control their membership in the WTO, thanks to China's accommodation. China's Induction into the Inner Circle: However, China became a member of this core group—which also consists of the US, EU, Brazil, India, Australia, and Japan—for the first time. Secretariat representatives respond, "Of course it should be there—China is a big economy, a big trader, and a big population" (Ababakr, A. 2022).

CONCLUSION

The idea that the emergence of developing nations would lead to a scenario of multipolarization that ultimately overthrows the present system has to be investigated more thoroughly, keeping in mind the many circumstances that have been described thus far. The international system is already evolving into what may be called a developed/developing country complex since emerging nations rely on the present system while developed countries equally largely depend on emerging markets. Due to the existing system's high degree of institutionalization, rising nations' such as India, China, Brazil effects are often gradually absorbed by the complex through absorption into different institutions. However, industrialized and rising nations have very different underlying beliefs and are at various phases of development; thus it is impossible to create a single system that would allow them to engage under the same circumstances. For a very long time, the international system is expected to operate as a complex of several states with tight economic linkages but distinct political systems. Because of this, there's always a chance that conflicts between industrialized and rising nations over system management may raise. Should developing nations encounter enduring issues like nationalism and the viability of their regimes as a result of societal transformations, things might quickly get out of hand. At that point, bolstering the crisis management and deterrent mechanisms will be crucial, but even if they are effective, the system will essentially remain a unipolar structure, which will probably reinforce the uni-multipolar complex system, which includes several independent spheres of influence. With its postmodern focus on functionalism and efficiency, the current system will probably have a stronger geopolitical tilt due to the stark contrasts in political regimes. The prospect of a major breakdown of the existing system and a shift to a multipolar structure cannot be completely ruled out in this process. If the system's resilience fails, the unipolar structure may wind up being an isolated incident, and institutionalization of the international system may even prove to be unhelpful when dealing with power struggles. Still, there's a chance that the system's resilience will be successful in preventing a disaster. Because the liberal democratic unipole and developed nations established the international system in a democratic manner, it might only become evident in the latter stages of a crisis escalation. Although system functioning is not assured, the unipole and big developed nations still have access to resources and infrastructure if they want to sustain the system. This is supported by the issues discussed in this article. Importantly, the current liberal system is well-suited to deal with so-called



global issues like the escalating environmental, financial, and humanitarian crises based on norm compliance and the authority to create institutions and procedures. While it has produced some problems, it has also made significant progress in areas like economic growth and respect for human rights. Therefore, it might be argued that upholding this system would be a step forward for the global community, regardless of any shift in the balance of power.



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