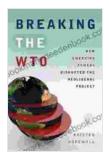
### How Emerging Powers Disrupted the Neoliberal Project: Emerging Frontiers in the Global Political Economy



Breaking the WTO: How Emerging Powers Disrupted the Neoliberal Project (Emerging Frontiers in the Global

Economy) by Kristen Hopewell

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| Language :             | English   |
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The emergence of China, India, and other non-Western powers has challenged the dominance of the neoliberal project. This article explores how emerging powers have disrupted the neoliberal consensus and what the implications are for the future of the global political economy.

#### **The Neoliberal Project**

Neoliberalism is a political and economic ideology that emphasizes free markets, deregulation, and privatization. It emerged in the 1970s and 1980s as a response to the economic crises of the time. Neoliberal policies were implemented in many countries around the world, leading to a period of rapid economic growth. However, the neoliberal project has also been criticized for its negative effects on inequality, social welfare, and the environment. Critics argue that neoliberal policies have led to increased inequality, reduced government spending on social programs, and environmental degradation.

#### The Rise of Emerging Powers

In the early 21st century, the emergence of China, India, and other non-Western powers began to challenge the dominance of the neoliberal project. These countries experienced rapid economic growth and began to play a more active role in the global economy.

The rise of emerging powers has had a number of implications for the neoliberal project. First, it has led to a shift in the global balance of power. China is now the world's second largest economy and is expected to surpass the United States as the world's largest economy in the coming years. India is also a rapidly growing economy and is expected to become one of the world's largest economies in the coming decades.

Second, the rise of emerging powers has challenged the neoliberal consensus on economic development. Emerging powers have adopted a variety of development strategies that differ from the neoliberal model. For example, China has pursued a more state-led development model, while India has adopted a more mixed economy approach.

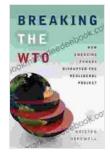
Third, the rise of emerging powers has led to a greater diversity of voices in the global political economy. Emerging powers have brought new perspectives and ideas to the global stage. They have also challenged the dominance of Western institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

#### The Implications for the Future of the Global Political Economy

The rise of emerging powers has had a profound impact on the global political economy. It has led to a shift in the global balance of power, a challenge to the neoliberal consensus on economic development, and a greater diversity of voices in the global political economy.

The implications of these changes are still unfolding. However, it is clear that the neoliberal project is no longer the dominant force in the global political economy. Emerging powers are playing a more active role in shaping the future of the global economy. It is unclear what the future of the global political economy will be, but it is clear that it will be different from the past.

The emergence of China, India, and other non-Western powers has challenged the dominance of the neoliberal project. These countries have adopted different development strategies and have brought new perspectives and ideas to the global stage. The rise of emerging powers has led to a shift in the global balance of power, a challenge to the neoliberal consensus on economic development, and a greater diversity of voices in the global political economy. The implications of these changes are still unfolding, but it is clear that the neoliberal project is no longer the dominant force in the global political economy.



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