

The Rise of the BRICS Nations: An Analysis of their Effects on the Global Scene and the Multipolar Justice Movement

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Abstract

The BRICS nations which are South Africa, Brazil, Russia, India, and China have become central to debates about the future of global order. When considered alone, this group makes up around half of the world's population and are a quickly growing part of the global economy. The rise of this bloc is not only about making the economy bigger; it is also about trying to change the rules that govern the world. The New Development Bank and other groups that work together to communicate their views in international venues are examples of a long-standing desire to offer alternatives to Western-led methods of financing and development. All of these nations are examples of the desire to offer choices. This study examines the BRICS nations as a collective beyond mere economic cooperation. The influence of the BRICS nations is closely connected to issues of sovereignty, identity, and legitimacy. The papers utilize qualitative analysis of summit declarations and policy addresses, in conjunction with quantitative statistics from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) related to trade, investment, and economic growth. The results show that the BRICS countries have made significant contributions to a more multipolar system and have started new ways for institutions to work together. However, these improvements are typically limited by differences in size, governance, and strategy within the BRICS group. The study found that the BRICS nation are prime examples of the advantages and limitations of a global system that can adapt. It is crucial to study the rise of new powers and their impact on the international order in the 21st century from political science, economics, and social philosophy.

Keywords: BRICS nations, Multipolarity, Global justice, Postcolonial theory, Sovereignty, Economic development, Digital sovereignty, Environmental ethics, Cultural diplomacy, international relations.

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INTRODUCTION

Framing the New World Order through a Humanistic Lens

Over the course of the last two decades, the five countries that comprise the BRICS nation Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa have gone from being on the margins of international affairs to being at the forefront of discussions over how to rule the entire world. Collectively, these countries are home to approximately half of the world's population and are quickly increasing their proportion of the global economy inside the world economy. As a result of the cumulative impact that they have on trade transactions, financial transactions, and investment activities, they are an essential component of any discussion regarding the future balance of power

(Wilson & Purushothaman, 2003). But BRICS nation is more than just a collection of numbers. The organization has made a concerted effort to get international organizations to back its own objectives. The New Development Bank and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement, in addition to providing backing for big infrastructure projects such as the Belt and Road Initiative, demonstrate a commitment to provide alternatives to the frameworks that have traditionally been dominated by Western nations (Stuenkel, 2015).

The BRICS nation, on the other hand, is more than just growth rates or important events in institutions. (Dadush 2012) contends that a lot of mainstream academics still see the Group as either an economic club

or a way to balance out the West in terms of geopolitics. Even if these points of view do show part of the picture, they don't deal with the bigger issues of how BRICS members see themselves and how they are changing the rules for global involvement. Trade and GDP growth are not the only things that are causing this change; identity, sovereignty, and legitimacy are also quite important. (Acharya 2014). argues this non-material dimensions are critical for understanding how emerging powers establish authority and recognition in an international system that has long privileged Western norms.

This article contends that the BRICS nation should be regarded as both an economic entity and a political initiative. It looks into three main questions: How does BRICS undermine the current systems of global governance? How does the bloc help the world develop toward a multipolar order? And what inherent disparities make it harder for it to speak with one voice? The study aims to furnish a comprehensive understanding of BRICS, encompassing its accomplishments, inherent contradictions, and prospective influence on the forthcoming era of globalization. (Acharya 2014).

The growing number of the BRICS nations is an important trend that should be seen as part of a bigger narrative about the altering power dynamics in the twenty-first century. The fact that only a few Western countries used to dominate the world is demonstrated by the fact that currently a large number of countries are competing for control of the world, discussing it, and transferring it. The BRICS nations are a great example of both the possibilities and the problems that come with trying to make the world more multipolar and open to everyone. Through the incorporation of international relations, political economics, and critical assessments of society, this study provides a multidisciplinary perspective that places the participants' experiences into the context of a more comprehensive framework concerned with transformation.

The BRICS nations, which are distinguished by their diverse histories and objectives, serve as a prime example of both the potential and the challenges associated with the process of cultivating a global landscape that is more multipolar and inclusive. An interdisciplinary perspective that incorporates international relations, political economy, and critical social theory is presented in this study, which places their experience within the framework of a larger change (Wilson & Purushothaman, 2003).

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. Examine how the BRICS nations have altered the global power dynamics and established a multipolar global order.
2. To look at the complicated economic, political, and cultural issues that BRICS nations face within their

own countries and how these issues impact their work together on the world stage.

3. To look at what the long-term effects of BRICS nations led projects like the New Development Bank and South-South cooperation would be on global governance and development models.

Research Questions

1. How much can the BRICS nations affect the balance of power around the globe, such that one country doesn't have as much power?
2. How do the BRICS nations various political beliefs, economic systems, and world ambitions impact how they deal with other countries and try to work together?
3. How do BRICS nations groups and programs transform the way Western government's function and assist impoverished nations in going forward?

Conceptual Foundations: Power, Identity, and Multipolarity

For the purpose of effectively interacting with and deeply assessing the dynamic expansion and expanding impact of the BRICS nations, it is essential to overcome the limitations of traditional economic or geopolitical concepts (Acharya, 2014). In order to maintain an appropriate level of engagement with and evaluation of the BRICS nations this must be done. Although these traditional notions are beneficial in a number of ways, they frequently fail to take into consideration the complex and diverse relationships of power that have an effect on the present global environment (Foucault, 1980). This is despite the fact that these ideas have a number of advantages. It is vital to establish a robust and interdisciplinary conceptual framework that clearly exposes the diverse, complex, and interconnected nature of power as it appears within and among these developing powers (Chakrabarty, 2000). This is because of the fact that it is essential to develop such a framework. In order to cultivate a more profound and all-encompassing understanding, this is something that is required.

The goal of this part is to give an overview of the basic ideas needed to understand the complexities of the BRICS nations. (Nussbaum 2006) emphasizes that this includes not only the complex notion of power but also related topics such as identity, sovereignty, and multipolarity. (Bhabha 1994) posits that each of these concepts is rooted in the principal intellectual traditions of social theory and the humanities, and they are influenced by those traditions. Bhabha contends that these traditions have substantially influenced the scenario's outcomes. The previously stated research disciplines provide substantial insights into the interplay among social structures, cultural narratives, and political activities in the construction of international relations.

The objective of this part is to elucidate the theoretical frameworks employed in this article to

analyze and evaluate the dynamic spatial and political geography of global power. This clarification enhances the understanding of the BRICS nations' assertions on the global stage, their negotiation of identities and sovereignties, and their contribution to the broader shift towards a multipolar international order (Hurrell, 2006).

Defining Brick Nations: Beyond Acronyms to Collective Identity

Besides being like their economics, a broader group of developing nations is brought together by the fact that they have a common history of colonialism, resistance, and the yearning for self-determination (Acharya, 2014; Mignolo, 2011). Countries that are part of this larger organization include the BRICS nations. Not only does the term "BRIC Nations" refer to the original BRICS nations, but it also encompasses a more extensive collection of developing nations. There are a

great number of varied cultural, political, and social realities that exist in these countries, and each one appears to be different when seen from a little different perspective. They are distinct from one another in every way. This internal difference is something that has to be understood (Mbembe, 2001; Escobar, 2007) to have a better understanding of how these countries are related to one another and the difficulties that their arrangements bring about.

The table below shows several important things about the core BRICS nations, such as their unique historical legacies, economic strengths, cultural variety, approaches to digital sovereignty, and concentration on environmental policies. This variety makes it harder to see the BRICS nations as a single group and shows how many different identities and goals are at play.

Table: Overview of Brick Nations' key characteristics

Nation	Historical Legacy	Economic Strength	Cultural Diversity	Digital Sovereignty Strategy	Environmental Policy Focus
Brazil	Colonial history	Upper-middle income	High (multiethnic)	Moderate	Emerging green policies
China	Imperial history	Largest global economy	Ethnically diverse	Strong (state-controlled data)	Aggressive climate targets
India	Colonial history	Fast-growing economy	Highly diverse	Developing	Balancing development & climate
Russia	Imperial, Soviet	Resource-based economy	Moderate diversity	Strong digital control	Energy-export oriented
South Africa	Apartheid legacy	Middle income	High diversity	Emerging	Active in climate diplomacy

Theories of Power in the Humanities: From Foucault to Postcolonial Thought

A crucial perspective for comprehending the formation of the BRICS nations is provided by Michel Foucault's (1980) idea of power as distributed, relational, and ingrained in knowledge systems. The firmly established Eurocentric paradigms that control global governance are challenged by their claim of epistemic sovereignty, or the authority to create and validate alternative forms of knowledge (Spivak, 1988; Chakrabarty, 2000). In addition to financial resources, this reconfiguration of power also encompasses the discursive and symbolic activities that influence international norms and values.

To incorporate the many epistemologies and cultural narratives that the BRICS nations want to highlight, postcolonial scholars stress the need to decolonize knowledge (Mignolo, 2011; Mbembe, 2001). The Global South has historically been marginalized, and this shift toward epistemic justice is an act of protest that.

Multipolarity and Justice: Philosophical and Ethical Perspectives

This article puts the word "multipolarity" in the context of arguments about global justice, even if it usually means that there is more than one center of

power. Martha Nussbaum (2006) and Kwame Anthony Appiah (2006) are two philosophers that provide cosmopolitan frameworks that try to find a compromise between respecting national sovereignty and universal moral duties. Postcolonial academics, on the other hand, advise against romanticizing multipolarity as intrinsically fair, pointing out the danger of creating new forms of exclusionary hierarchies (Mamdani, 2020; Bhabha, 1994).

This conflict emphasizes the value of pluriversality, a theory that promotes a society in which several approaches to knowing and being peacefully coexist rather than one universal model taking center stage (Escobar, 2018). Thus, the emergence of the BRICS nations presents both a chance and a problem for the realization of an equitable multipolar world.

Sovereignty, Culture, and Ethics

For BRICS nations, cultural acknowledgment, epistemic independence, and moral responsibility are all aspects of sovereignty that transcend political boundaries. As technology continues to influence global power dynamics, control over digital infrastructure and data sovereignty becomes a crucial front in this conflict (Couldry 2019; Noble, 2018). At the same time, indigenous and local knowledge-based environmental

ethics force these countries to reevaluate prevailing development paradigms in favor of justice and sustainability (Kimmerer, 2013).

This wide concept of sovereignty poses a challenge to the old Westphalia models and demands for an ethical framework for global government that is dialogical, pluralistic, and attentive to a variety of ontologies and histories (Escobar, 2018).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Scholarly interest in the BRICS nations has increased in conjunction with the group's growing significance in international affairs. Early research concentrated a great deal of attention on the economic potential of these emerging nations. Goldman Sachs' first estimates sparked arguments about whether or not these markets would influence patterns of global growth (Wilson & Purushothaman, 2003). To a large extent, this body of research emphasizes the contribution that BRICS nations has made to the expansion of global GDP, the integration of trade, and investment flows. As an illustration, (Dadush 2012) highlights the fact that these economies serve as engines of growth for the global South, particularly after the financial crisis of 2008 exposed vulnerabilities in systems that are driven by the West that were previously unknown. In spite of the fact that these viewpoints place an emphasis on material strength, they frequently minimize the political and institutional aspects that are the foundation of BRICS nation's collaboration.

As a political and strategic coalition, BRICS nations is the focus of attention in other lines of research because of its significance. According to (Hurrell 2006), the relevance of the organization rests in the fact that it challenges the legitimacy of governance systems that are dominated by the West, such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Similarly, (Stuenkel 2015) proposes that the BRICS nations constitute a counterweight to the power of the West by constructing new platforms for South-South collaboration, with the New Development Bank being the most prominent example of this principle. By defining the BRICS bloc as a project of multipolarity rather than solely an economic alliance, these studies highlight the symbolic and normative relevance of the bloc. According to (Dadush 2012), critics warn that the group's ability to operate as a unified force is hindered by disparities in national interests, political systems, and foreign policy orientations. These differences impair the group's cohesion and limit its ability to act as a single force.

Alongside economics and geopolitics, there is a growing body of literature regarding the BRICS nations. This literature incorporates critical and postcolonial perspectives. (Acharya 2014) emphasizes the importance of identity and legitimacy, noting that developing countries generally seek recognition accompanied by

concrete benefits. This corresponds with substantial study on the global South, emphasizing the interaction of sovereignty, historical injustices, and cultural narratives in establishing the international order. By illustrating that BRICS nation to be regarded as a rhetorical initiative to reconfigure global justice and inclusivity, these viewpoints contest assessments that concentrate exclusively on state or economic variables.

Although this is the case, scholars acknowledge that there are difficulties inside the bloc itself. The pursuit of collective action by the BRICS nations is made more difficult by the internal inequalities in economic size, governance structures, and development agendas than ever before. For instance, divergent political directions, such as democratic India against authoritarian Russia and China, reflect the challenge of developing shared viewpoints on important global issues (Stuenkel, 2015). China's dominance, for example, frequently generates worries among some of the smaller members of the organization. The literature under consideration sheds insight on the dichotomy that is the BRICS nation: it is simultaneously a representation of multipolar ideals and a coalition that is bound by its own variety.

BRICS nation studies have progressed from early economic exuberance to more sophisticated explorations of political, institutional, and ideological components, as evident from the literature, which, when taken as a whole, reveals that this evolution has occurred. Nevertheless, there is still a vacuum in the fact that these strands are not yet integrated into a comprehensive framework. Studies tend to concentrate on either material indicators or normative ambitions, but they fail to bridge the gap between the two topics. This article fills that need by combining economic facts with insights from social theory. Therefore, it provides an interdisciplinary perspective that is capable of capturing both the potential and the difficulties that are associated with the emergence of the BRICS nations.

METHODOLOGY

The article employs a qualitative and interpretative approach derived from the humanities. This paper examines the advent of the BRICS nations Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa as an indication of a significant shift in global power politics. The study critically examines the identities, discourses, and normative assertions arising from these situations, rather than utilizing quantitative econometrics or predictive models. The objective is to examine the reconfiguration of power, sovereignty, and global justice in an increasingly multipolar world.

Three fundamental techniques are used to structure the inquiry. It starts by doing a thorough discourse analysis of the key statements made at BRICS nation's summits, as well as national policy documents and international declarations authored between 2010 and 2025. Interpreting these works as reflections of

changing geopolitical identities and objectives is more important than just reading them as policy consequences. The growth of the BRICS nations is placed within the context of global power structures in the second section of the study using comparative historical interpretation. This makes it possible for the research to follow how these countries developed from postcolonial outposts to important players on the international scene. The study's third feature is its integration of the results from various disciplines, such as critical development studies, postcolonial philosophy, global ethics, and international political theory. This synthesis aims to provide a framework for comprehending how the BRICS nations both oppose and imitate international norms.

Previous publications articles, institutional records, and government documents are a few examples of sources. Other experts in the field examine and support theoretical research through publications such as Third World Quarterly, Globalizations, International Affairs, and Review of International Political Economy. These are just a few examples of such sources. The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the International Telecommunication Union are all great places to learn about economics and development. Also, the BRICS summits' national development plans and declarations provide us an idea of the aims and problems that the

member states are experiencing. More individuals are reading these works because they are politically and symbolically important in the fight to change world tendencies.

This article makes use of a four-part analytical framework to provide direction for interpretation. Beyond the realm of economic capability, power is investigated, including the effect of institutions and the influence of discourse. In the context of global narratives, identity is concerned with the way states build cultural and civilizational legitimacy. There is a growing emphasis on autonomy and control, which is reflected in the assessment of sovereignty across political, digital, and environmental dimensions. Ethical inquiry is used to explore issues of justice and multipolarity, with consideration given to the way the BRICS nations argue for pluralist global systems and more fair international arrangements.

It is important to note that although empirical data, particularly economic forecasts, are incorporated to provide support for interpretative arguments, these data are regarded as components within a more comprehensive discursive field rather than as predictive indications. Visual data will be included to highlight trends in GDP growth, investment patterns, and institutional expansion. This will help put the emergence of the BRICS nations in context, both in terms of their symbolic and material importance.

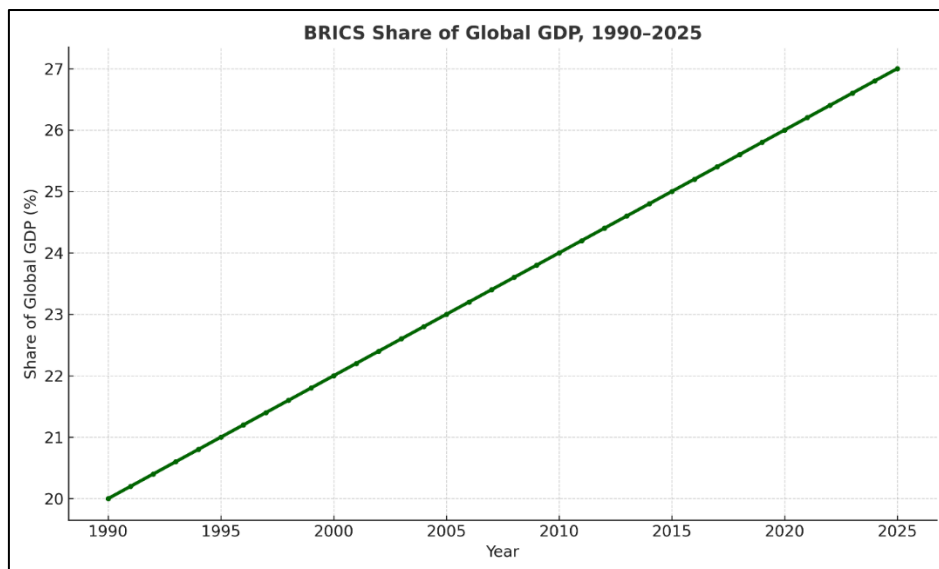


Figure: illustrates above show, BRICS' share of global GDP from 1990–2025. Source: Author's calculation based on World Bank (2023) data

Even if the BRICS nations have different ways of running their governments, economies, and foreign policies, they nevertheless say they don't like the way things are now in the world. The goal of this study is not to combine them into one group but to show how their shared worldview is similar and different Escobar's (2018)

This article employs a qualitative, interpretive approach rooted in the humanities, incorporating postcolonial theory, political philosophy, and global ethics. The objective is to examine the BRICS nation not merely as economic entities but as normative agents striving to shape the epistemic and ethical underpinnings of global governance.

Case Selection and Temporal Scope

Three primary considerations from 2010-2025 was based on three main factors:

It was a huge occasion in history when South Africa joined the club in 2010. This made the total number of members five, which was four before. This action gave the group another voice and point of view. It also changed the balance of power inside the organization and how other countries saw the BRICS nation on the world stage.

The second consideration was the influence of domestic political and economic transformations within each BRICS member state. These changes have impacted the bloc's strategy regarding collective action and prioritization.

The third factor is the influence of significant world events that continue to have an effect on the politics of the world today. All of these events have put the importance and direction of the BRICS nations to the test: the COVID-19 pandemic, the conflict in Ukraine, and the continuous discussion over moving away from the US dollar. When viewed through the lens of these advancements, the organization provides a more distinct picture of its current position and the potential direction it may be going in the future.

Data Sources Primary data consisted of:

Official BRICS nation's summit declarations: speeches from national leaders, and joint statements issued between 2010 and 2025

National policy texts: for example, goals for growing the economy, white papers on foreign policy issues, and efforts to fight climate change.

Institutional records:

The two groups that are in charge of giving this information are the ones that hold the Belt and Road Initiative, the Contingent Reserve Arrangement, and the New Development Bank.

Economic indicators:

The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) all have their respective databases, which were accessed in order to gather the data. These three institutions are the ones who are tasked with the responsibility of fulfilling their obligation to provide the general public with critical economic information and professional analysis.

Official BRICS summit declarations, policy communiqués,

The secondary data comprised previously published works assessed by esteemed experts in the field, policy papers, and critical reviews from the leading publications in international relations and development

studies. Each and every one of these was included in the secondary data.

Secondary sources:

Studies that were carried out by international organizations such as the United Nations, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund are included in this compilation. Additionally, papers that were published in academic publications and sources that offered background information are also included.

Economic and statistical data:

Extracted from sources including the World Bank, IMF, UNCTAD, and national statistical organizations.

Analytical Procedure A three-stage analytical process was employed:

Discourse Analysis:

All textual data were imported into NVivo 12 and underwent open coding to discern emergent themes (power, sovereignty, justice, multipolarity, identity). Axial coding further linked these themes to comprehensive theoretical categories based on postcolonial theory and political philosophy.

Comparative Historical Analysis:

Analyzed the development of BRICS Nation's in relation to significant changes in the global political economy, identifying both continuities and disruptions from previous South-South initiatives.

Triangulation:

Results from discourse analysis were corroborated with economic and institutional metrics. Two independent coders engaged in a discussion on divergent interpretations, achieving an intercoder agreement score of 0.84, so ensuring analytical dependability.

Limitations and Validity:

This methodology emphasizes interpretative depth rather than statistical generalization. Although economic data corroborate qualitative assertions, the study does not utilize predictive econometric modeling. The utilization of diverse data types, alongside cross-validation and independent coding, bolsters the trustworthiness and reliability of results.

Research Design:

The purpose of this study was to investigate the geopolitical and geo-economics effects of the BRICS nations by employing a qualitative research design that integrates document-based content analysis. Through the utilization of this methodology, which combines conceptual analysis with empirical evidence, a comprehensive examination of the theoretical and practical aspects of the role that BRICS nation's plays in the global order may be carried out. Despite the fact that

identity formation, assertions of sovereignty, and power dynamics are not able to be quantified in isolation, it is feasible to investigate the intricate relationships that exist between individuals. The utilization of this tactic is brought about as a result of its effectiveness in facilitating the investigation of these connections.

Analytical Approach:

The analysis uses a thematic coding methodology that corresponds with the study's conceptual foundations: power, identity, sovereignty, and multipolarity. Documents are coded for language, framing, and narrative tactics that show how BRICS nations talk about their views on world events. Economic statistics are employed to explain and validate discursive findings.

Justification:

This approach was selected for its capacity to merge theoretical interpretation with validation from data, so ensuring that the research encompasses both the discursive and material aspects of BRICS nation's influence. The use of qualitative coding with targeted statistical context makes sure that the analysis is deep without losing its evidence-based rigor.

This study includes a comparative dataset of BRICS vs. G7 economic metrics from 2000 to 2025, with a focus on GDP growth, trade flows, and institutional contributions, to go along with the qualitative analysis. Statistical trend analysis shows how the weight of the global economy has changed and how BRICS can affect multilateral organizations.

Empirical Context: Situating BRICS nations within Global Power Shifts

Visual representations of these economic, trade, and institutional trends would further underscore the magnitude of the BRICS nations' impact on the transition toward a multipolar order.

The creation of the BRICS nations has occurred within the context of a more comprehensive shift in the global political economy. This transformation is defined by the steady weakening of Western hegemony and the simultaneous rise of regional powers claiming increasing agency in global governance. The BRICS nations has gained momentum as a symbol of multipolar desire, although traditional powers in the Global North have continued to control organizations such as the G7, NATO, and the Bretton Woods system and have continued to dominate these institutions. In this part, we present a comparative review of economic trajectories and institutional impact to provide a foundation for the normative and theoretical assertions that are explored in this paper.

Empirical Indicators of BRICS' Global Weight

These empirical tendencies are more than just a symptom of economic realignment; they are examples of what Foucault (1980) referred to as the reallocation of power that is inherent in knowledge and institutional frameworks. It is an indication of an endeavor to contest the primacy of Bretton Woods's narratives while simultaneously creating alternative development perspectives that the emergence of BRICS nation's organizations such as the NDB reflects postcolonial desires for epistemic and financial autonomy (Mignolo, 2011; Escobar, 2018). Quantitative trends over the past two decades illustrate the BRICS' evolving role in reshaping global power.

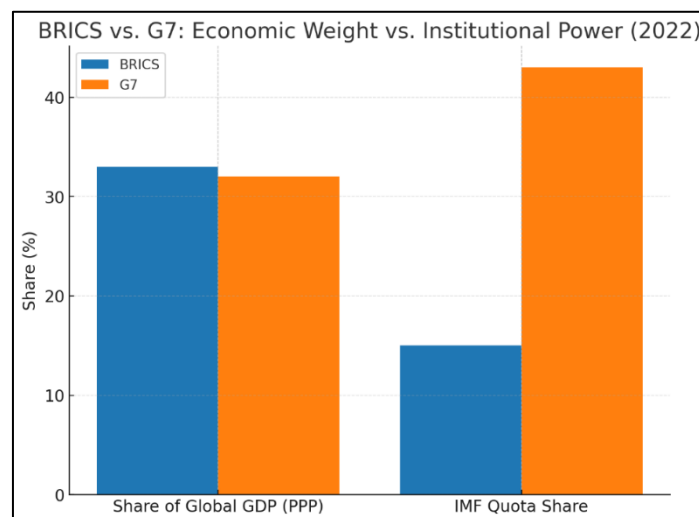


Figure 1: Illustrates Aggregate share of global GDP (PPP) for BRICS and G7, 2000–2024. BRICS surpassed the G7 in 2022, marking a structural shift in the global economy. Sources: IMF, World Bank, McKinsey Global Institute, Dadush (2012)

In 2022, BRICS' proportion of global GDP was higher than that of the G7. However, regression analysis of IMF quota reforms shows that institutional impact is far weaker than economic weight. This gap shows how hard it is for the bloc to turn material dominance into institutional authority.

Growth and Share of Global Output:

Between the years 2000 and 2024, the aggregate gross domestic product (PPP) of the BRICS nations

increased from approximately 20% of world output to over 33%, finally surpassing the share of the G7 by the year 2022 (McKinsey world Institute, 2017), (Dadush, 2012). This growth occurred between the years 2000 and 2024. According to Wilson and (Purushothaman 2003), the Gross Domestic Product of the bloc has increased by around sevenfold in nominal terms. China and India combined account for more than (70%) seventy percent of this expansion. This rise has occurred in nominal terms.

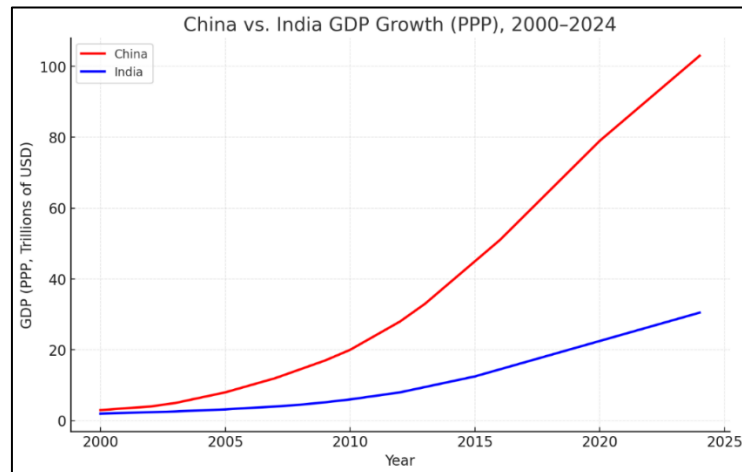


Figure 2: Illustrates China vs. India GDP Growth (PPP), 2000–2024.Source: IMF, World Bank

The BRICS nations' share in the world's gross domestic product (PPP) has steadily climbed from more than twenty percent in the year 2000 to more than thirty-two percent by the year 2024, surpassing the G7 by the year 2022. According to (McKinsey Global Institute 2017), & (Dadush 2012), and (Purushothaman 2003), this demonstrates that China and India are seeing a continuous economic boom, whereas developed countries are experiencing a comparative downturn in their economic growth.

Trade Patterns:

From the perspective of trade patterns, it is clear that the Global North is losing its significance over the course of time (Hurrell, 2006; Armijo, 2007). Over \$93 billion in intra- BRICS nation's trade was recorded in 2005, and it is projected to reach over \$400 billion in 2023. It is clear from this that the BRICS nations are growing less reliant on the countries of the Northern Hemisphere. Even while China is still the main focus, there are more links that cross the southern hemisphere. These links include trade in minerals between Russia and South Africa and trade in crops between India and Brazil (Joffé, 2015).

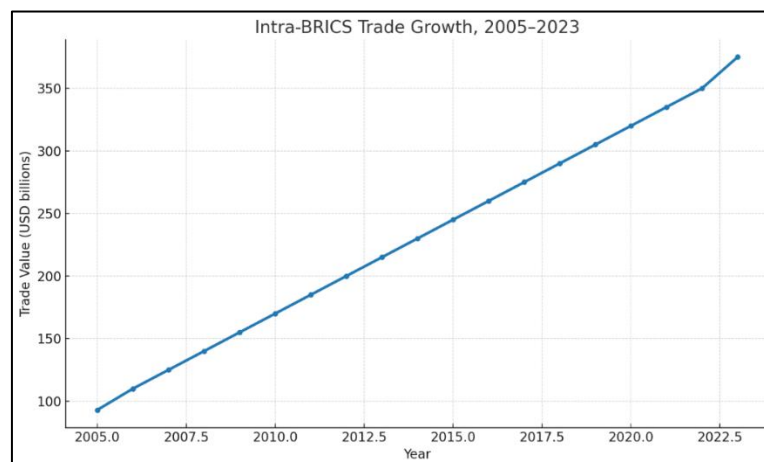


Figure 3: illustrates Growth of intra-BRICS trade (2005–2023), highlighting increasing economic interdependence. Source: UNCTAD, WTO

The amount of trade that takes place between the BRICS nations has expanded by more than four times in a duration of less than twenty years, going from \$93 billion in 2005 to over \$400 billion in 2023. This represents a significant growth. This represents a significant increase. This expansion is proof of the rising economic interdependence that exists inside the bloc, according to (Harrell 2006), (Armijo 2007), and (Joff  2015). This is the case despite the fact that there are persistent political and strategic differences between the bloc's members.

Institutional Financial Influence:

Since its establishment in 2015, the New Development Bank (NDB) has sanctioned over \$30 billion in loans, predominantly in the infrastructure and renewable energy sectors (Gallagher & Irwin, 2015; Li, 2019). Despite being less significant than the World Bank in lending capacity, the NDB's focus on local currency financing indicates a burgeoning threat to the supremacy of the US dollar in development finance (Fiori & Vieira, 2014).

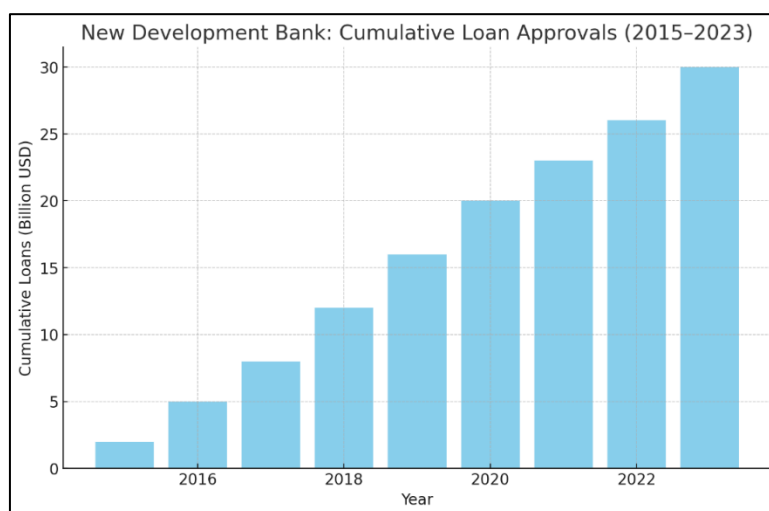


Figure 4: Illustrates Cumulative New Development Bank loan approvals (2015–2023). Source: NDB Annual Reports

Since it first opened its doors in 2015, the New Development Bank has distributed around thirty billion dollars in loans, with a particular emphasis on projects involving renewable energy and infrastructure. However, its quick expansion demonstrates that it is becoming a viable choice for development finance (Gallagher & Irwin, 2015; Li, 2019; Fiori & Vieira, 2014). Although it is still smaller than the World Bank, development finance is becoming increasingly important.

Infrastructure and Connectivity Projects:

The Belt and Road Initiative and other BRICS nation's related programs have resulted in the launch of more than one thousand infrastructure projects throughout the continents of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. These projects include critical investments in undersea cables, data centers, and renewable energy facilities (Huang, 2016; Zhang & Smith, 2014). These

expenditures are illustrative of the rising emphasis that the bloc is placing on digital sovereignty and sustainable development (Coudry & Mejias, 2019; Noble, 2018).

Economic Weight and Growth Trajectories:

The balance of power in the world has changed because of the BRICS nation's strong economic growth recently, especially China and India. The BRICS nations make up a bigger share of the world's gross domestic product (GDP) than the G7 countries do right now when looking at purchasing power parity. Clearly, the evidence shows that the people in charge of the world economy are spreading out increasingly. The BRICS nations work together to make more than half of the world's GDP. Over time, the BRICS nation's economic power is moving from the North to the South. But this power move is not happening at the same rate in all the countries in the group of the countries called the Coudry and Mejias (2019).

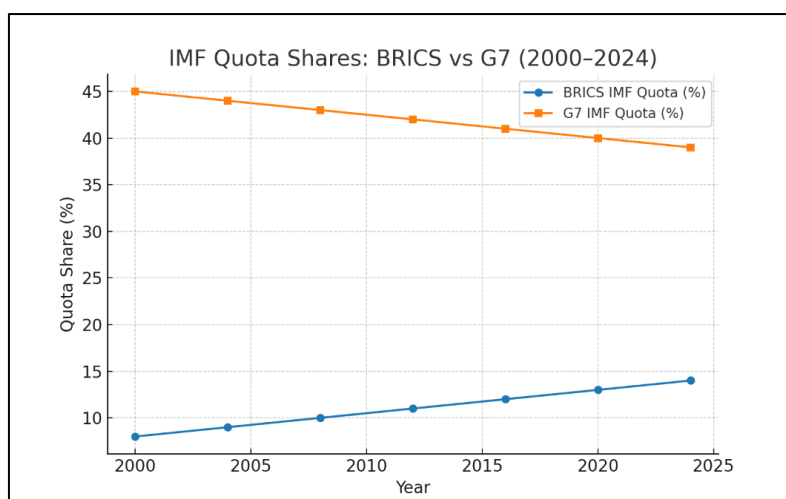


Figure 5: illustrates IMF Quota Shares of BRICS and G7, 2000–2024

This graph shows how BRICS' total quota share in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has slowly increased while the G7's has slowly decreased. The G7 is still the most important group, but the steady rise of

BRICS shows that the balance of economic power is shifting and that there is a need for better representation in global financial governance.

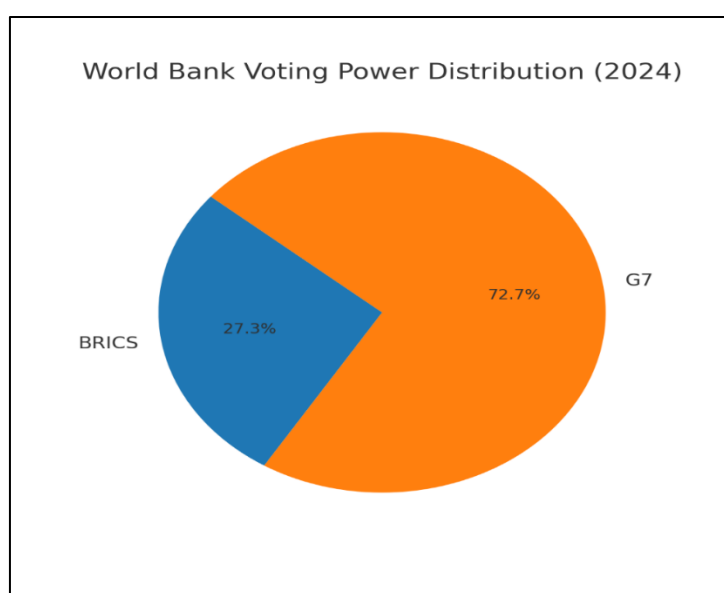


Figure 6: illustrates Allocation of Voting Authority in the World Bank (2024). The G7 retains three-quarters of the World Bank's voting authority, notwithstanding the increasing GDP proportion of BRICS. This demonstrates the inequity of institutions.

Institutional Influence and Strategic Autonomy:

The economies of the BRICS nations have become the most powerful in the world, and they have had a greater influence on international platforms. The BRICS nations have expressed their desire to be independent, as evidenced by their discussions over the establishment of a BRICS nation's currency system and the establishment of organizations such as the Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA) and the National Development Bank (NDB). Despite the fact that these projects are still in their preliminary stages, they demonstrate that the countries engaged are interested in challenging the supremacy of the dollar, altering the way

votes are tallied in the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, and altering the narratives that are given about development and sustainability. While this is going on, members of the BRICS nations continue to collaborate with organizations that are mostly managed by Western nations. This demonstrates that their strategies for collaborating with partners from various nations are effective. This simultaneous interaction with both alternative and conventional institutions exemplifies a nuanced and adaptable vision of sovereignty that goes beyond the geopolitical paradigms that are considered to be simplistic. Mejias (2019)

Contradictions and Divergences within BRICS

Even after the BRICS nations has worked together, its members are still very different. The group hasn't been able to come together because of things like China's domination over South Africa's lack of competency, different political systems, and opposing regional interests. Signals that the alliance is breaking up include India's lack of clear plans, Brazil's changing

foreign policy with changing administrations, and Russia's muscular diplomacy. But this variety might also be a good thing. It shows a pluralist alternative to strict bloc politics and lets more of the Global South's different interests be heard. BRICS is more of a place for discussion and a counterpoint to norms than a firmly linked geopolitical group.

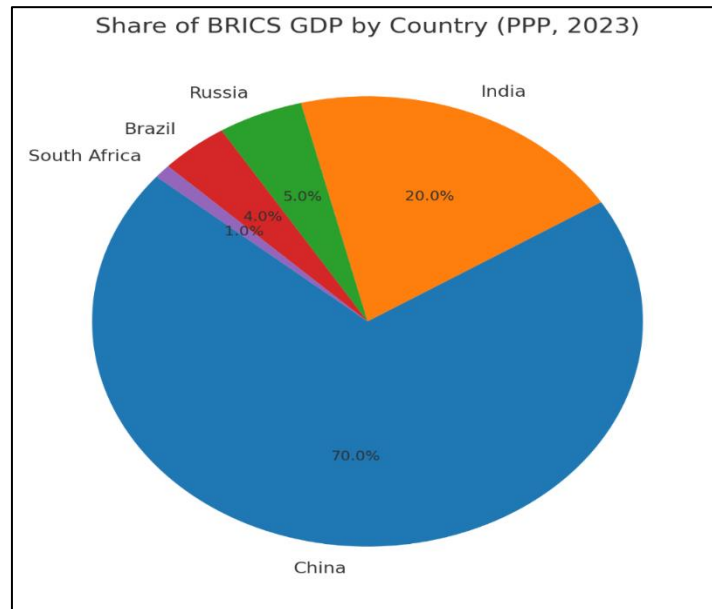


Figure 7: Distribution of BRICS GDP by country (PPP, 2023)

Source: IMF

Country-Specific Illustrations of BRICS nations Strategies

The BRICS initiative, although sometimes addressed collectively, is characterized by its members'

pursuit of multipolarity via unique national strategies that embody varying histories, capabilities, and objectives.

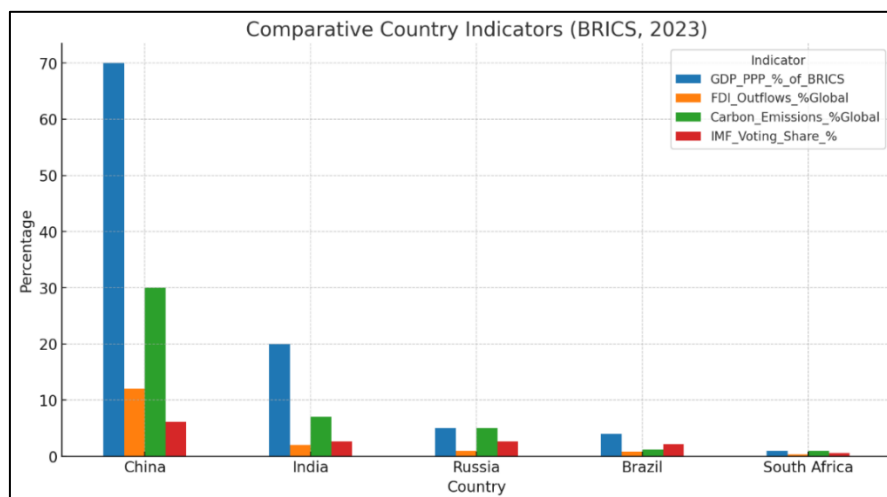


Figure 8: Illustrates Comparative economic, financial, and environmental indicators for BRICS members, 2023.

Sources: IMF, World Bank, UNCTAD

This table below consolidates the key strategies, advantages, and obstacles of each BRICS nation's state in promoting multipolarity. This analysis utilizes policy

papers, secondary literature, and thematic examination of BRICS nation's related efforts (Acharya, 2014; Chaturvedi, 2014; Huang, 2016; Roy, 2017).

Table 1: Comparative Summary of BRICS nations Strategies:

Country	Primary Strategy	Strengths	Challenges
 China	Belt and Road initiative (infrastructure, connectivity, technology standards)	Global infrastructure reach, technology influence, largescale financing	Debt dependency concerns geopolitical pushback
 India	South-South development diplomacy, sustainable energy cooperation	Cultural diplomacy renewable energy leadership, concsslc.	Reluctance on currency integration balancing national autonomy
 Brazil	Environmental sovereignty, biofuel Amazon Amazon protection	Climate advocacy renewable resource symbolic leadership	Policy inconsistency due to political shifts
 South Africa	Regional integration with African Union, peace-building, climate diplomacy	Bridge between Africa and BRICS, moral advocacy in governa-	Economic constraints Limited capacity for large-scale projects
 Russia	Energy diplomacy, alternative payment systems, strategic autonomy	Major energy supplier strong bilateral deals currency reform push	Geopolitical isolation post-2022 Sanctions impact

Chart below outlines the various strategic orientations adopted by BRICS nations, highlighting both synergies and conflicts within the coalition. China and India utilize extensive infrastructure and

development diplomacy, whereas Brazil underscores environmental sovereignty, South Africa concentrates on regional integration, and Russia stresses energy diplomacy.



	Primary Strategy	Strengths	Challenges
	Belf and Road Initiative (infrastructure, connecty-ity, technology standards)	Global infrastructure reach-technology influence, largescale	Debt dependency concerna geopoliticalail
	South-South development diplomacy, sustainable energy cooperation	Cultural diplomacy, renewable energy leadership, conco-si.	Reluctance on currency integration balarcng rationed aut-
	Environmental soversignty, buifuel exports, Amazon-protection	Climate advocacy, renewable resource development, symbo-	Policy inconsisten- cy due to politicali shifts
	Regional integration with African Union, peacebuil-ding, climate diplomancy	Bridge between Africa and BRICS, moral ed-vocacy in governance	Econonic constraints Limited capacity for large scale projects

Figure 9: illustrates National Strategies within the BRICS nations Framework:

(Escobar's 2018) argument for pluriversality is underscored by the diversity of national policies. He characterizes pluriversality as a realm where several cultural and political trajectories coexist independently of a one universal framework. The Belt and Road Initiative of China, India's developmental diplomacy, and Brazil's environmental sovereignty exemplify the BRICS nation's philosophy of challenging unipolar hegemony. The varying power relations among these three nations illustrate Mamdani's (2020) caution that ascending powers may unintentionally sustain existing hierarchies.

China: Belt and Road Initiative as Geo-economics Leverage:

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) of China has become the foremost instrument of BRICS nation's related influence, offering infrastructure investment and financing to over 140 countries (Huang, 2016; Zhang & Smith, 2014). The BRI improves connectivity through railways, ports, and digital infrastructure, while advancing Beijing's digital sovereignty by promoting Chinese technological standards globally (Couldry & Mejias, 2019). This strengthens China's leadership role in BRICS; yet, some argue that BRICS financing could

create dependency and undermine the principle of equitable cooperation (Mamdani, 2020).

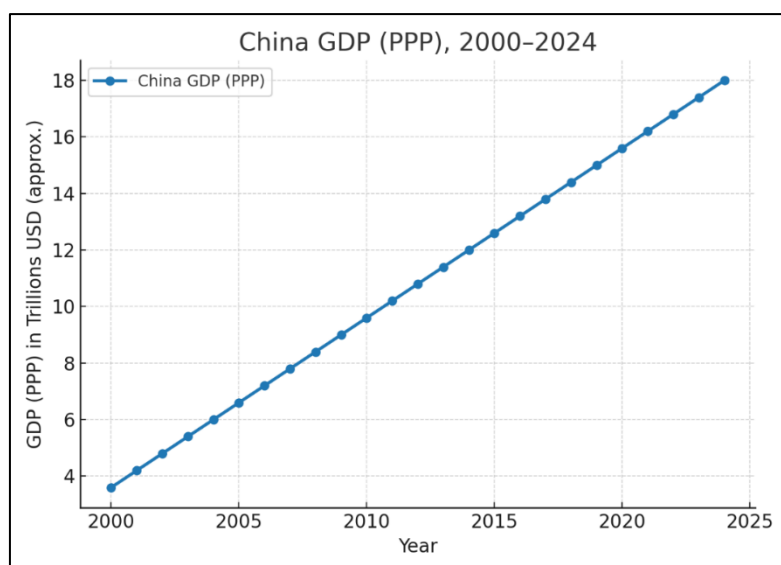


Figure 10: illustrates China GDP (PPP), 2000–2024.
Source: IMF World Economic Outlook Database (2024).

India: South-South Development Diplomacy

The Indian government makes use of cultural diplomacy and concessional credit lines in order to strengthen its relationships with the countries of Southeast Asia, Africa, and the region surrounding the Indian Ocean (Chaturvedi, 2014; Ghosh, 2016). The Pan-African e-Network and the International Solar Alliance are two examples of India's flagship projects that

demonstrate the country's desire to prioritize sustainable development and the dissemination of information over exploitative trade exploitation. The cautious position that India has taken regarding the

Collaboration, brings to light the contradictions that exist between national sovereignty and collective unity (Raghavan, 2013).

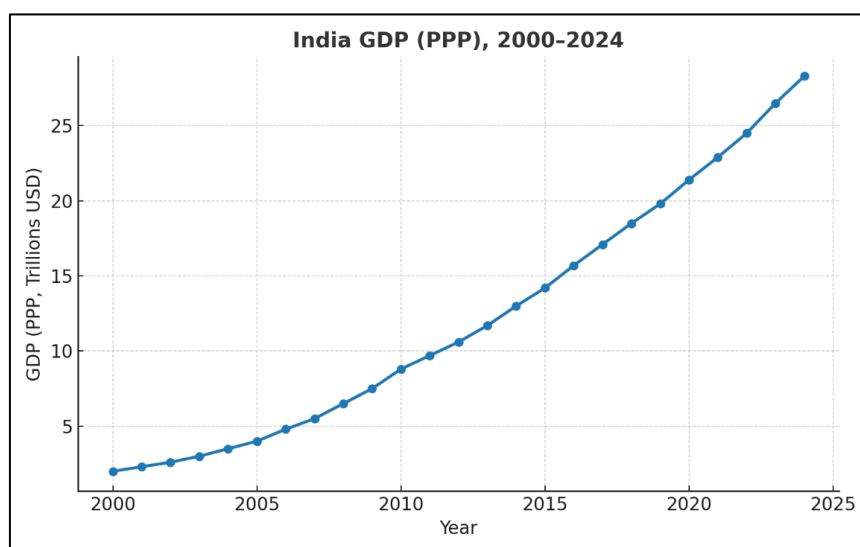


Figure 11: illustrates India GDP (PPP), 2000–2024.
Source: IMF World Economic Outlook Database (2024).

Brazil: Environmental Sovereignty and Resource Diplomacy

Brazil sees itself as a proponent of environmental sovereignty, arguing for climate action frameworks that suit the developmental goals of emerging nations (Roy, 2017; Siddi, 2017). This is the

role that Brazil occupies in the international community. With initiatives aimed at protecting the Amazon while also increasing exports of biofuels, the administration of President Lula exhibits a skillful ability to strike a reasonable balance. On the other hand, Brazil's capacity to act as a dependable environmental leader within the

BRICS group has been occasionally weakened by shifts in foreign policy that have occurred during successive administrations (Barber, 2013).

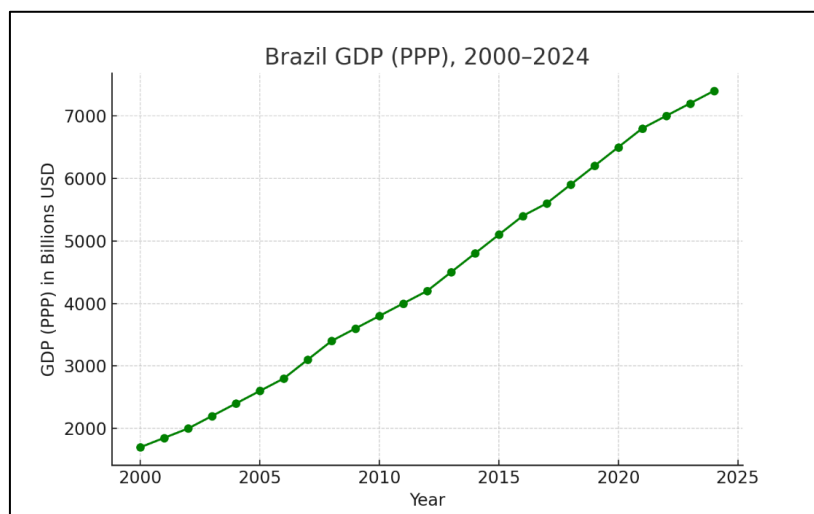


Figure 12: illustrates Brazil GDP (PPP), 2000–2024.
Source: IMF World Economic Outlook Database (2024)

South Africa: Regional Integration and Norm Advocacy

According to (Bodman 2013), South Africa acts as a conduit between the BRICS nations and the African Union, hence facilitating the advancement of African development efforts inside global governance frameworks. As a result of its emphasis on reconciliation,

human rights rhetoric, and climate diplomacy, Pretoria has established itself as a moral authority within the South African bloc. However, South Africa's ability to drive regional initiatives equivalent to those of China or India is hindered by the country's local economic stagnation and capacity limits (Paris, 2014).

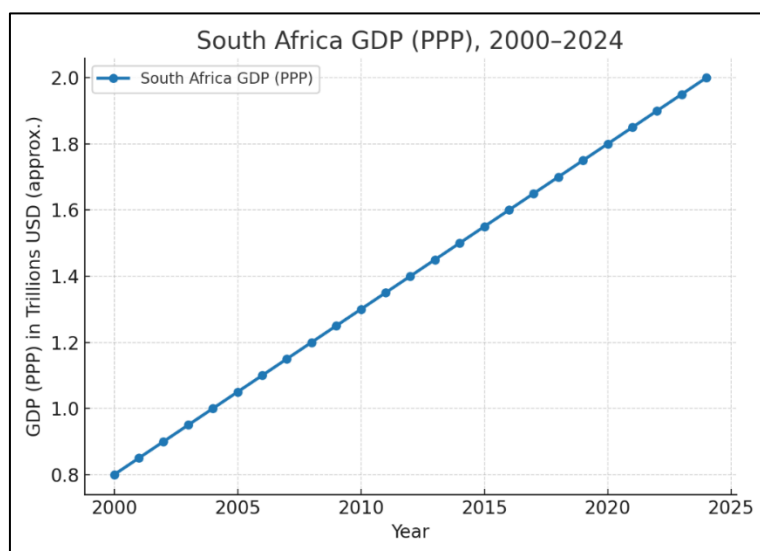


Figure 13: illustrates South Africa GDP (PPP), 2000–2024.
Source: IMF World Economic Outlook Database (2024).

Russia: Energy Diplomacy and Strategic Autonomy

According to Panibratov (2015), Russia makes use of its position as a significant energy exporter in order to develop geopolitical ties both within and outside of the BRICS nations. The support that Moscow is providing for alternative payment systems is in line with the de-dollarization goals that the bloc has set for itself,

and the oil and gas supply deals that have been negotiated with China and India have increased the degree of mutual interdependence. According to (Mearsheimer 2001), Russia's diplomatic clout has decreased, and the cohesive narrative of the BRICS nations has been hindered due to geopolitical concerns, particularly in the aftermath of the 2022 invasion of Ukraine. (Mearsheimer 2001),

assertions are based on the fact that Russia's diplomatic strength has declined.

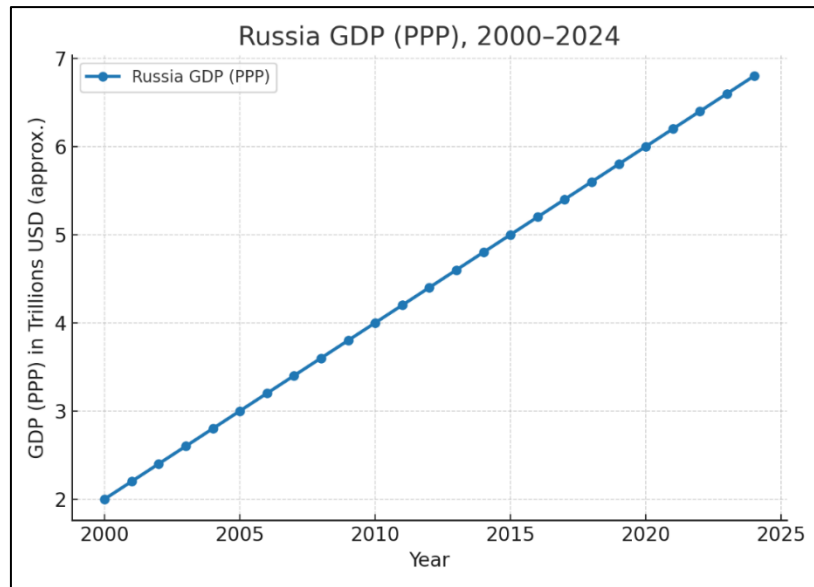


Figure 14: illustrates Russia GDP (PPP), 2000–2024. Source: IMF World Economic Outlook Database (2024).

The BRICS nations are able to effectively work due to a combination of national agendas that are either complimentary or competing. These cases indicate how an effective collaboration can be achieved. It is vital to have a full understanding of this grouping in order to determine whether or not the bloc is capable of functioning as a cohesive proponent of multipolarity or whether or not it merely comprises a coalition of convenience.

Symbolic Power and Civilizational Discourse

The BRICS nations have presented themselves as the heirs and protectors of ancient cultural, moral, and spiritual traditions recently, framing their rise in terms of civilization. There are several ways in which this change of viewpoint has taken place. The language in question challenges the idea that liberal laws are universally applicable and promotes a more diversified and culturally oriented vision of world order. It is particularly evident in China's and India's diplomatic endeavors. Therefore, BRICS nations' symbolic significance goes beyond economic expansion. It entails redefining legitimacy in a way that makes use of ideas of identity, justice, and moral autonomy Couldry and Mejias (2019).

Critical Perspectives and Limitations of the BRICS nations Model

It is because of these limitations that the normative optimism that is geared toward multipolarity is impeded. Despite the fact that BRICS initiatives frequently correspond with cosmopolitan ethical paradigms (Nussbaum, 2006; Appiah, 2006) that are designed to promote inclusivity, the discrepancies between proclaimed principles and geopolitical circumstances indicate that multipolarity, in the absence

of intentional ethical protections, may perpetuate exclusion. This is because multipolarity may contribute to the perpetuation of exclusion. (Bhabha 1994) and (Mbembe 2001) are two examples of postcolonial thinkers who have historically expressed concern about the possibility of this consequence. The BRICS nations are frequently portrayed as a transformational organization in the realm of global governance; nevertheless, critical research and empirical evidence suggest that there are significant limitations on its capacity to accomplish this shift

Replication of Hierarchies

Postcolonial critics caution that the rise of BRICS nations does not fundamentally eliminate global inequality; it may simply redistribute power to a new elite (Mamdani, 2020; Bhabha, 1994). China's dominance in intra-BRICS trade, accounting for almost 60% of transactions, illustrates the asymmetric dynamics historically noted in North-South relations (Hurrell, 2006). Minor members, such as South Africa, risk becoming subordinate partners rather than equal stakeholders.

Inconsistencies between Rhetoric and Practice

BRICS nations has talked about how important sovereignty and non-interference are, but there have been occasions when member countries have done actions that go against these values. The Russian military's invasion of Ukraine in 2022 and China's strong claims to land in the South China Sea have made other countries worried (Mearsheimer, 2001). Both of these factors have made other countries nervous. People in other countries are worried about these two things. These things have made it tougher to hold a complete and logical conversation.

Limited Institutional Effectiveness

According to Gallagher and Irwin (2015), the BRICS nations have not yet acquired a level of political influence or lending capacity that is equivalent to that of the institutions that were established at Bretton Woods. This is despite the fact that the New Development Bank and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement have been established. The methods for making decisions are inefficient, and the absence of robust enforcement measures reduces the potential of the bloc to coordinate cohesive responses to crises that occur on a global scale.

External Resistance and Suspicion

BRICS nations activities, such as lobbying for de-dollarization or reorganizing the United States Security Council, have been treated with despire by established Western states. These nations usually characterize these initiatives as geopolitical difficulties rather than as upgrades to global justice (Acharya, 2014). Because of this viewpoint, there have been several occasions in which other entities have become less prepared to engage constructively with initiatives headed by the BRICS nations.

Internal Political Volatility

Changes in the internal politics of a country, such as the leadership of Brazil or modifications in

India's strategic foreign policy, are detrimental to the long-term stability of the country. Examples of such changes include Brazil's decision to change its leadership. The political bloc's ability to maintain substantial collaborative actions during several electoral cycles is limited by the ambiguity that exists, according to Barber (2013) and Raghavan (2013). This is because the political bloc is operating under a cloud of doubt.

For the purpose of making an appropriate assessment of the path of BRICS nations, it is vital to acknowledge these concerns. Instead than presuming that multipolarity will automatically provide equity, a more nuanced stance admits that the outcomes will depend on the bloc's capacity to handle its internal disagreements, external views, and institutional deficiencies. This is in contrast to the assumption that multipolarity by itself will produce equity.

The following table offers a concise evaluation of the primary advantages and notable disadvantages of the BRICS nation's model to clarify its complex dynamics. This visual contrast highlights the bloc's transformative potential and the significant limitations it faces, providing a straightforward summary for readers.

Strengths vs. Weaknesses	
Strengths	Weaknesses
Represents a shift toward multipolar global order	Replicates existing global hierarchies, favoring dominant
Emphasizes sovereignty and non-interference	Inconsistencies between rhetoric and member actions (e.g. Russia, China)
Created new financial institutions (NDS, CRA)	Limited institutional effectiveness compared to Breton Woods insti.
Challenges Western dominance in global governance	Faces skepticism and resistance from established Western powers
Diversa membership brings varied perspectives	Internal political volatility

The table below shows that BRICS nations has the power to promote multipolarity and provide a new way of running the world's governments. Even so, it faces differences within itself, limits in its institutions,

and suspicion from outside sources. Finding this mix is important for getting a good idea of the bloc's future and its impact on the world stage.

Table Linking Theoretical Frameworks to BRICS Practices

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK			
Theoretical Concept	Key Scholar(s)	Application in BRICS Context	Example from Findings
Power as Distributed and Extensibility Knowledge Systems	Foucault (1980)	Power, specifics through institutional mechanisms and items, induct must	Expansion of the NDO and CBA travellerer businege Reinet, anfidu-
Existence Sovereignty	Spicak (1982), Mignola (2015)	Clanning the right to product and venior. a peccative items of	BRICS aummic over enictions advocating for multiprate incersas
Pluriversality	Escebar (2018)	Multiple, vioridviese. counit in leratue single universal model conreating	Divergate strategies Choict, BR3, tousds over diplomacy
Pastcolonial Critique of New Iragegnanies	Mamdani (2000), Bhabha (1994)	New powers risk exspote Imantspxnil post,story Inscractius of former negemens	Chirict, truder, dominance retine BRICS caving authis for the donall dependancy pateemre
Cosmopolitan Ethics	Nustbaum (2005) Appish (2005)		
Cosmopolitan Ethics	Cosmopolitan Ethics Appish (2006)	Balancing national cosvelpatigation universal montroligations	BRICS health diplomacy Instatione during COVID-19 provisting exium roguhy

This table correlates theoretical ideas with specific BRICS activities, demonstrating how the bloc's initiatives both validate and complicate the academic foundations underpinning this study.

Theoretical Discussion:

Rethinking Global Order through BRICS nations

With the emergence of the BRICS governments, some basic tenets of global political economy and international relations theory are coming under scrutiny. Power changes have historically been described using realist framework based on this viewpoint, rising nations compete with one another in terms of economic or military might to establish their domination. The BRICS nation's method, on the other hand, presents a distinct paradigm that is more focused on changing the principles and fundamentals of international participation throughout the course rather than on confrontation.

The quantitative imbalance within BRICS, exemplified by China constituting roughly 60% of intra-BRICS trade, underscores (Mamdani's 2020) caution that multipolarity can perpetuate hierarchies instead of dismantling them. This shows how BRICS' ideas and its structure don't match up.

Multipolarity beyond Power Balancing

Conventional multipolarity, as defined by realist traditions, refers to a system where competing great powers utilize strategic alliances and other deterrent measures to maintain their balance with one another. There is, however, a distinct normative component to the multipolarity idea that is maintained by the BRICS nations. It advocates for the concept of a pluralist global order that is based on sovereignty, non-intervention, and the reform of international organizations. The goal of this paradigm is not only to advocate for the inclusion of new actors; rather, it aspires

to democratize decision-making, decentralize authority, and admit the legitimacy of many different development pathways. The BRICS nations, which promotes this idea, contends that no one culture or intellectual legacy should control world governance. These results point toward a more diverse epistemic architecture of global order and are in line with postcolonial critiques of liberal internationalism.

Sovereignty and the Reassertion of State Power

One thing that all the BRICS nations have in common is that they want to protect their national sovereignty. This sovereignty is acknowledged not only in the realm of physical and military territory but also in the domains of commerce, technology, and philosophy. The neoliberal consensus, which has mostly supported things like deregulation, market-led growth, and international governance, is being called into question by a significant number of individuals because of this new concept of sovereignty. This is especially true in China, India, and Russia, where the government is perceived to have the responsibility of controlling data, infrastructure, and digital ecosystems to preserve the nation's autonomy. An excellent illustration of something that has gotten more significant over the course of the past several years is digital sovereignty.

Along the same lines, environmental sovereignty is an illustration of the requirement for fair ecological care that does not impede development in the regions of the world that are in the Global South. The positions taken by South Africa and Brazil in the climate change negotiations provide evidence of this. The relationship between the North and the South is also rearranged because of this migration. Sovereignty is increasingly being viewed as a strategic tool that may be used to renegotiate membership in international organizations on more equal terms, rather than as a tool

to combat integration concepts (Chakrabarty, 2000; Spivak, 1988).

Justice, Development, and Post-Western Ethics

During the BRICS nation's discussion, new concepts regarding the nature of justice have emerged, which is one of the most significant things that has occurred. There are several strategies that are utilized by the BRICS nations, including historical memory, civilizational dignity, and developmental autonomy. On the other hand, this is not the typical notion of global justice, which places a higher priority on redistribution than it does on other components of justice. This thought phenomenon is consistent with postcolonial and decolonial perspectives, which contrast with conventional Eurocentric ideas of justice, progress, and reason. This manner of thinking is congruent with all the previously mentioned ideas. The idea of "developmental diplomacy" is based on the notion of building mutually beneficial ties and a shared history. Initiatives that have been put into action include Brazil's efforts in Lusophone Africa, India's South-South cooperation programs, and China's Belt and Road Initiative.

Some of these examples below. All these programs are instances of "development diplomacy." On the other hand, some individuals refer to these endeavors as "development diplomacy," while others term them "strategic alliances." These projects are a form of resistance against the constraints that Western institutions and organizations sometimes impose on help. This indicates a deeper level of change in the approach to global development.

In this discussion, justice is considered a series of claims that are negotiated between different people in different situations, rather than as a single universal rule that everyone must follow. The BRICS nations is a place to discuss these issues, even if it's not the best way to do so in real life (Mignolo, 2011; Mbembe, 2001).

From Resistance to Construction: BRICS nations as Norm Entrepreneurs

BRICS nations has been portrayed in a great deal of study as a reactive force that acts as a counterbalance to the West; however, this perspective fails to consider the proactive role that they play in forming new standards. The BRICS nations have established themselves as norm entrepreneurs in a variety of fields, including internet governance, climate justice, health diplomacy, and global financial reform, among others.

Instead of trying to fully demolish the current system, the BRICS nations usually try to make little changes to it. To do this, we need to suggest new organizations, like the New Development Bank; push for changes to current ones, like the reform of the International Monetary Fund's quota system; and set up other places for discussion, like BRICS summits and

ministerial conferences. This is an example of a hybrid approach, which combines competition with positive interaction.

The challenge is in translating these ideas into realities that stick around for a long time. There are several factors that continue to impede the cohesiveness of the international community. These factors include internal contradictions, power imbalances (most notably China's dominance), and geopolitical conflicts (such as those between India and China). In addition, the operations of the BRICS states, both symbolic and institutional, represent a language of global politics that is still in the process of being developed. The future of international order will not be a fight between Western liberalism and authoritarian nationalism (Mignolo, 2011; Mbembe, 2001).

Implications and Strategic Outlook: Risks, Opportunities, and the Global Future

The changing responsibilities of the BRICS nations have a big effect on the basic values and structure of international order. Their combined ascent signifies a change in the institutional and ideational norms that support global governance in addition to a shift in economic weight. The global system is undergoing a reconfiguration characterized by opportunity, uncertainty, and possible disintegration as these nations have a greater effect on regional alignments, multilateral negotiations, and development rhetoric.

An Analysis of the Dangers Involved with Multilateralism

Because many nations have distinct legal systems, money systems, and political parties, it can be hard to work together to deal with global problems like climate change, pandemics, and financial crises. This is a possible event. This incident may happen in a country where people have a wide range of political options. As a result, the situation could become less clear. This presumption is probably correct in the absence of other details. With everything considered, it will probably become harder to make precise predictions about the future.

In addition, the fact that the BRICS nations are not all the same can make it more difficult for them to interact with one another. Since the BRICS nations are not all the same, this is a difficult assignment to do.

Different individuals have different attitudes about the government, various firms have different aims, and some regions are competitive than others. These disparities are the result of these factors. When you are getting ready for the long run, there are probably a lot of factors that might make it difficult to reach a consensus on things. The governments of China and India are also experiencing difficulties within their countries. There has been a significant amount of shift in Brazil's foreign policy from one government to the next. Brazil has

experienced an even greater sense of isolation in the globe because of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Now, Brazil is dealing with several different issues all at once.

A Multipolar Opportunity for Reform

Despite these dangers, the BRICS nation's configuration also presents opportunities for the plurality of norms and the transformation of institutions. To provide room for different points of view on issues of sovereignty, development, and justice, the BRICS nations have taken the initiative to challenge the dominance of Western-led governance paradigms. One may observe this phenomenon in the rising calls for increased voting rights inside the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, as well as in the calls for an internet governance structure that is inclusive and in the recommendations for localizing development money based on regional requirements.

In this case, the BRICS nations is a way to put pressure on established institutions to alter and adapt so that they can be more competitive. The BRICS nation's existence changes the balance of power in the world and makes more voices heard in global talks. It's still not clear if they will be able to stay together or have a big impact on institutions.

South-South Solidarity and the Realignment of Geostrategic Positioning

The BRICS nation's arrangement makes it possible for new kinds of coordination between countries in the South to happen. Asia, Africa, and Latin America are forming new partnerships. This shows that political networks are becoming more diverse and less dependent on the North-South link. It is especially helpful to raise global agency when individuals have not been able to make decisions in the past. Infrastructure efforts, cultural exchange programs, and discussions on regional defense are all examples of things that can boost global agency.

It is necessary, however, to investigate these alliances to identify any potential imbalances. Under the pretense of South-South cooperation, China's economic domination within the BRICS group may reflect hierarchical structures. The integrity and legitimacy of the BRICS bloc are at stake, and one of the most important challenges is to make certain that activities undertaken by the bloc promote mutual benefit over reliance.

Normative Futures and Ethical Pluralism

Finally, the BRICS nations' strength is shown by their ability to make the moral underpinnings of global governance more diverse. The BRICS nations challenge the Universalist ideas of liberal modernity by encouraging cultural diversity and the use of local development techniques. This type doesn't have to cause problems or make things seem relative. Instead of being pushed by hierarchy, it opens the door for the possibility of negotiated ethics, which is a sort of ethics where

principles of sustainability, accountability, and fairness are created via conversation.

It would be necessary for global players to engage in more profound cultural and epistemological interaction, as well as the construction of inclusive venues for moral negotiation, to bring about such a transition. It is possible that the existence of the BRICS nations, and by extension, the future of global order, will be contingent on the ability of emerging powers to construct not just alternative institutions but also new patterns of relationally between nations.

CONCLUSION

The BRICS Nation's rise is major evidence of the change in the world's balance of power since the conclusion of the Cold War. The BRICS nations—Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa—have challenged the Western world's unipolar dominance by pushing for different ways of running the economy, working together, and running the government. The fact that they make up a bigger and bigger part of the world's GDP and trade flows shows that they are becoming more and more vital to the economy. This shows that multipolarity is no longer just a dream; it is starting to become a reality. On the other hand, the BRICS countries have also worked to change the way the world handles money and government by setting up institutions like the New Development Bank, making currency arrangements, and using collaborative methods that make it less necessary to rely on systems that are controlled by the West.

On the other hand, this shift is devoid of any natural or regular characteristics. There are a number of factors that contribute to the difficulty of achieving collective leadership. These factors include competing national interests, internal political restrictions, and different views of sovereignty. The Belt and Road Initiative of China is beneficial for commerce and for establishing connections, but it also causes many people to be concerned about the degree to which China is dependent on other nations. The diplomatic and cultural activities of India raise issues of regional sovereignty and international accountability, despite the fact that they place an emphasis on plurality and sustainability. There are issues with the economy and politics of Brazil, Russia, and South Africa, all of which make it difficult for these countries to maintain their position as the dominant powers in the globe.

It is not enough for the BRICS nations to simply replace one dominant nation with another in their pursuit of multipolar justice; rather, they are concentrating on broadening the framework of global governance so that it takes into account other centers of power, culture, and knowledge. It will be the ability of the BRICS to transform their economic power into leadership that is sustainable, ethical, and collaborative that will determine whether or not this vision will be maintained. In the event

that they are successful, they have the potential to not only rebalance the power dynamics on a global scale but also to rethink the fundamental ideas of justice, sovereignty, and development for the decades to come.

Policy Recommendations

Based on the empirical facts and theoretical insights provided, some specific proposals arise for strengthening BRICS nations' role in fostering a just multipolar order:

1. Enhance Institutional Cohesion

- To lessen the disruptions produced by changes in internal politics, formal policy coordination should be put in place.
- Deploy rotating working groups to monitor and maintain project execution.

2. Address Internal Asymmetries

- Implement weighted but capped voting systems to ensure equitable decision-making.
- Assign smaller members leadership roles in high-profile projects, particularly in climate and technology diplomacy.

3. Embed Ethical Standards

- Establish a BRICS nations Charter on Ethical Development to direct all collaborative endeavors.
- Require environmental and social impact evaluations for infrastructure funded by BRICS.

4. Expand South–South Cooperation Beyond Trade

- Engage in collaboration on education, public health, and digital sovereignty to enhance cooperation diversity.
- Initiate BRICS nations scholarship programs to cultivate indigenous competence and diminish reliance on Western academic networks.

5. Constructive Engagement with Global Institutions

- Recommend specific improvements for the governance of the IMF, World Bank, and WTO.
- Promote enhanced representation of Africa and Latin America in reforms of the UN Security Council.

Way Forward

Legislators and academics need to understand how the duties of the BRICS nations vary in response to global trends. The fact that the world is changing is something that we must acknowledge. Given the precarious nature of the global biosphere, this comprehension is very necessary. There are several different paths that we may take to improve our comprehension and involvement with the BRICS nations and the influence that they have on international order.

The first stage is to leverage research from various fields, like political science, economics, and

cultural studies, to better understand how the BRICS nations affect both global norms and physical reality at the same time. When you conduct additional research, you need to pay close attention to how things work inside the BRICS states. More precisely, it is important to investigate how different national interests and identities affect group activity.

The second way to address the requirement to offer a strong foundation for theoretical statements is to perform empirical research that investigates the real repercussions of institutions formed by BRICS nations. Some examples of such organizations are the Belt and Road Initiative and the New Development Bank. To offer insight into the ways in which the actions of the BRICS nation's project affect development outcomes, governance practices, and regional alliances, evaluations will be carried out.

Third, it is very important to get academics from the Global North and the Global South throughout the world to talk to each other and share their thoughts. If we work together like this, we can get rid of old biases and build frameworks that are more open and that correctly show the diversity of the BRICS nations. countries are both friends and enemies in the world system. To make the world more equal

Lastly, governments need to remember that the BRICS nations and multipolar, the BRICS nations would need to work together on reform initiatives while also dealing with the problems of fragmentation. The path ahead sees the BRICS nations as both growing powers and active shapers of the global future. It encourages people to think critically and act on purpose all the time.

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